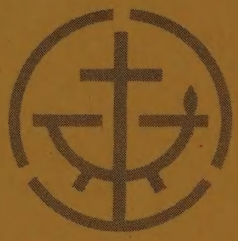
School of Theology at Claremont
10011437473



Theology Library

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT
California

SCRIPTA PONTIFICII INSTITUTI BIBLICI

ŠUMERISCHES LEXIKON

HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

P. ANTON DEIMEL S. I.

PROF. DER ASSYRIOLOGIE AM PÄPSTL. BIBELINSTITUT

I TEIL:

Šumerische, akkadische und hethitische Lautwerte nach Keilschriftzeichen und Alphabet.

3. Aufl. von P. Deimel S. I. und P. Gössmann O. E. S. A.

II TEIL:

Vollständige Ideogramm-Sammlung. Band 1-4.

III TEIL:

Band 1: **Šumerisch-Akkadisches Glossar.**
Band 2: **Akkadisch-Šumerisches Glossar.**

IV TEIL:

Band 1: **Pantheon Babylonicum.**

ROM 2/4

VERLAG DES PÄPSTL. BIBELINSTITUTS

PIAZZA DELLA PILOTTA, 35

—

1950

SCRIPTA PONTIFICII INSTITUTI BIBLICI

PANTHEON BABYLONICUM

ODER

KEILSCHRIFTKATALOG DER BABYL. GN.

Ref
PJ
4037
D35
v.4

HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

P. ANTON DEIMEL S. I. 1865-

PROF. DER ASSYRIOLOGIE AM PÄPSTL. BIBELINSTITUT

ROM 2/4

VERLAG DES PÄPSTL. BIBELINSTITUTS

PIAZZA DELLA PILOTTA, 35

—

1950

VORWORT

Die sumerischen Götternamen — ohne Frage zum ältesten schriftlich dokumentierten menschlichen Sprachgut gehörend — wurden hisher immer nur in Umschrift veröffentlicht. Sowohl das Pantheon Babylonicum wie auch die neuere Zusammenfassung der keilschriftlichen GN in Tallqvist's « Akkadische Götterepitheta » bieten die GN nur in der üblichen Transskription.

Daher empfahl mir Dr. Geers brieflich dringend, den Götterkatalog doch auch einmal in Keilschrift herauszugeben. da dies dem richtigen Verständnisse so dienlich sein könne.

Zu dieser ersten Anregung von Dr. Geers trat eine zweite entscheidende Erwägung hinzu. Das Panth. Bab. stammt aus dem Jahre 1914. Seither wurde viel neues Material veröffentlicht, sowohl neue Götterlisten, wie deren Behandlung in Zeitschriften und Büchern. Vgl. hierzu meine knappe Übersicht über die Keilschriftliteratur im Jahre 1927 p. 35 n. 31, 1 (Orientl. n. 27) und unten den Nachtrag zu Panth. cat. Abbrev.

Der Gedanke, dass ich durch diesen kompleten Götterkatalog in Keilschrift eine gute Gelegenheit hätte, das alte « Panth. Bab. » gleichsam in neuer Auflage vorzulegen. brachte mich zur endgültigen Entscheidung, die vollständige Keilschriftliste der sumerisch-akkadischen Götter zur Veröffentlichung vorzubereiten.

Die zu leistende Arbeit war keine geringe.

Zunächst war das alphabetisch geordnete Pantheon, d. h. n. 1 – 3225 in Keilschrift zu verzetteln. Diese Zettelmasse wurde fast verdoppelt durch die Keilschriftlisten der GN. die sich in den Faratexten finden und in den Keilschrifttexten aus Assur verschiedenen Inhalts, Schröder, p. XII-XXIII. Auch die grosse Götterliste de Genouillac's AO 5376 (RA 20, 89-97) und die Durchsicht der beiden letzten Bände der Dél. Scheils (27; 28 wie auch der neueren Zeitschriften lieferte ein ziemlich bedeutendes Material. Diese Mühe nahmen mir der Haupsache nach drei unserer jüngeren Kräfte ab. Aber die gewaltigen Zettelkolonnen waren Zettel für Zettel in Monate langer, angestrengter Arbeit sorgfältig nachzuprüfen. Hier hatte ich Gelegenheit die zahlreichen Nachträge, die ich mir seit 1914 in meinem Handexemplar des Pantheons notiert hatte, der Zettelmasse beizufügen. Auch gewährten die beiden interessanten Textsammlungen: Rituels accadiens von Thureau-Dangin und Ebeling, « Tod und Leben nach den Vorstellungen der Babylonier » mit ihren zahlreichen Götteraufzählungen eine ziemlich reiche Ausbeute. Aber noch nicht zufrieden mit dem Resultate unserer Sammelarbeit begann ich sorgfältig das Verzeichnis der Gottheiten, welches Tallqvist in seinem « Akkadische Götterepitheta » veröffentlichte, mit dem

meines Pantheons zu vergleichen. Diese Arbeit war nicht sehr leicht wegen unserer verschiedenen Umschriftsweisen; sie steuerte aber im Laufe eines Monats eine ziemlich grosse Menge von neuen GN bei, die freilich später bei der endgültigen Zusammenfassung so gut wie alle — weil in dem bereits Gesammelten schon vorhanden — wieder auszuscheiden waren. Jetzt erst machte ich Schluss mit der Sammelvorbereitung. Der Zettelkatalog war auf etwa 10000 Blättchen angewachsen.

Diesen galt es nun nach den Anfangskeilschriftzeichen zu ordnen, eine Arbeit, die mir von der langen Beschäftigung mit dem ŠL. gut geläufig ist. Hier sei nur ausdrücklich hervorgehoben, dass die Numerierung der einzelnen Zeichen sich an die in ŠL. I, Šumerische, Akkadische, Hethitische Lautwerte.. 3. Aufl. Rom, 1947 vorgelegte anschloss. Diese stimmt nicht mit der Zeichennumerierung der ersten Auflage von ŠL, überein, soll aber in der kommenden zweiten Auflage eingehalten werden. Unter den so festgesetzten Zeichennummern werden die mit diesem Zeichen beginnenden GN genau so eingereiht. wie das im ŠL. geschieht. Den Schluss dieser Aufzählung bildet immer ein Abschnitt, der die GN angibt, in denen das betreffende Zeichen an 2. 3. etc. Stelle vorkommt. Dieser stützt sich auf das sorgfältig gearbeitete « Verzeichnis der prädikativen Elemente der im Pantheon Babylonicum enthaltenen GN », welches einer meiner Schüler in Orientalia 15, 1-38 (1925) veröffentlichte (1).

In den anderen Absätzen der Götteraufzählung steht immer an erster Stelle der betr. GN in Keilschrift. Eine in Klammer beigefügte Zahl verweist auf die Nummer, welche der GN in Panth. Bab. hat. Dadurch wird knapp auf die bis 1914 vorhandene Literatur hingewiesen, welche nebenbei bemerkt, auch heute noch den Grundstock bildet. Wenn der betr. GN nicht im Panth. erwähnt war, folgt die Angabe der Stelle(n), an der(bezw. denen) er sich findet. Den Schluss bildet immer die Umschrift des GN. Diese war nötig, weil im Panth. noch die frühere Umschriftsweise gebraucht wurde. Es sei aber hier ausdrücklich betont, dass die Lesungen der GN, abgesehen von Fällen, in denen Glossen die derzeitige Aussprache sichern, sehr problematischer Natur sind. Ich denke hier besonders an die GN der Fara-Götterlisten, von denen uns weitaus die meisten gänzlich unverständlich sind. Wir verstehen ja nicht einmal die Kategoriebezeichnung, unter welcher sie zusammengefast wurden. (Vgl. Fara n. 6 Rs:ŠU-NIGIN 28 DINGIR HA.KA.GAR. Sind das Götter, denen Fische In den Mund(als Opfer) gelegt wurden?) Auch viele Zeichen der Fara-Texte gehören ja noch zu den ungelösten Rätseln der Keilschrift. Trotzdem mussten diese seltsamen GN hier aufgeführt werden, um wenigstens die kommende Forschung auf sie aufmerksam zu machen.

Die hier gesammelten GN sind durch eine grosse Menge von Glossen dem Laute nach festgelegt. Diese Glossen haben neben den Syllabaren eine grosse Bedeutung zur Fixierung der šum. Lautwerte. Daher wird der kleine Anhang, welcher diese Glossen alphabetisch geordnet vorführt, allen Fachgenossen willkommen sein. Zum Schluss noch ein Wort über die Vollständigkeit dieses Götterkatalogs. Enthält er schlechthin alle GN. welche bis jetzt in der Keilschriftliteratur vorkommen? Ohne Zweifel werden mir noch manche abseits gelegene GN entgangen sein. Aber er geht weit über das Pantheon Ba-

(1) Diese Zergliederung der sumer. GN ist Tallqvist entgangen (vgl. das Vorwort in obigem Werke).

bylonicum wie auch über das Götterverzeichnis von Tallqvist hinaus. Es ist das erste dieser Art und kann gewiss als eine solide praktische Grundlage für eine spätere Kompletierung dienen.

Von den Hethitisch-, hurritisch-asianischen GN wurden nur die berücksichtigt, welche mit den babylonisch-assyrischen Göttern in Beziehung gebracht werden können (nach der Zusammenstellung von E. Laroche in Revue Hittite et Asianique VII, 116, 117).

Die Zahl dieser GN ist jetzt schon so bedeutend angewachsen, dass sich bald eine getrennte Sammlung und sorgfältige Prüfung derselben lohnen wird. In dieser kann dann mit Nutzen unsere knappe Vorführung der babylonisch- assyrischen GN zur Vergleichung herangezogen werden.

Das Pantheon Babylonicum war gewidmet: « Jesu Christo Deo vero de Deo vero ». Hier wurde die wahre Gottheit Christi den vielen, falschen Göttern der Babylonier gegenüber hervorgehoben. Auch dieser Götterkatalog soll Jesus Christus zugewidmet sein. Nur möchte ich dieses Mal besonders auf die Befreiung der menschlichen Gesellschaft von der unheilvollen Knechtschaft der bösen Geister, die wir Christus verdanken, hinweisen. « Omnes dii gentium daemonia » (Ps. 95, 5). Und von diesen sagt unser Erlöser: « nunc princeps huius mundi eicietur foras » (Joh. 12, 31). Dieser Fürst der Welt ist Lucifer, der mit den ihm untertänigen Geistern die Götter der vorschristlichen Welt bildete. Wie schmachvoll und verderblich die Sklaverei war, in welcher die heidnischen Götter ihre Anbeter hielten, macht schon ein flüchtiger Blick in die Bücher wie Ebeling « Tod und Leben » und Thureau-Dangin, Rituels accadiens » u. a. augenscheinlich. Die Götter der Heiden setzten dem wie ein Sauerteig wirkenden Christentum einen Jahrhunderte langen Widerstand entgegen, hauptsächlich sich auf die römischen Kaiser stützend. Erst als dieses römische Kaisertum durch die Wanderung der germanischen Völker den Gnadenstoss erhalten hatte, war es endgültig mit der Herrschaft der heidnischen Götter in der zivilisierten Menschheit zu Ende.

Rom, am Feste Mariä-Himmelfahrt 1949.

P. Anton Deimel S. I.

ABKÜRZUNGEN

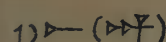
(Nachtrag zu Panth. cat. Abbreviatorum et auctorum, p. X-XIII)

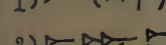
AfO = Archiv für Orientforschung
AKF = Archiv für Keilschriftforschung
BASOR = Bulletin of the American Schools' of Oriental Research
Dél = Scheil, Délégation en Perse
EA = El-Amarna
Eb. TuL. = Ebeling, Tod und Leben
En. el. = das Epos Enuma eliš
Flkst. LKU = Falkenstein, Literarische Keilschrifttexte aus Uruk
GN = Gottesname
Hilpr. Aniv. = Hilprecht, Anniversary volume
HSS = Harvard Semitic Series
Jnes. = Journal of near eastern studies
JA = Journal Asiatique
JAOS = Journal of the American Oriental Society
JSOR = Journal of the Society of Oriental Research
Jest. = Jestin, Tablettes sumériennes de Šuruppak
KAH = Keilschrifttexte aus Assur historischen Inhalts
KAR = Keilschrifttexte aus Assur religiösen Inhalts
KAV = Schroeder, Keilschrifttexte aus Assur verschiedenen Inhalts
MAOG = Mitteilungen der Altorientalischen Gesellschaft
Or. = Orientalia
PBS = Publication of the Babylonian section (Univ. Penns.)
Plan. = Gössmann, Planetarium Babylonicum
Racc. = Thureau Dangin, Rituels Accadiens
RLA = Reallexikon der Assyriologie
RHA = Revue Hittite et Asianique
SLT = Chiera, Sumerian lexical texts
SRT = Chiera, Sumerian religious texts
Schn. Or. = Schneider, Orientalia 5.
ŠL = Deimel, Šumerisches Lexikon
SO = Studia Orientalia
TAG = Tallqvist, Akkadische Götterepitheta
TU = Thureau Dangin, Tablettes d'Uruk
UP = University of Pennsylvania Publications of the Babyl. Section
YOS = Yale Oriental Series

1.

1) ^{il}Aš(šur) (294), KAV 68 I 4.

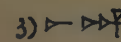
2) ^{il}Aš-tar-tum/tu (302).

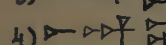
3)  ^{d}Aš-an-ta (285).

4)  ^{d}Aš-an-DU^{ta} Ao 5376 III 32.

5) ^{d}Aš-tu-u-pi-nu (303); *vgl.* ^{d}Aš-ta-pi.

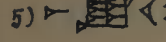
6) ^{d}Aš-pap-ḫuš (292).

7)  ^{d}Dil-bad (814) *s. Plan.*, Eb. TuL 105, 29.

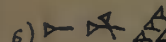
8)  ^{d}Aš/aš$_2$-na-an (289; 304) Th. Dg. Rit. k6, 32.

9) ^{d}Aš-šir (296).

10) ^{d}Aš-šir-gi (297), KAV 64 II 13f.

11)  ^{d}Aš-šir-gi$_4$ (298), Schn. Or. 8, 30.

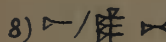
12) ^{d}Aš-sir-šig$_7$ (299).

13)  ^{d}Aš-šir-ki, TAG 265.

14) ^{il}Aš-šur (*cf.* ^{d}A-šur) (294,3), KAV *pass.*

15) ^{d}Aš-ši$_2$ F 8, 1.

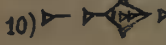
16) ^{d}Dil-gan$_2$, *s. Plan.*

17)  ^{nab}Aš-ab, F 23, 4.

18) ^{d}Aš-ta-bi (293; 300).

19) ^{d}Aš-im$_2^{im}$-bar$_6$-ra (288), *cf.* ZA 31, 107.

20) ^{d}Aš-im$_2$-babbar (288), KAV 51, *a* 25.

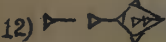
21)  ^{d}Aš-taḫ (301).

22) ^{d}Aš-NINA (290).

23) ^{d}Aš-DU (286). [JBL 56, 182 *n.* 27.

24) ^{d}As$_2$-du(?)-um(?) (286);

25) ^{d}Aš-DU-bar$_6$ (287; 288).

26)  ^{d}Aš·UB·DU·DU, F 56, 6.

27) ^{d}Aš-ra-tum (293), *cf.* ^{d}Aš$_2$-rat; KAV 65 IV 6.

28) ^{d}Aš-šu(?)-ir-du (*Glosse zu* ^{d}ŠURIM) (295).

29) ^{d}Aš-kur (291).

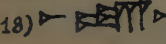
30) ^{d}AŠ·TE, ŠL 1, 85, *s. Plan.*; AO 5376, 1, 47.

31) ^{nab}Aš·UD·LAGAB, F 55, 4.

32) $^{d/nab}$Aš-ab$_2$/gud/amar/am, F 81.

33) An-aš-am (284).

34) ^{d}Aš-nin-ku, AO 5376, v 8.

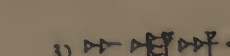
35)  ^{d}Dil-ṣu-um-zib, (816).

36) *cf.* ^{d}KA-bar; ^{d}Nin-šu-ud-bar; ^{d}Gašan-KA-bar-an-ki; ^{d}Dara$_3$-ki; ^{d}Sig$_4$-zi-ki; ^{d}Dara$_3$-šu; ^{d}Dara$_3$-mu; ^{d}Numuz-tum$_2$-mu; ^{d}En-rim$_4$-ra; ^{d}Lugal-a; ^{d}Nin$^{ša\text{-}la\text{-}aš}$-guškin; ^{d}Ar$_2$-ri-ia; ^{d}ḪAR-da.

2.

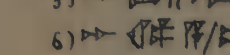
1) ^{d}Ḫal-ḫal-la (1397).

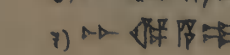
2) ^{d}ḪAL-ḪAL-ga$_2$ (1399).

3)  ^{d}Ḫal-la-an-ku$_2$ (1398).

4) ^{d}Ḫal-la-dir (1402).

5) ^{d}Ḫal-ra-i-ni-e (1403).

6)  ^{d}Ḫal-di-a/e (1400), KAV 55,1.

7)  ^{d}Ḫal-di-a-ṣi-ra (1401).

8) *cf.* ^{d}Gi–; ^{d}En–; ^{d}Nin–; ^{d}Nin-ti–; ^{d}Kur-ra-ti–. ^{d}Mar-lab; ^{d}Šag–; ^{d}Su-bi; ^{d}Ama-šu-bi.

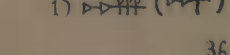
3.

1) ^{d}Mug (2195).

2) *cf.* ^{d}Gašan–; ^{d}Nin–; ^{d}Diš–; ^{d}Dim-min-na.

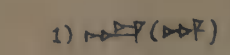
4.

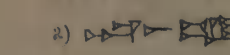
1) ^{d}Uttu; *cf.* ^{d}Ut-tu = ^{d}R = ^{d}Tag-tug$_2$, AJSL 36,159; *Scheil Dél.* 27,172,1.

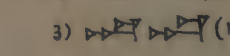
2)  ^{d}ZADIM-gir$_2$, F 9,9.

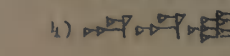
3) *cf.* ^{d}Nin–.

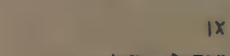
5.

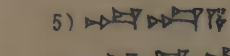
1)  ^{d}Ba; *cf.* Ur ^{d}Ba, *Wengl.* 23,4.

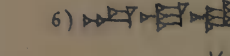
2)  ^{il}Ba-aš-tum (327).

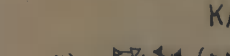
3)  ^{d}Ba-ba, F 1,1; *Dél.* 27,164,1.

4)  ^{d}Ba-ba-tud-da, AO 5376 IX 1.

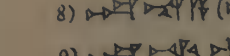
5)  ^{d}Ba-ba-a (313).

6)  ^{il}Ba-la-tu = Bêltu Ištar, KAR 1,20.

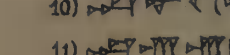
7)  ^{d}Ba-mu (322).

8)  ^{d}Ba-nà-a (323).

9) ^{d}Ba-ti-la (328).

10)  ^{il}Ba-nu-u (= ^{il}Nabû) VR 43,46cd.

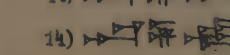
11) ^{d}Ba-ri-ri-i-tum, *Th. Dg. Rit.* 214,9.

12)  ^{d}Ba-ag-bar-tu/ti (314).

13) ^{d}Ba-ni-ba (324).

14) ^{il}Ba-ni-bu/tum (325).

15) ^{d}Ba-u$_2$ (Ubs) (316); *cf.* [Ba]-a-bu = ^{d}Ba-u$_2$ = ba-a-ab-u = ^{d}Gu-l[a], VAT 10220,14 (*Hom. Festschr.* 177); *cf.* ZA 31,137f.; TDT 3 II 5280; STH 2,52 *Obv. Rev.* (^{giš}Gigir ^{d}B.; ma$_2$ ^{d}B.); *Or.* 8,30.

16)  ^{d}Ba-u$_2$ ^{d}Nin-kur-ra-igi-gal, *Schn. Or.* 8,30.

17) ^{d}Ba-u$_2$-šag$_6$-ga, *Zim.* SK 11 v 11.

18) ^{d}Ba-ga-$^{?}$ (315).

18a) ^{d}Ba-ad, *Vir. Išt.* VII 28.

19) ^{d}Ba-da, *Barton, Misc. Bab. Inscr.* 1 v 4.

20) ^{d}Ba-Ḫi($^{?}$) ... (319).

21) ^{d}Ba-$^{?}$-ti-i$_3$-li$_3$ (312).

22) ^{d}Ba-$^{?}$-u$_2$-lu (311).

23) ^{d}Ba-ni-tum, *Schn. Or.* 8,30.

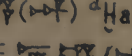
24) ^{d}Ba-ši-ip-pi-ti (326).

25) ^{d}Ba-kug-ga (309).

26) ^{d}Ba-lu (320).

27) ^{d}Ba-lu-rag, *s. Plan.; Vir.* I *n.* 7.

28) ^{il}Ba-lum (321).

29) ^{d}Ba-a-lam (*Glosse zu*  (308).

30) ^{d}Ba-za, *Schn. Or.* 8,30 (317).

31) ^{d}Ba-ḫa-tum (318).

32) *cf.* ^{d}Ti-nim-ma; ^{d}A-gal; ^{d}Zi-maḫ

ba-ba: ^{d}Gaz–; ^{d}Ḫum–; ^{d}Jr$_3$-ra–; ^{d}Gu–; ^{d}Un-un-ta–.

ba-an-na: ^{d}Zi–; ba-an: ^{d}Zi–di; ^{d}Zi–ušum; ^{d}Zi–maḫ; ^{d}Zi–še(-še); ^{mab}Hu-um–;

ba-a: ^{d}Ta-am–; ba-ni: ^{d}Gu$_3$–nam-ti-la; ^{d}Gu$_3$–silim-ma; ba-li-e: ^{d}Tar–; ^{d}Ba-u$_2$: ^{d}E–e$_3$-a; ba-ad: ^{d}Ti–; ^{d}Šiḫ-la–; ba-ag: ^{d}Da-ak–; ^{nap}U$_2$-bur-ku–; ba: ^{d}Lugal-ni-ba-gin; ^{d}Li-i–;

^{d}Nin-bar-ra; ba: ^{d}Zi-niš; ^{d}Kun-zi-mi; ^{d}J-ri; ^{d}Nannar-ma; lu$_2$ ^{d}Lu-da; ^{d}Lugal-.

6.

1) (?) (^{d}) ^{d}Zu(?), *Scheil Dél.* 27, 142,2.
2) (^{d}) ^{d}Zu-zu, *Scheil Dél.* 27, 147,2.
3) (^{d}) ^{d}Zu-zu-ma-(-a)-ru-e (1330).
4) (^{d}) ^{d}Zu+en (=En-zu) (1329).
5) (^{d}) ^{d}Ab-zu-maḫ (130).
6) (^{d}) ^{d}Abzu-pa$_5$ sir$_2$-ra-ki (133).
7) (^{d}) ^{d}Abzu-nun-KIB F 56,6.
8) (^{d}) ^{d}Abzu-ta-e$_3$ F 1,11.
9) (^{d}) ^{d}Abzu-ban$_3$-da (131).
10) (^{d}) ^{d}Abzu-da-NIGIN (132).
11) (^{d}) ^{d}Abzu-TUM·LAGAB (135).
12) (^{d}) ^{d}Abzu-KU (134)
13) [ ] (^{d}), ^{d}Z[u]-mul-mul, AO 5376 VIII 13.
14) (^{d}) ^{d}Zu-ur$_2$-mu, TU 54,16.
15) (^{d}) (=ni-zu = ^{il}Nabû) ^{d}Zu-ZAL, RA 13,6f.
16) (^{d}) ^{d}Zu-ra-NE, (1332).
17) (^{d}) ^{d}Zu-gal, *Scheil Dél.* 27,146,2.
18) (^{d}) ^{d}Zu-da (1328).
19) (^{d}) ^{d}Zu-u, (1327).
20) (^{d}) ^{d}Zu-lum-mu (1331), *cf.* ZA 47,12,84/87.
21) ZU: ^{d}A—; ^{d}Nin(-mu)—; ^{d}Gal—; ^{d}Šag$_4$—; ^{d}Ḫur-gal—; ^{d}Jm—an-na; ^{d}Nam—, ^{d}Nam-tar—; ^{d}Amar—; ^{d}Umun-a—; ^{d}Lal$_3$-ḫur-gal—;
Zu-zu: ^{d}J—; ^{d}J$_3$—. ^{d}Za—in; ^{d}Pa—.

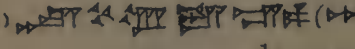
8.

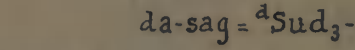
1) (^{d}) ^{d}SU (2851).
2) (^{d}) ^{d}SU-ba-a (2853).
3) (^{d}) ^{d}SU·SU (2854), *Scheil Dél.* 27, 153/154,3.
4) [.....] (^{d}) ^{d}Su [....] VAT 11513 Rs I 1.
5) (^{d}) = (^{il}Jštar) ^{d}Su-bal-li-tu, KAV 73,9.
6) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-mu-ka-an (2861).
7) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-mu-ug$_2$-ga (2860).
8) / / (^{d}) ^{d}Su-ti-ti/tu/tum (2863).
9) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-mul-lum, *Vok. Brüss.* 2,27.
10) [ ] (^{d}) ^{d}Su[uk] -ku-ku (2878), *cf.* TAG 365.
11) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-ḫe$_2$-nun-na (2855).
12) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-dug-nun, RLA 102 b.
13) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-un-gam-sa -ra-a (2885).
14) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-ra-bil (2862), *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 152,1.
15) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-gar$_3$, *Legr. Dél. e. P.* 14 *n.* 24 *Pl* 10.
16) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-kur (2856).
17) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-KUR·RU (2857), F 7,1; 36, 2/6; *Schn. Or.* 8,65; ZA 41,304; AO 5376, 250.
18) (-LAK 460) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-KUR·RU-BAR-, F 36,7.
19) (^{d}) ^{d}SU·KUR·RU-nun-te, F 35,4.
20) (^{d}) ^{d}Su-KUR·RU-um, *Chiera*, SLT 122,6,3.
21) (^{d}) ^{d}SU·KUR·RU-sar, F 36,3.
22) (^{d}) ^{d}SU·KUR·RU-e$_2$-ḫar-ta-šag$_4$-KU, F 55,10.
23) (^{d}), ... ^{d}Su·KUR·RU-kuš$_2$ Sangu ^{d}...., F 77,8.

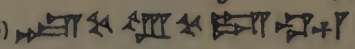
24) (^{d}SU·KUR·RU)-da-sag = ^{d}Sud$_3$-da-sag, F 63,10.

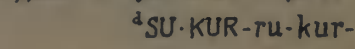
25) (=LAK 649) ^{d}SU·KUR-ru-kur-ra-asar, F 2,1.

26) ^{d}SU·KUR·RU·Jm-dugud^{hu}, F 39,11.

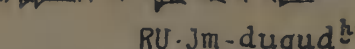
27)  ^{d}SU·KUR·RU-ki (3191).

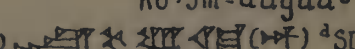
28)  ^{d}SU·KUR·RU·SUG, F 1,8.

29)  ^{d}SU·KUR·RU-ur, F 63,3.

30)  ^{nap}Su-$^{?}$-sag (2852).

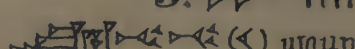
31) su-ul-la a.... (2859).

32)  ^{d}Su-ki(?)-gu-la, AO 5376 III 12.

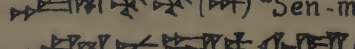
33)  ^{d}Su-ki-gar-ra (2858), KAV 150,4.

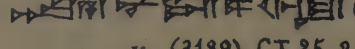
34) *cf.* ^{d}Nin-gir$_{..}$; ^{d}Te-eš-su-ub; ^{d}J-sar-Ki-Di-; ^{d}J-sar-ne-ri-; ^{d}J-tur-ma-ti-; ^{d}Ja-mu-nu; ^{d}Maš-su(-u$_2$); ^{d}Bulug$_2$-uš-šag$_4$-sud-.

9.

1)  umun-šen-kul-kul(3188).

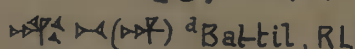
2) ^{d}Šen-mu-mu (3223).

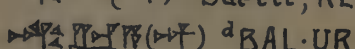
3)  ^{d}Šen-nu-kuš-u$_3$ (3189), CT 25, 24, 16.

4)  ^{d}Sen-nu-imin, CT 24,41,79.

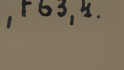
5) *cf.* šen-šen: ^{d}Nin-ku$_3$; ^{d}Nin-na.

10.

1)  ^{d}Bal-til, RLA I 395 (=^{il}Ašur?).

2)  ^{d}BAL·UR·A, *s. Plan;* VR 46,10.

4) *cf.* ^{d}Ti-; ^{d}Gir$_3$-u$_2$.

11. 

1) ^{d}Gir$_2$, F 12,2.

2) ^{d}Gir$_2$-nun, F 63,4.

3) (*vel*) $^{d/mul}$Gir$_2$-tab (= *scorpio*) (614), *s. Plan.*

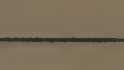
4) ^{d}Gir$_2$-AB$_2$, F 1,12.

5) ^{d}GiR$_2$-ZAL$^{me-ir-i-ku-ud}$KUD, CT 25,3,8.

6) ^{d}Gir$_2$-me-šag$_6$, F 9,8.

7) gir$_2$: ^{d}A-nun; ^{d}Ama-gal-an-na; ^{d}Gašan-gi-lum; ^{d}Gibil-nim-; ^{d}Lugal-ur$_3$-ra; ^{d}Nin-; ^{d}Nin-gi-lum; ^{d}Nin-sar-; ^{nap}Pi-ni-; ^{d}He$_2$-nun-na.

cf. ^{d}Udu/ab$_2$/ḫa/šag$_4$/zadim/ašgab/ti/šuš/-gir$_2$, *Fara, n.* 9 *Rs.* 2*f.*

12. 

1) ^{d}Ušum-maḫ, CT 24,37,70.

2) ^{d}Ušum-bar-gespu-e$_2$-ninnu ^{u_2}-šum-ba-ra-gi-eš-pu (1278).

3) ^{d}Bulug$_2$-uš-šag$_4$-sud-su (383).

4) ^{d}Bur$_2$-ra, II R 58,13*f.*

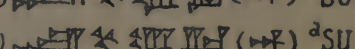
5) ^{d}Ušum-gal (1279).

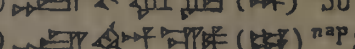
6) ^{d}Ušumgal-gal, CT 24,37,68.

7) ^{d}Ušumgal-an-na (1280).

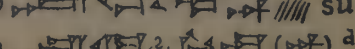
8) ^{d}Ušum-gal-eš$_3$-nun (*cf.* 1279), F 55,8.

9) ^{d}Ušumgal-kalam-ma (1282).

10)  ^{d}Ušum-gal-ḫuš (1281).

11)  ^{d}Ušumgal-ḫuš (1281).

12) ^{d}Ušum-gal-a-da (*cf.* 1279), F 1,18.

13)  ^{d}Ušum-ur-sag-kur-ra-dib-dib-bi, CT 25,2,11; RA 17,183.

14) *cf.* ^{d}Lugal-ki-ušun-na; ušum: ^{d}Tu-tu-an-

ta-gal$_2$; ^{a}Ḫuš-gal/da-a; ^{d}Tar-; ^{d}Tar-še-še-; ^{d}Sa-še; ^{d}Sa-gal; ^{d}Nam-tag-ga--ḫuš-u; ^{d}Zi-ba-an-; ^{d}KA+li-gal.

13.

1) [ ] (▷◁) [ma-da]-a-an ^{d}KUD = ^{il}Man-da-nu (3238), KAV 47,16 *f*; 63 II 22 *ff*.; 65 II 14; *cf.* ^{d}Ma-da-nu (2029), AKF II 16.

2) ▷◁ *cf.*: Ka-ad-mu| ▷◁ |▷◁ ▷◁ } CT 12, Ku-ud-mu| ▷◁ |▷◁ ▷◁ } 15.

3) ▷◁ ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}TAR-ba-li-e (3239).

4) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}KUD-ušum (3241).

5) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}KUD-ušum-maḫ (3242).

6) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}KUD-ḫu, (3243).

7) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}KUD-ta-ḫa-a-nu (1732).

8) ▷◁ še (= LAK 46) (▷◁) ^{d}Kud-du$_8$-dam$_3$-unug^{ki} F 1,13.

9) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}KUD-gal (3240).

10) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}KUD-še-še (3244).

11) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}KUD-še-še-ušum (3246).

12) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}Kud-še-še-maḫ (3247).

13) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}KUD-še-še-gal (3245).

14) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}Kud(-di)-ni-tum/tu/te, KAV 42 II 20; 180 II 8.
▷◁ (▷◁) KAV 72,3 18.
" " (") KAV 78,11.

15) *cf.* ▷◁ = ku$_6$: ^{d}di-kum Di-um; = kud: ^{d}Sag-da; ^{d}Bi-ne-; ^{d}En-ki-ama; ^{d}Nin-a-ḫa-du; = tar: *cf.* ^{d}Di-; ^{d}Nin-; ^{d}Aš-tum; ^{d}A-; ^{d}Ud-al-; ^{d}Nam-; ^{d}Lugal-nam-ra/ri; ^{d}Kal-sir$_2$-sir$_2$; ^{d}Ad-.

14.

1) ▷◁ (88), *cf.* CT 11,2a; *Flkst.* ToU 2 *ff*.; 34 *f*.; 40; 43 *f*.; 45 *ff*.; 52 *i*); *zur Tötung des Anum durch* ^{d}Enlil *vgl. Eb.* TuL *n.* 8; ▷◁ = a-nu-um, VAT 11513 *Rs* I/II; AO 5376 I 31.

2) ▷◁ (▷◁/▷◁) An-na/ni (245/88), *Schn. Or.* 8, 22 *ff*.; 47,29.

3) ▷◁ ilu/dingir (1467).

4) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}An-su, *Scheil Dél.* 27, 153/154, 2.

5) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}An-uru-maḫ, (247).

6) ▷◁ (▷◁) an-an (= ^{il}Anum) (246/88); = ilân; *cf.* KAV 64 V 6 (= ^{d}Amurrû).

7) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}An-KA ^{d}En-.... (252).

8) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}An-kid$_2$ (255).

9) ▷◁ (▷◁) *s.* ^{d}A-nu-ni-tum, ^{d}An-nu-ni-tum, AO 5376 V 12; *cf. Schn. Or.* 8, 27.

10) ▷◁ an-na (245/88); *cf.* KAV 218 A I 1,4,26; 40 II 11.

11) ▷◁ AN$^{a-ni-ku}$-NA [= ^{il}Ištar] CT 25 30 *Rs* 4; = ^{d}Nin-a$_2$-ni-[ig-gi], CT 24,49,36; = ^{d}Nin-maḫ, UP x 99 I 13.

12) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}An-na-šar$_2$-gub$_2$-ba (261).

13) ▷◁ (76 imin)-na-ne-ne; dingir-nam-tar-ra-imin-na-ne-ne, KSt 5120,4.

14) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}An-si-gar$_2$(?) .... (267).

14a) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}An-dumu-sag, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 166, 2 *et* 4.

15) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}An-lugal-unu (256).

16) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}An-ta-sur-ra (262).

17) ▷◁ An-tum, KAV 42 II 3; 63 I 2; 65 I 2; 154,2; 171 I 8.10 (263).

18) ▷◁ An-ni (*s.* Anum) (245/88).

19) ▷◁ An-ni-en (*s.* Anum) (245).

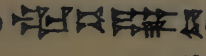
20) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}An-mar-tu (*es folgt:* ^{d}Mar-tu) (829).

21) ▷◁ (▷◁) ^{d}(An-)alad-da-kar-ra (253)

22) 50-ne-ne = dingir-gal-gal 50-ne-ne, KSt. 5, 120, 13.
23) ^{d}An-šag$_5$-ga, (258).
24) ^{d}An-nisaba, AO 5376 VII 38.
25) ^{d}An-nisaba-gal, AO 5376 VII 39; KAV 65 IV 11.
26) An ^{d}A-nu$_x$-šar$_2$ (= ^{d}En-lil$_2$), CT 24, 49, 78; KAV 49 II 1 (= ^{d}Ašur) (259).
27) ^{d}An-šar$_2$-gal (260), AO 5376, *Col.* 1, Z. 32.
28) An-šar$_2$-ša$_2$-mu-u, KAR 142 I 1.
29) ^{d}An-im-kur-ra-ne-in (251).
30) ^{d}An-ḫuš-a (249).
31) dingir-ḫul (828).
32) ⁻⁻An-ki, (254).
33) ^{d}Jb/AN-IB$_2$ (250).
34) dingir^{meš} gal^{meš} KAV 42 II 5; 3 dingir^{meš} e$_2$ (1467), 4218.
35) ^{d}An-za-gar$_3$ (248).
36) an: *Himmel: pass.*
an-ki(-a) = *Himmel u. Erde*: an-ki-a = ^{d}Dim-me-ir; ^{d}En-bad — *etc. pass.*
an-na: *am Himmel, hoch, pass.*
an-ni: ^{d}Lugal—pad$_3$-da; ^{d}Ud—.
an-nu: ^{d}KA—.
an-zu: ^{d}Lugal—; an-si-an-na: ^{d}Ninni ^{d}Nin—.
an-ta: ^{d}Aš—; ^{d}Kal—; ^{d}Nin—gal$_2$ ^{d}Tu-tu-ušum—gal$_2$. ^{d}Ud-de$_3$—.

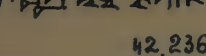
15.

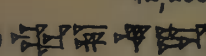
1) ^{d}KA (1626).
2) ^{d}KA-KA (1642) (*cf.* 3104 $^{KA-KA}$...).
3) ^{d}Kir$_4^{ki-ri}$ .... (1780; 1643); *cf.* ^{d}Kir$_4$-ri-bi (1650).
4) ^{d}KA-aš (1629).
5) ^{d}KA-aš-bar (1631).
6) ^{d}Gu$_3$-ba-ni-zu, (1632).
7) ^{d}Gu$_3$-ba-ni-nam-ti-la (562).
8) ^{d}Gu$_3$-ba-ni-silim (564).
9) ^{d}Gu$_3$-ba-lu$_2$-šag$_5$, (563), AO 5376 V 47; CT 24, 33, 22.
10) ^{d}Gu$_3$-ba-a-ni-an-na-ge$_2$ (561).
11) ^{d}Gu$_3$-ba-a-ni-an-na-ge$_3$-nu-kur$_2$-ru, CT 24, 2, 37.
12) ^{d}Zu$_2$-tar-an-ki (1334).
13) ^{d}KA-KA-lal$_3$-ga, AO 5376 X 24.
14) ^{d}KA-EME (1638), MVAG 23, 2, 47, 2f.; 41, 3, 28.
15) ^{d}Ka-la-bu, KAV 42 I 10.
16) ^{d}Gu$_3$-maḫ (1647).
17) ^{d}Ka-gi (1634), *Eb.* TuL 12 I 30.
18) ^{d}Ka-ak-ka (1627).
19) ^{d}Kir$_4$-ri-bi (1650), *cf.* ^{d}Kir$_4^{ki-ri}$...
20) ^{d}KA-ma$_2$-da (1646).
21) ^{d}KA-kur$_2$-KA-KA, AO 5376 VI 4.
22) ^{d}Ka-qa-ka-ka, AO 5376 VI 4.
23) ^{d}Gu$_3$-na-ab-du$_x$ (1649).
24) ^{d}Gu$_3$-sa-lu-u$_2$, KAV 64 V 19.
24a) ^{d}KA-nun-MAŠ, F1, 11.
25) ^{d}Ka-ab-ta (1661).
26) ^{d}Ka-mul-la (1648).
27) ^{d}KA-ta-e$_3$ (1653).
28) ^{d}Gu$_3$-ḫe$_2$-ti-la (567), CT 24, 37, 97; *cf.* 25, 40, 6.
29) ^{d}Gu$_3$-ḫe$_2$-gal$_2$ (1641), AO 5376 III 5.
30) ^{d}Ka-uš (*Var.* ^{d}Ku-uš; ^{d}Ku-u-su) (3011).

31)  ^{d}Ka-bi-lu$_2$-šig, *Th. Ig. Rit.* 114,12.

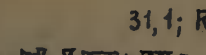
32) ^{d}Gu$_3$-ur$_2$-mu (566).

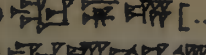
33) ^{d}Ka-am-muš (1628); *cf.* ZA 42,236.

34)  ^{d}KA-zal-sur-ra (1639), *Eb.* TuL 10,3; 12 I 10; KAV 65 I 25; RA 15, 31,1; RA 16,132,8.

35)  ^{d}Ka-ni-UN[...], KAV 61,5.

36) ^{d}Dilib$_2$ (= KA + DILIB)-erim$_2$ (1652).

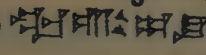
37)  ^{d}Dug$_4$-ga-na-ga-ti (753).

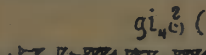
38)  ^{d}Dug$_4$-ga-ab-šu-gi$_4^{?}$ (751 *f.*; *cf.* 1640?).

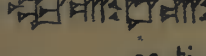
39) ^{d}Dug$_4$-ga-ellag-ga-ti, di-tar an-ki, II R 58,17*a*.

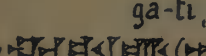
40) ^{d}Ka-al-laḫ, KAV 42 II 40.

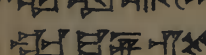
41) ^{d}Enim-ma-ni-zi (1582; 1645), AO 5376 ▮ 23.

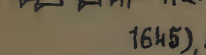
42)  ^{d}KA-ma-šu-.....-tum (1583), CT 25,30,13.

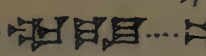
43)  ^{d}Gu$_3$-de$_2$-a (565), TDT 2, 761; 804; 822; 3569.

44)  ^{d}Ka-ša-ia (1651).

45)  ^{d}KA-dug$_3$-ga (1636; *cf.* 826), *cf.* OLZ 14,152.

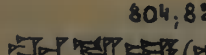
46)  ^{d}sa-a-at-ra-na KA-DI (568; 1637), AOF 9, 98 *f.*; *cf.* SAI 10014 ([sa!]-ta-ra-an = ^{d}KA-DI); *cf.* *Schn. Or.* 8,50; KAV 47,12; 65 II 12; *Děl.* 27,267,3.

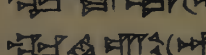
47)  ^{d}Ka-[sa$_2$-du$_2$-ga$_2$], AO 5376 IX 8.

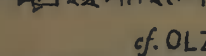
48)  ^{d}KA-ši-du-ti, KAV 42 I 9.

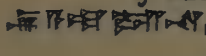
49) ^{d}KA-ar-sa (1630).

50) ^{d}KA-ME-KUL-KUL, AO 5376, 314.

51)  ^{d}Zu$_2$-lum-ma (1644).

52)  ^{d}Zu$_2^{zu}$-lum-Gar^{mar} (1644; 1333), *cf.* AOF XI 206; ZA 31,110.

53)  ^{d}Gu$_3$-a-nu-si (1633/560); *cf.* ^{d}Ama-KA-an-ni-si, CT 25,4,25.

54)  ^{d}KA-gin$_2$-na (1635).

56) *cf.* KA *pass.* KA-aš-bar: ^{d}Nin-ra; ^{d}Gašan/Nin-an-ki; ka-zal(-la): ^{d}Lugal-; ^{d}Ki-ku-; ka-si: ^{d}Nin-; ka-ta: ^{d}Nin-urta-; ka-ra-ak: ^{d}Tur-ra-; ka-nag-ga$_3$: Umun-ši-ši ^{d}Nin-KA-bi-dug$_3$-ga; ^{d}Ud/Ug-ka-du$_3$-a; ^{nap}Am-man-ka-si-bar; ^{d}Ud-ka-ninnû; ^{d}Ud-KA-dib; ^{d}Ug-ka-tab-ba.

18.

1) ^{d}Tu$_6$-ba-ša$_6$, AO 17662 *Rev.* 8.

2) (2187; 1657) ^{d}Mu$_7$ (?Tu$_6$)-ušum-gal.

3) ^{d}Mu$_7$-mu$_7$ (Tu$_6$-tu$_6$) (2190. 1656).

4) ^{d}Mu$_7$ (?Tu$_6$)-.....(2193).

5) ^{d}Mu$_7$ (?Tu$_6$)-maḫ (2189).

6) ^{d}Mu$_7$ (?Tu$_6$)-ti-la (2192).

7) ^{d}Tu$_6$-bi$_2$-in, AO 17662, *Rev.* 8.

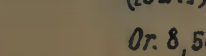
8) (*Var.*) ^{d}Tu$_6$-ne-in(!)-tu$_6$-ba-šag/šag$_5$/tu-ba-za, *Eb.* TuL 157,15; AO 17662 *Rs.* 7; *cf.* CT 24,47,18 (330).

9) ^{d}Tu$_6$ (?KA+li)-ne-in-gu$_3$-silim (329), CT 24,36,35.

9a) ^{d}Tu$_6$-ni-ir-AN (2191).

10) ^{d}Tu$_6$-lu$_2$-ti-la (2188).

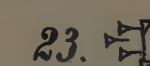
11) ^{d}Tu$_6$-gal (2185).

12)  ^{d}Tu$_6$-gal-gal (2186).

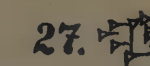
13) (▷▷) $^{d}Tu_{6}$-ku_{3} (1655), *cf.* KAV 59,2 ($^{d}Tu_{6}$ [illegible]-ku_{3}).

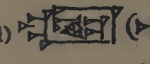
21.

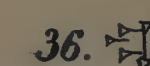
1) (▷▷) ^{d}Numdum-kug-ga (2867), (*cf.* 1655 ?: $^{d}Tu_{6}$-ku_{3}).

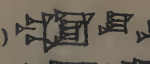
23. 

1) (▷▷) $^{d}Buzur_{5}$-u_{2}-a, STH 2,7,2.

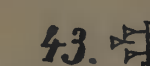
27. 

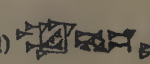
1)  (▷▷) $^{d}Urgu_{2}$ = ^{d}Gibil, *Astr. B. (Weidn. Handb. 85f.)*; MVAG 1913 II 27 *col.* 5, 83*f.*

36. 

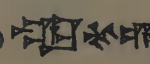
1)  (▷▷) $^{d}Šu_{13}$ - [illegible], KAV 64 III 6.

2) (▷▷) $^{d}Šu_{13}$-$Šu_{13}$-balag, KAK 64 III 7.

43. 

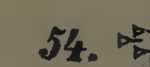
1)  (▷▷) ^{d}KA + šar (? Tu_{6})-ne-in-KA·Di-$šag_{5}$ (1330; *cf* 329), AO 5376 I x 13.

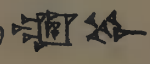
50.

1)  (▷▷) ^{d}Eme-mu-un-gi-[na]$^{?}$, KAV 51 *Rs.* 4.

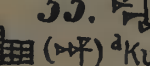
2) (▷▷) ^{d}Eme$^{e\text{-}me}$-te (887).

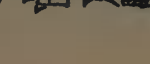
3) *cf.* ^{d}Ka-eme, MVAG 23 II 47, 2*f*; 41, 3, 28.

54. 

1)  ^{il}Nag-bu (*wohl Glosse zu* , *vgl.* 1543), (2287).

2) *cf.*: nag: ^{d}Udun-ta-am_{3}-; $^{(d)}$Ki-a-nag-ga.

55. 

1)  (▷▷) $^{d}Ku_{2}$-bi-erin$^{?}$, F 56,1.

2) *cf.* ^{d}Udun-ta-am_{3}-ku_{2}; $^{d}U_{2}$-ku_{2} ^{d}IB-ḫa-ku_{2}.

62.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Uru ^{d}Nanše (1258).

2) (▷▷) ^{d}Uru-zi (1259).

3) (▷▷) ^{d}Uru-bil(?) (1256).

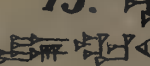
4) (▷▷) ^{d}Uru-ga-gal, *Jestin* 629, 4 (*Fara*).

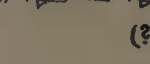
5) (▷▷) (??) ^{d}Uru-ša-uru(??) (1260).

6) (▷▷) ^{d}Uru-ul-la (1257).

7) (▷▷) ^{d}Uru-a-tu_{8}-a (*der die Stadt mit Wasser reinigt*), *Nik.* 163 *Rs.* 1; 289, 2; DP 41, 42; 410.

8) *cf.* uru: ^{d}Ama-; ^{d}An-lugal-; ^{d}Da-; ^{d}Du-; ^{d}En-ul-la; ^{d}En-mu; ^{d}Ud-ki; ^{d}Ud-LU; ^{d}Ḫuš-; ^{d}Lugal-; ^{d}Lugal-$šag_{4}$-ga; ^{d}Nin-; ^{d}Nin-$šag_{4}$-ga; ^{d}Nin-si; ^{d}Ug ^{d}Uru^{ki} ^{d}Nin-uru-kug-ga *u.a.*

64. 

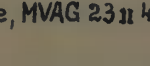
1)  (= ^{il}Sin), $^{d\text{Un-ki-en}}$unken (1227; *cf.* 1228), KAV 51 *Rs.* 20.

2) (▷▷) ^{d}Unken-en-zu (1228).

3) (▷▷) ^{d}Jš-ḫu-ru Jšḫuru, KAV 51 Z 19.

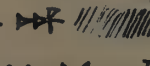
4) (▷▷) [= ^{d}En-zu], ^{d}Unken-.... URU + $šag_{4}$, ZA 31,102,21 (= KAV 51).

5) (▷▷) ^{d}Unken-dug_{3}, F 1,12.

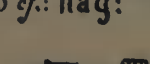
72. 

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Urum $^{u_{2}\text{-rum}}$-tab (1266).

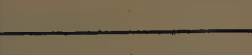
2) *cf* ^{d}En-.

75a. 

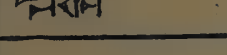
1) (▷▷) ^{d}Asar (267; 3222).

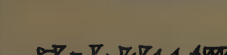
2)  (▷▷) ^{d}Asar-KIRI$_{3}$+kiri-a-bil-ba-ag, F 40,8.

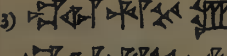
3) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Asaru-nam-ru (272).

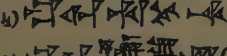
4)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Asaru-nam-ti-la (273).

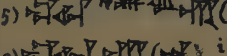
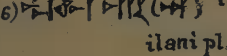
5) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Asar$^{a-sa-ru}$-ri (267).

6)  (▷▷▷) $^{ilu-me-ir}$ASAR = ^{il}Šamaš; $^{nu-ur\ ilani\ pl.}$ASAR = ^{il}Šamaš/^{il}Ištar; $^{iš-ḫu-ru}$ASAR = ^{il}Nidaba, (267), F 1,11; 23,3; 60,5; *Schn.* 8,30; AO 5376 II 41; ZA 31,103,14 *ff.*

7)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Asar-tab, KAV 172 III 5.

8)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Asal-lu$_2$ (*cf.* 271), *Th. Dg. Rit.* 142, 375.

9)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Asar-lu$_2$-dug$_3$-ga (271; 2078 *d*), *Schn. Or.* 8,30; AO 5376 II 40; KAV 47,4; 56 *3)* 2; 62,5; *Eb.* Tul. 24,1.

10)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Asar-alim (268), *cf.*  (▷▷▷), CT 24,34,10.

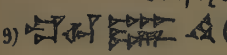
11) (▷▷▷). *cf.* (▷▷▷) (209), ^{d}Asar-alim-nun-na, CT 24,34,11; AO 5376 II 42.

12) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Asar-lam...., F 37,7; 74,3.

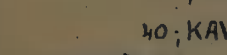
13) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Asar-lu-dug$_3$ (270; *cf.* 271).

14) *cf.* ^{d}A-asar-ri.

76.

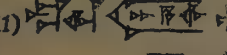
1) ....  (▷▷▷) ^{d}.....URU+ki, AO 5376 IX 3.

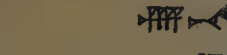
77.

1)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Gur$_5$-TE (? UB-ta), ŠL 45,16.

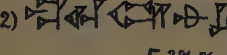
2) *cf.* ^{d}Gu-gur$_5$; ^{d}En-da-gur$_5$.

84.

1)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Gišgal (667), (*cf.* LAK 648).

2)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Gišgal-gišgal, F 36,2.

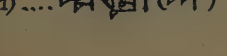
3) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Gišgal-sag-Unug^{ki}, AO 6459 *Rv.* 17 (*Th. Dg. Rit.* 67).

4)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Gišgal-bil, F 19,3; 18,11.

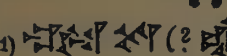
5) *cf.* gišgal: ^{d}En-an-na; ^{d}Ud-lu. ^{d}Ut-ta-lu-lu$_2$-ti; ^{d}Lamga-nam-lu$_2$-lu; ^{d}Lugal-ki; ^{d}Šaš^{sa}lu$_2$-.

89.

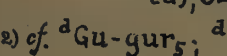
1) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Ir$_3$, *Schn. Or.* 8,29.

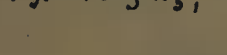
2)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Ir$_3$-ra (1597) = ^{il}Nergal ša Kutha^{ki}, VAT 9418 (OLZ 1917, 9 *f.*); AKF II 17^{k}. *Schn. Or.* 8,49; KAV 65 II 22 (nar^{d}R); 88,7.

3) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Ir$_3$-ra-ba-ba (1598).

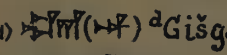
4)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Ir$_3$-ra-PA-lil (1603).

5) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Ir$_3$-ra-kal (1601), KAV 65 II 24.

6)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Ir$_3$-ra-gal (1599), KAV 65 II 23; AO 17652 *Rs.* 8.

7)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Ir$_3$-ra-kar-.... (1602).

8) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Ir$_3$-ra-šul (1600).

9)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Ir$_3$-ki-'-kur-nu (1604).

10) ir$_3$-ra: ^{d}Lugal-; ^{d}Umun-.

92.

1) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Itu (1625).

94.

1) ..... (▷▷▷) .....^{d}ŠUBUR·AN (3186).

2) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Šubur-ra (3184).

3) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Šubur-a$_2$-zi-da (3185).

4) *cf.* šubur: ^{d}Umun-; ^{d}Nin-ra; ^{d}Lugal-a^{z}-.

96.

1) (▷▷▷) ^{d}La-ba-an-sur, CT 26,48,22 *ff.*

2) (▷▷▷) ^{d}La-ba-tu/tum (1786), KAV 173,17.

3) (▷▷▷) ^{d}La-ba-ak-kal, TAG 345.

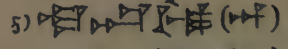
4) (▷▷▷) ^{d}La-ba-bu-um, *Scheil, Dél.* 27,131,2.

5) ^{d}La-ba-ṣu (1785).

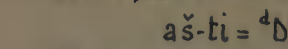
6) ^{d}La-maš-tu (1788), (*cf.* ^{d}Lamaš-ti = ^{d}DIM$_2$·ME).

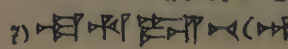
7) ^{d}La-ḪU-ra-TIL (1798).

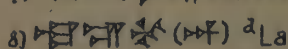
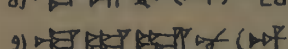
8) ^{d}La-si-mu (1805).

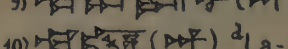
9)  ^{d}La-ab-ra-nu (1782).

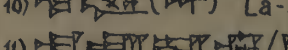
10) ^{d}La-az (1783), KAV 63 II 41; (=^{d}Ba-u$_2$)

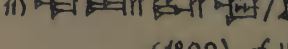
11)  ^{d}La-ta-ra-ak/rak (1809); *cf.* JRAS 1926, 700, 13 *ff.*; AOF V 219; KAV 42 II 28, 40; 63 I 23; 65 I 27.

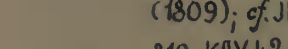
12)  ^{d}La-ḳu-bu (1807).

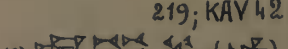
13)  =  ^{d}La-am-ma = ^{il}La-mas-su (1662)

14)  ^{d}La-ir, F 18, 11; 19, 2.

15)  ^{d}La-ir-du (*Glosse zu* ^{d}LAGAB + ?) (*cf.* 1813).

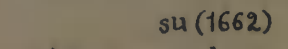
16)  ^{d}La-ga-... (1792).

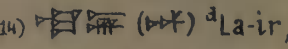
17)  ^{d}La-ga-ma-ru (1791).

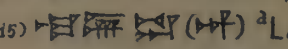
18)  ^{d}La-ga-ma-al (1790), *Eb.* TuL 21 II 2; 10, 8; 12 I 15 (šarru ša Mari$_2$); KAV 46, 5; 63 I 39.

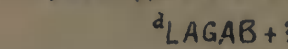
19) ^{d}La-ma-su, TAG 346.

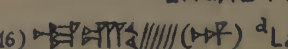
20) ^{d}La-ma-az-zu (1802).

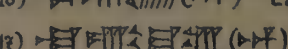
21)  ^{d}La-ma-' (1801).

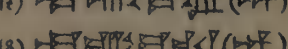
22)  ^{d}La-ma-ḪAR (1803).

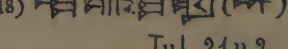
23)  ^{d}La-ḫar (1799), *Th. Dg. Ril.* 46, 32.

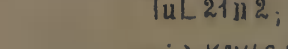
24)  ^{d}La-ḫar-dun-uš, F 55, 5.

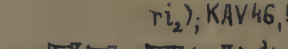
25)  ^{d}La-ban (1787).

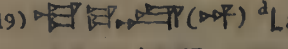
26)  ^{d}La-ar-ru (1784).

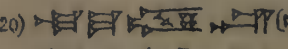
27)  ^{d}La-ki-bu (1800; 1808).

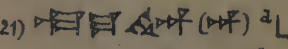
28)  ^{d}La-gu-da (1793 *f*).

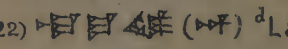
29)  ^{d}La-ḫa-mu (1796).

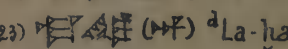
30)  ^{d}La-ḫa-mun (1797), KAV 173 4.

31)  ^{d}La-ḫa-ma (1795), KAV 54 a 8.

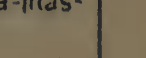
32)  ^{d}La-ḫa-ma-abzu, AO 5376 III 6.

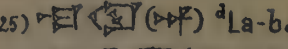
33)  ^{d}La-nig$_2$-gid$_2$ (2916; 2934) *Br.* 2939.

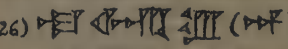
34)  ^{d}La-..... (1811).

35)  ^{d}La-....-ur (1810).

36) *cf.* la: ^{d}A-kal-ki; ^{d}A-mal; ^{d}A-ad; ^{d}Gu-la; ^{d}E-gu; ^{d}E-li; ^{nap}El-ḫa-ḫu; ^{d}Ḫa-; ^{d}Ḫa-ma-abzu; ^{d}J-; ^{d}J-bar-an; ^{d}IB-i-tu; ^{d}Lu-ku; ^{d}Li-; ^{d}Ma-ḫu-um; ^{d}Me-; ^{d}Nin-; ^{d}Ša-; ^{d}Šu-bu-; ^{d}Ši-be; la-la: ^{d}A-; ^{nap}Be-; ^{d}Bu-; ^{nap}Bi-; ^{d}J-; la-lum: ^{d}Bil-; la-aš: ^{d}Ša-; la-am: ^{d}Te-. *u.a.*

97. 

1)  ^{d}Engar (1008).

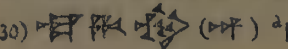
2)  ^{d}u$_4$-ru uru$_4$ (1268).

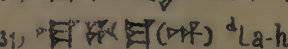
3) *cf.* ^{d}Ur$_2$-eš-engar; ^{d}Al-uru$_4$; ^{d}Nin-uru$_4$.

98.

1) Dingir-maḫ (2069), RA 19, 175, 1.

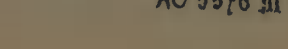
2) ^{d}Maḫ (2069) KAV 64 II 10; 21, 23, 25, 27; 42 I 24; *Schn. Or.* 8, 52; AO 5376 III 16.

3)  ^{d}Maḫ-an-na (2070).

4)  ^{d}Maḫ-sag-dumu, *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 166, 1 *et* 3.

5) ^{d}Maḫ-ma, KAV 42 I 24.

6) ^{d}Maḫ-te-en$_2$, AO 17656 *Rev.* 6.

7)  ^{d}Maḫ-di-an-na, AO 5376, 265; KAV 65 IV 13.

8) ^{d}Maḫ-di-gal (2071).

9) ^{d}Maḫ-za (2072).

10) *cf.* maḫ: ^{d}A-di-kud-; ^{d}A-di-kud-šug-; ^{d}A-dir-maḫ; ^{d}A-nin-kud-; ^{d}A-ra-zu-; ^{d}A-kal-; ^{d}A$_2$-tug; ^{d}Abzu-; ^{d}Ab-; ^{d}Ama-šu-a; ^{d}An-ušum-; ^{d}Dara-; ^{d}Dur$_2$-; ^{d}Di-kud-; ^{d}E$_2$-gal-; ^{d}U$_2$-e$_3$-lu; ^{d}Ug-; ^{d}Ud-^{tu}...; ^{d}Ur-; ^{d}KA-; ^{d}Ziba-; ^{d}Zi-ba-an-; ^{d}Zi-kal-; ^{d}Lugal-gi-;

^{d}Lugal-dur-; ^{d}Lugal-igi-ra-di; ^{d}Me-; ^{d}Mi-; ^{d}Nam-; ^{d}Nam-tar-zu-; ^{d}Nin-; ^{d}Sukal-; ^{d}Pa-te-si-; ^{d}Šag$_4$-zu-; ^{d}Šu-; ^{d}Tar-še-še-.

99.

1) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu (1267), F 6,3; 5,3/24; 1,1; 63,4; *Jestin* 629 Rs. 1; BE 3,96,1; KAV 42 I 4.

2) /(▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-ba-ag/ka, KAV III 36; 173,14.

3) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-ba-za (*Var.* zu ^{d}Tu$_6$-ne-in-tu$_6$-ba-šag); *Eb.* TuL 157 (*cf. Panth.* 330).

4) (▷▷▼) = ^{d}TU.TU, (3264), KAV 64 II 18; 65 III 12; = 63 III 35; AO 5376 III 8.

5) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-tu-ušum-an-ta-gal$_2$ (3265).

6) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-tu-tur-tur^{bu}, F 55,8.

7) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-tu-tu-gug-dug$_3$, F 60,4.

8) [....] (▷▷▼) ^{d}....tu-tu, KAV 65 III 12.

9) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-sag, F 1,14.

10) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-du$_3$-a (3273).

11) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-ama, *Schn.* Or. 8,72.

12) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-ma-mu, *Th. Ilg. Rit.* 102,12.

13) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-ud-ug$_6$-ga (3260).

14) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-UL$_3$ (3261).

15) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-dim$_2$, F 1,12.

16) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-ku$_3$ (3259).

17) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu^{kur}-kur$_4$ (3262).

18) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Tu-kin-nu-il$_2$-la (3263).

19) *cf.* tu: ^{d}Ama-ka-an-si; ^{d}Ar-ka-a-a-i-; ^{d}U$_3$-di-muš; ^{d}IB-la-i-; ^{d}Ku-sar; ^{d}Lugal-dir-gab; ^{d}Na-bir-; ^{d}Pa-še-ir-tu; ^{d}Ta-ia-te; ^{d}Mar-; ^{d}Aš-u-pi-nu; ^{d}Ma-u$_2$-....

100.

1) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Li-la (2013).

2) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Li-li (2014).

3) *cf.* CT 24,44,146: = li-li-tu/tum. – *cf.* AO 2490,1 (RA 7,24f.): ^{d}Pa-zu-zu mar ^{d}Bi šar li-li-ti.

4) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Li$_3$-nun, F 1,7.

5) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Li-i-ba (2012).

6) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Li-e (2010).

7) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Li-bur-dan-nu (2009).

8) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Li-im (2021), *L. d. Marî* II 8,5; 21,23.

9) (▷▷▼) ^{d}li-el-lum (2011).

10) *cf.* li: ^{d}Bar$_2$-ul-gar-ra; ^{d}Gar$_2$-ra-a-; ^{d}E-la-; ^{il}E-li; ^{nap}Ḫi-; ^{d}Ḫi-bu-u$_2$; ^{d}U$_3$-^{nu}-ša$_8^{ša}$; li-li: ^{d}Be-; ^{d}Bi-; ^{d}Ki-; ^{d}Si-. li-e: ^{d}Giš-; ^{d}Tar-ba-. li-ḫa: ^{d}Pi-. li-tum: ^{il}Be-; li-ia: ^{d}Šu-ma-.

101.

1) pap (2972) = ^{d}Enlil/^{d}Sin.

2) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Pap-pap (1726).

3) (▷▷▼), ^{d}Pap-pap, dumu-sal ^{d}Nin-šubur (1726); KAV, 50, I, 7*f.*

4) Pap-pap $^{šu\text{-}uš\text{-}ru}$ (3194).

5) (▷▷▼) ^{d}PAP-dim$_4$-ka (2980; 1724), *cf.* ŠL 60,48.

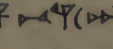
6) (▷▷▼) ^{d}PAP·PAP-ki·RA·BA$_8$·na

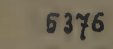
7) (▷▷▼) ^{d}Kur$_2$-mu-da, *Schn. Or.* 8,67.

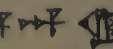
8) $^{d}Kur_2$-nun-na (1727), AO 5376 IV 42.

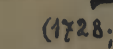
9) $^{d}Kur_2$-nun-an-ki (1728; 1336), AO 5376 II 43.

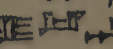
10) $^{d}Kur_2$-ib_2^{ib}-ba (1722/5), *cf.* ^{d}Kur-ra-ib-ba.

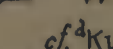
11)  $^{d}u_2$-tu-ki UTUKI (1292) = ^{il}Šamaš.

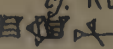
12)  $^{d}KUR_2$-u_2-e, *Memn.* 6,65,3; *cf.* itu R, *Poeb.* HGT II 51.

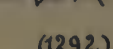
13)  (2978), *cf.* pa-ap-šu-kal = ^{il}[Pap]-sukal = ^{il}I-la-ab-r[at], VAT 10220, 10 (*Hom. Festschr.* 177).

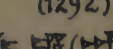
14)  ^{d}Pap-gal (2973).

15)  ^{d}Pap-$SIG_7^{i-si-mu}$-NUN·ME (2979), *Cf.* 954); CT 35,6,63 *f.*; *cf.* ^{d}R-ezen + ḳas-ne, AJSL 39,180,18.

16)  ^{d}Pap-pi-$šu_2$-nu, KAV 43 I 11.

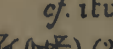
17)  ^{d}Pap-nigin-gar-ra (2977), *Eb.* TuL 10,6.

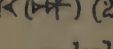
18)  ^{d}PAP·$UŠU_2$·RU(-nigin)-gar-ra (2975).

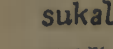
19)  ^{d}Pap-$UŠU_2$·RU·LIL_2 (-nigin)-gar-ra (2976).

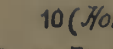
20) *cf.* kur$_2$: ^{d}Ezinu–; ^{d}Nin–; ^{d}Še-ru–KUR$_2$.
pap: ^{d}Aš–; ^{d}Aš–ḫuš; ^{d}E^{min}–; ^{d}En-sig-nun-me-ubara; ^{d}Nin–nigin-gar-ra; ^{d}Nin–sig_7.

101f.

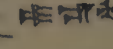
1)  , $^{d}Pa_5$-zu-zu, MAOG XIV II 15ff

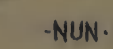
2)  $^{d}Pa_5$-u_2-e, *Schn. Or.* 8,67.

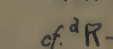
3)  $^{d}Pa_5$-gal-gu_2-en-na (2974).

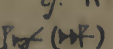
4)  $^{d}Pa_5$-tin-du_{10}, AO 5376 VII 46.

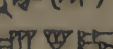
102.

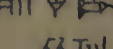
1)  ^{d}Mu (2159); ^{nap}Mu; F 1,20; MVAG 41,3,25.

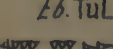
2)  ^{d}Mu-ru (*folgt auf* ^{d}Mu-ur) = ^{il}Adad (2207) CT 29,45,22.

3)  ^{d}Mu-ru-ḫu, F 58,4.

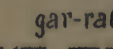
4)  ^{d}Mu-ti (2181).

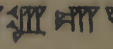
5)  ^{d}Mu-bar-ra (2161)

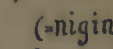
6)  ^{d}Mu-gal_2-la (2162).

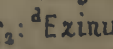
7)  ^{d}Mu-zi-$Unug^{ki}$-gal, F 1,8.

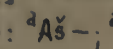
8) ^{d}Mu-nun-du, F 1,20.

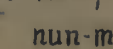
9)  ^{d}Mu-ta-ab-ri-ga (2180).

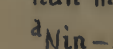
10)  ^{d}Mu-um = ^{d}Pap-sukal, *An. Or.* 10,471.

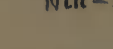
11)  ^{d}Mu-um-mu (2171), *cf.* ZA 47,12, 86; 16,121 *a*.

12)  ^{d}Mu-ṣi-ib_2-ba-sa_4-a (2179), *cf.* BA 5,683,11.

13)  $^{d\,mu\text{-}ia\text{-}ti}$PA·GANAM (2946); *cf.* $^{mu\text{-}u_2\text{-}a\text{-}ti}$PA.

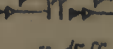
14)  ^{d}Mu-ḫe-gal_2-la (2172), *cf.* AJSL 39,184,19; KAV 51 *a* 18.

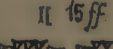
16)  $^{d\,mu\text{-}u_2\text{-}ru\text{-}u}$MAN (381) (= ^{il}Adad), CT 25,17,28.

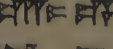
16)  ^{il}mu-u_2-[tu] (*cf.* 2044) = *Tod. Eb.* TuL 5,3 *n. e*) 9.

17) $^{d\,mu\text{-}u_2\text{-}a\text{-}ti}$PA (2160).

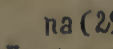
18) ^{d}Mu-lah_3-ḫi-$šu_2$, KAV 42 II 30.

19)  ^{d}Mu-lu_2, *Scheil, Tél.* 27,104,1.

20)  ^{d}Mu-lil (2166).

21)  (*Fem. v. Mullil*) ^{il}mu-lil-tu, *cf.* *Weidn.* AKF II 9.

22) (2177), ^{d}Mu-ma-an-sum.

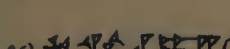
23)  ^{il}mu-šu, KAV 64 V 21-25.

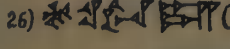
24) ^{d}Mu-sir_2-$keš_2$-da, *s. Plan.*

25) ^{d}Mu-še-ki-li, RA 13,170.

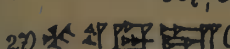
26) ^{d}Mu-uḫ$_3$-ra (2165) *cf.* 637; 658).

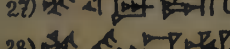
27) ^{d}Mu-ud-engur-ra (2196).

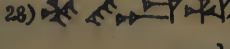
28)  ^{d}Mu-ṣib-ba-mud-na$_2$-a, KAV 68 II 6.

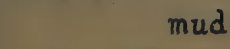
29)  ^{d}Mu-ḫur-an-ki (2213).

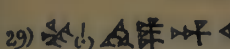
30) (= ^{il}Nabû) ^{d}Mu-ul-mud-na$_2$-a, KAV 68 II 5.

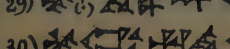
31)  ^{d}Mu-mi-tum (2178), *Éb.* TuL 12 i 2.

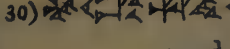
32)  ^{d}Mu-ul-li, KAV 9, 6.

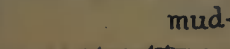
33)  ^{d}Mu-ul-lil$_2$(-la$_2$/li), (2167).

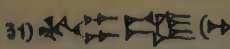
34)  ^{d}Mu-ul-lil$_2$-la-zi, (2169).

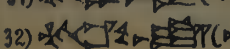
35)  ^{d}Mu-ul-lil$_2$-ban$_3$-da (2170).

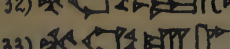
36)  mu-ši-tum (= *Nacht*), TAG 377.

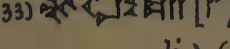
37)  ^{d}Mu-dug$_3$-ga-sa$_4$-a (2163).

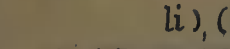
38)  ^{d}Mu-ME-ŠI-tam (2176).

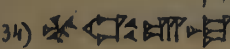
39)  ^{il}mu-kil me-e ba-la-ṭi (2173).

40)  ^{d}Mu-$^{?}$u-a-ti (2160).

41)  ^{d}Mu-lu-lal$_3$-dim$_3$ me-ir, TU 54, 20 (ZA 40, 92).

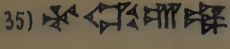
42)  ^{d}Mu-lu-ḫur-sag (579; 2175).

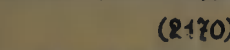
43)  ^{il}mu-kin ar-ḫi (2174).

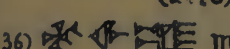
44)  ^{d}Mu-ur MUR$_3$, AO 5376 IV 48.

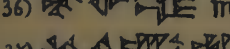
45) *cf.* mu: ^{d}A–; ^{d}A-nu; ^{d}Al-la–; ^{d}Ba–; ^{d}Gal–; ^{d}Gu$_3$-ur$_3$–; ^{d}Da–; ^{d}E–; ^{d}En-uru–; ^{d}En-na-mu; ^{d}Za-ḫi–; ^{d}Ma–; ^{d}Ni–; ^{d}Ka-ad–; ^{d}Ku-ud–; ^{d}U$_2$-su–u; ^{d}Ta-ra-u-a; ^{d}Ḫa-al–; ^{d}La-ḫa–. mu-mu: ^{d}Nin–.

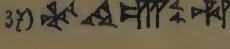
103.

1)  ^{d}Ka-an-nu (3005), *Éb.* TuL 12 i 32.

2)  Ḳa-ad-mu = i-[lum] (3002), CT 25 18 *Rs.* 9.

3)  ^{d}Ḳa-ad-mu (3003), ^{d}R, ša Ḳa-ta-an^{ki}/ša lugal Kaš^{ki}, II R 60, 30/31; *Éb.* TuL 12 i 31 (ša rab$_4$-bi^{ki}).

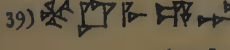
4)  ^{d}Ḳa-at-ra-bu-tu (3009).

5)  ^{d}Ka-al-da-i-tu (3004).

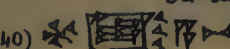
6) *cf.* ka: ^{d}Dam–; ^{d}Mer–; ^{d}Na–; ^{d}Jš-ni-ra-ab; ^{nap}La-mar; dug-KA·BUR: ^{d}Nin–^{d}Nanše–la; ^{d}Šu–mu-na; ^{d}Šu-mu-an.

104.

1) ^{d}Ki-id Kid$_2$ (1768); *cf.* ^{d}An-kid$_2$.

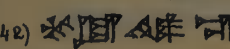
2)  ^{d}Gu-di-bi-ir Gudibir, MR 68, 78; *cf.* ZK 2, 403; 418.

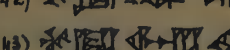
3) ^{d}KID$_2$·KID$_2$ (1769).

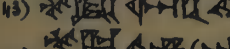
4)  ^{d}KID$_2$-SAG+KID$_2$-da-šag$_4$-da-giš, F 54, 4.

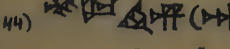
5) *cf.* kid$_2$: ^{d}An–; ^{d}A-e–.

110.

1)  ^{d}Gillim-sa-dingir-ra, KAV 51 *a* 11.

2)  ^{d}Gillim-sa-a (= ^{il}Sin), KAV 51 *a* 12.

3)  ^{d}Gillim-ma (601), ZA 47, 12, 78/80/82.

4)  ^{d}Gil-lim-sa$_2$, KAV 64 III 8.

111.

1) ^{d}Ru-ḫu-ra-ti-ir (3032).

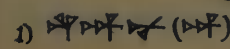
2) ^{nab}RU-en-nun-a, F 72, 5; 59, 2.

3) ^{d}RU-um -... (3034).

4) ^{d}Ru-uš-pa-ki-aḡ$_2$/ram-bu-uš (3035).

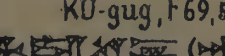
5) ^{d}RU-šu (3033).

6) ^{d}Ru-bu (3181).

7)  (= 171) ^{d}Ru-ud-ku, F 60, 5.

8) ^{d}Ru-dul-nun-maš-

KU-gug, F69,5.

9)  (▷◁) ^{d}Ru-ḫa-ra-te-ir(3032)

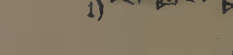
10) *cf.* ru: ^{d}A-giš–; ^{d}A-ma–; ^{d}Asar-nam–; ^{d}E–; ^{d}En-e_2-nu–; Umun-mu-du–; ^{d}Za-me–; ^{d}Za-na–; ^{d}Ḫu–; ^{nap}Ja-ab–; ^{d}Jd$_2$-lu$_2$–gu$_2$; ^{d}Ku-ru-na; ^{d}La-ga-ma–; ^{d}Ma-gi–; ^{d}Maš-tab-ba-gi–; ^{d}Me-nu-a–; ^{d}Na-da/du/di/te; ^{d}Ni–.

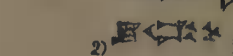
ru-ru: ^{d}Gal-a–; ^{d}Jgi-dara–; ^{d}Ti–; ^{d}Jš-tar–; ^{d}Lugal-gu$_2$–gu$_2$.

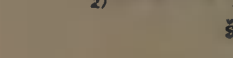
ru-u-a: ^{d}Bi–; ^{d}Še–.

112. ▷◁

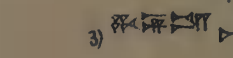
1) (▷◁) ^{d}na-ag-bu(um) EDIM = ^{il}Ea. (1543; 2287), CT 24,14,48; KAV 51 *Rs.*7.

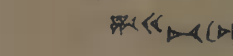
 (▷◁) ^{d}na-ag-be EDIM, ZA 31,103,7.

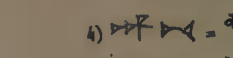
2) (▷◁);  (▷◁), šu/Su-ul-lat Š/Sullat = ^{il}Ša-maš, ZA 31,103,8. KAV 51 *Rs.*8; *Zimol. Hss.* 523,2,27.

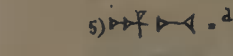
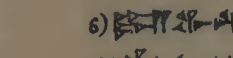
3)  (▷◁) ^{d}Ḫa-ni-iš ḪANIŠ = ^{il}Adad, KAV 51 *Rs.*23

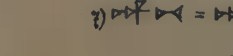
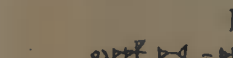
(▷◁) ^{d}Ḫa-niš Ḫaniš, *Zimol. Hss.* 523,2,28.

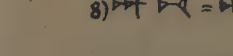
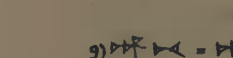
4)  = ^{d}En-lil_2-li ša ma-a[-ti], CT 24,39.

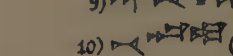
5)  = ^{d}Dur-an-ki ša pa[russi] (792).

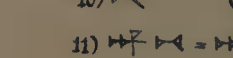
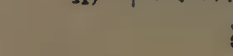
6)  = ^{il}Ra-pi-ka, *Zimol. Hss.* 523,2,26.

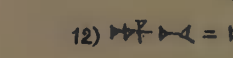
7)  =  ša pa[russi] = ^{il}Sa_2-bar ša pa[russi] (ŠL 60,73).

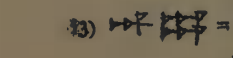
8)  =  ša pa[russi] = ^{d}Maḫ-sa_2-gal ša pa[russi].

9)  =  ša sarrâni = ^{d}Dara-gal.

10)  (▷◁) ^{d}Bad $^{ba-ad}$ (= ^{il}Jštar), RA 17,128.

11)  =  ša nap-ḫa-ri = ^{d}IDIM = ^{d}Dir ša napḫari, ŠL 60,73.

12)  = ša nap-ḫa-ri = ^{d}IDIM = ^{d}Gu_2 ša nap-ḫa-ri (563).

13)  = ša šami-e = ^{d}Nab = ^{d}IDIM ša šami-e (2281).

14) = ša an-na-ti = ^{d}An-za-kar = ^{d}IDIM ša an-na-ti (248).

15) (▷◁) ^{d}IDIM (= ^{il}Sin) (337).

16) (▷◁) ^{d}IDIM = ^{d}$En-lil_2$ (335).

17) (▷◁) (356) KAV 63 13,77,5-84,B6.

18) (▷◁) ^{il}Bêl ilâni ^{meš} (A-nu) (*cf.* 356), KAV 78,5.

19) (▷◁) ^{d}Til-la (3282), (^{d}Be-la ?).

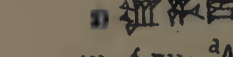
20) (▷◁) ^{nap}Be-la-la (355).

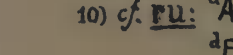
21) (▷◁) ^{d}Be-la-at-na-gud (2385).

22) (▷◁) ^{d}BE(?TIL) la-at na-bil(?), *Tabl. de Dreh.* 5514.

23) (▷◁) ^{d}BE-la-at-na-kar, *Schn. Or.* 8,32.

24) (▷◁) ^{d}Be-la-at-suḫ-nir (3286), *Schn. Or.* 8,32.

25)  (▷◁) (3283), ^{d}TIL-la-at-dar-ra-ba-an (3283), *Schn. Or.* 8,31.

26)  ^{d}Be-la-at-erim$_2$ (3284), *Schn. Or.* 8,32.

27) (▷◁) ^{d}Be-la-at-bi-ri, *cf.* ^{d}Be-lit bi-ri, AO 5376 II 11.

28) (▷◁) ^{d}Be-la-at-ur-ri..., AO 5376 VI 15.

29) (▷◁) ^{d}Be-li-li (357), AO 17662 *Rev.* 11.

30) (▷◁) ^{d}Be-li-tum (358).

31) (▷◁) ^{il}Be-lit ilâni (365).

32) (▷◁) ^{d}Be-lit-ilē (365) AO 17662 *Rev.* 9.

33) (▷◁) ^{d}Be-lit i-la-a-ti, (365).

34) (▷◁) ^{il}Be-lit KA-ri, KAV 78,13.

35) (▷◁) ^{il}Be-lit ^{uru}Gu-ub-la (363).

36) ^{il}be-lit balâṭi (= Ti-la), (361), KAV 174, 15.

37) ^{il}be-lit Ak-k[a-di-e] (360), KAV 73, 3.

38 a) ^{d}Be-lit Ka$_2$-dingir-ra^{ki}

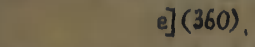
b) ^{d}Be-lit Din-tir^{ki}, CT 25, 49, 1.

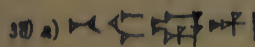
39) ^{il}be-lit ṣêri (368), *Éb.* TuL 10, 9; 12 I 16 (šarrat!, ša du-ni-sa-i-di^{ki}); AO 17662 *Rs.* 1.

40) ^{il}Be-lit E$_2$-an-[na], KAV 73, 5.

41) ^{il}Be-lit bi-ri (362).

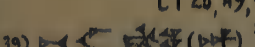
42) ; (365), ^{il}Be-lit i$_3$-li$_2$ (meš).

43)  ^{il}Bêl-i$_3$-li$_2$, KAV 50 IV 5.

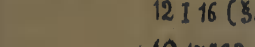
44)  ^{d}Be-ir, (354), KAV 42 II 23; 72*a* 10.

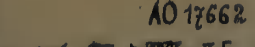
45) ^{d}Be-ir bêl šarri, KAV 174, 13.

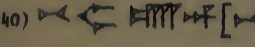
46) ^{d}Be^{dim_2}ḪUŠ (= ^{il}En-zu) (825; 1644), ZA 31, 102, 19; KAV 51*a* 19.

47)  ^{d}Be-lit-māti, AO 17662 *Rev.* 9.

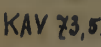
48) ^{d}Be-lit matâti (366).

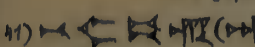
49)  ^{d}Be-DUN-ra (370).

50)  ^{il}Be-el-ti, *s.* Bêltu.

51)  ^{il}Be-lum (356), *Éb.* TuL 12 I 3.

52) *cf.* be: ^{d}Ḫar–; ^{d}Nin-sar–; ^{d}Ši-la–; ^{d}E–iḫ. til: ^{d}La-ḫu-ra–; ^{d}Mi–tin; ^{d}Lu$_2$–.

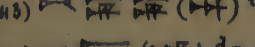
114. 

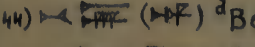
1)  *s.* (2240).

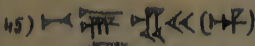
2) ^{d}Na-bal-e, KAV 42 II 3.

3) ^{d}Na-an-na (2268).

4) ^{d}Na-an-na-a (2264).

5)  ^{d}Na-an-na[ru] (2304), VAT 11513, *Obv.* II 22 (KAV 51*a* 22-24).

6)  ^{d}Na-ri$_2$-ti (2278).

7)  ^{d}Na-na-a (2264), *Schn. Or.* 8, 53; KAV 65 I 23; 134 IV 4; AO 5376 VI 34.

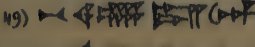
8) ^{il}Na-mu-un-du, *Chic. Syll.* 253.

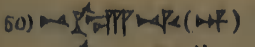
9) ^{d}Na-mu-ud-mu-ud (2263).

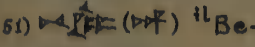
10) ^{d}Na-ru-du (2274).

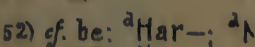
11) ^{d}Na-ru-un-di (2276).

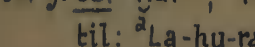
12) ^{d}Na-ru-da (2273), *cf.* JRAS 1926, 697, 26.

13)  ^{d}Na-ru-te (2277).

14)  ^{d}Na-ru-di (2275), KAV 72, 8 15*f.*

15)  ^{d}Na-la-i-ni-e (2260).

16)  ^{d}Na-ka (2270).

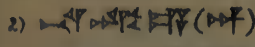
17)  ^{d}Na-gin$_4$-gin$_2$ (? gug$_4$-gug$_4$) (2250).

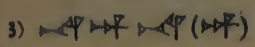
18) ^{d}Na-maš-bi (2261).

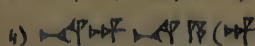
19) ^{d}Na-anǎ-še *s.* (2262).

20) ^{d}Na-nu-um (2265).

21) ^{d}Na-ḫu-un-di (2255).

22)  ^{d}Na-zi (2253), AO 5376 VII 5.

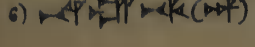
23)  ^{d}Na-zi-id$_3$-šu (2254).

24)  ^{d}Na-ri-dim$_3$-me-ir-an-ki-a, *En. el.* VI 121.

25) ^{d}Na-ag-^{be}BE, *s.* , VAT 11513 *Rev.* I 7.

26) ^{d}Na-ab-ka (2242).

27) ^{d}Na-ab-ri-si (2245).

28)  ^{nab}Na-ab-sa-a (2243).

29) ^{d}Na-ab-sag (2244).

30) ^{d}Na-ab-ir-ra (2269)

31) ^{d}Na-ab-tu$_2$ (2269).

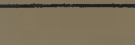
32) ^{d}Na-ap-pi (2269).

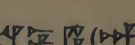
33) ^{d}Na-i-bu (2257).

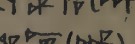
34) ^{d}Na-bi-um (2247), AO 5376 III 13; KAV 62, 8; 65 II 7.

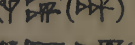
35) ^{d}Na-bi-e (2246).

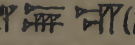
36) ^{d}Na-bil (2248).

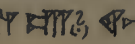
37)  ^{d}Na-du$_3$-a (2272), *Schn. Or.* 8,53.

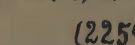
38)  ^{d}Na-ni (2266).

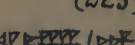
39)  ^{d}Na-ir-si (2258).

40)  ^{d}Na-kid$_2$-ar-si, (2259).

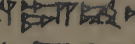
41)  ^{d}Na-nir (2267).

42)  ^{il}Na-ra-am ^{d}Sin, (2271)

43)  ^{nab}Na-šu-ur (2280).

44)  ^{il}Na-bu-u (2246).

45) ^{d}Na-tu$_2$-tu (2249).

46)  ^{d}Na-še-ir (2279).

47) ^{d}Na-ḫi-iš (2256).

48) ^{d}Na-dim$_2$-mud (2251).

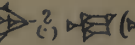
49) ^{il}Na-din me-e ga-ti (2252).

50) ^{d}Na-a (2241).

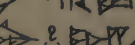
51) *cf.* na: *compl. phon. pass.* ^{d}A–; ^{d}A-ma–; ^{d}Ab–; ^{d}Am–; ^{d}Nig$_2$-gi–; ^{d}Gu–du$_3$; ^{d}Da-ga–; ^{d}E-ta–; ^{d}En-ki-ka-gi–; ^{nap}Za–; ^{d}Ĵr-ni–; ^{d}Ku-ru–; ^{d}Lim-ma–; ^{d}Ba–a.

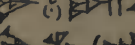
na-na; ^{d}Gašan–; na/nu: ^{nap}Ĵa-ab–.

115.

1)  ^{d}ŠIR-la (3299).

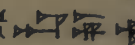
2) ^{d}Šir-ri-da, *s.* .

3)  ^{d}Šir-gi$_4$, BE 3,13 (*Siegel*).

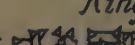
4)  ^{d}Šir-pi, F 9,10.

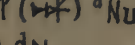
5) *cf.* šir: ^{d}Aš–; ^{d}Aš–gi; ^{d}Aš–sig$_7$; ^{d}Giš–; ^{d}Giš–ga$^{?}$; ^{d}Me–; *cf.* ^{d}A-ši-ir-ta.

116.

1)  ^{il}Zêr-ba-ni-tu (1326), *King Sev. Tabl.* I 205,5.

2) ^{d}Numun-zi-da (2349).

3)  ^{d}Numun-ab$_2$, AO 5376 IX 21.

4) =  ^{d}Gul$_2$-la$_2$, CT 25,8,17.

5) *cf.* numun: ^{d}Giš–; ^{d}Giš–ab$_2$-ba; ^{d}Ab$_2$-u$_2$–nu-un-mu-du-du; ^{d}Pap–dug$_4$.

117.

1) ^{d}Ti (3274).

2) ^{d}Ti-ba-ad (3276), *Schn. Or.* 8,72.

3) ^{d}Ti-ba-nim-ma (3277).

4) ^{d}Ti-bal (3278).

5) ^{d}Ti-gir$_2$, F 9,9.

6) ^{nap}Ti-ru (? šub) (3292), KAV 48 II 11.

7) ^{d}Ti-ru-ru (3290) = ki-min (= ^{il}Ĵštar), KAV 173,15.

8) ^{d}Ti-ri(-ra) (3288).

9) ^{d}Ti-bi-ra URUDU·NAGAR 027

10) ^{d}Ti-u$_2$-šip-pi-e-muk-ri-be, KAV 42 I 42; 43 I 22.

11) ^{d}Ti-ra (3288).

12) ^{d}Ti-ra-aš$_2$/aš (3289).

13) ^{d}Ti-ŠAR-a (3291), *cf.* RA 11 (1914) 157,32; KAV 145,10.

14) ^{d}Ti-šar$_2$ (3287), III R 66 Vs. 16 *d*).

15) ^{d}Ti-gig$_2$-ga F 1,20.

16) ^{d}Ti-amat (3275).

17) ^{d}Ti-a-ma-tum (3275).

18) ^{d}Ti-nig$_2$-ba, *Amh.* 17,2.

19) *cf.* ti: ^{d}Aš-ta–; ^{d}Gašan–dib-ba; ^{d}Da–ti-e; ^{d}Ĵ-gi-iš – (*einäugig*); ^{d}Ku-ta-ta–; ^{d}Ku-e$_2$-maš-maš; ^{d}Mu–; ^{d}Mu-ti-an-na; ^{d}Na-ri$_2$–; ^{d}Nin–ḫal; ^{d}Nin–pisan+en; ^{d}Nin–mud-

kalam-ma; ^{d}Pa(-a)-; ^{nap}Par-.
til$_3$-la: ^{d}Asar-nam-; ^{d}Ba-; ^{d}Gu$_3$-ḫe-; ^{d}En-ad-; ^{d}En-nin-mu; ^{d}Igi-bi-šu-nam-; ^{d}Mu$_3$-lu$_2$-; ^{d}Nin-ud-; ^{d}Šu-.

118.

1) (▷▷F) ^{d}BAR (343).
2) (▷▷F) ^{d}MAŠ (2083), AO 17662 *Vs.* 4.
3) [ ] (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-su[-u$_3$], (2088).
4) (▷▷F) ^{d}BAR ^{d}AG, Kst 6, 108, 7.
5) (▷▷F) ^{d}Bar-bar-ra (347).
6) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-maš (2086), KAV 48 II 2.
7) ^{d}Maš-ti (2094)
8) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-ḫu-na (2087).
9) (▷▷F) ^{d}Idigna, KAV 78, 20.
10) (▷▷F) ^{d}Idigna-lil$_2$-e, AO 5376 vii 16.
11) (▷▷F) ^{d}BAR-ḫu (348).
12) (▷▷F) ^{il}Maš-ri-e, AKF II 81.
13) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-tab-ba (2090), *Th. Dg. Rit* 102, 12.
14) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-tab-ba-gi-ru (2092).
15) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-tab-ba-a-bi (2091).
16) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-banda, *Th. Dg.* TU 54, 17.
17) (▷▷F) ^{d}Bar-ṣi-i-a (349).
18) (= mašda) = ^{il}Nergal (2084), = ^{d}Lugal-gir$_3$-ra; = ^{d}Mes-lam-ta-e$_3$-a, ŠL 74, 285
19) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-ar$_2$-kaš-a-ti, KAV 43 *Vs.* I/8.
20) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ba$_3$-^{ba}-ra (344) = ^{d}Bil-gi, SAI 998.
21) (▷▷F) ^{d}Bar-ra-gu-la (345).
22) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-da-ad (= Adad), KAV 63 iv 37; AKF II 76, 2.
23) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-dub$_2$, *Th. Dg. Rit.* 57, 104.
24) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-ša-ad, KAV 63 iv 37.
25) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-BU-a (2089).
26) (▷▷F) ^{d}Maš-PALIL (2085).
27) (▷▷F) ^{d}BAR-a ....(346).
28) *cf.* maš: ^{d}Ul-; ^{d}Ul-ši-tum; ^{d}Uru$_3$-$^{u\text{-}ru\text{-}ma\text{-}aš}$-; ^{d}Lugal-Marad-da^{d}-; ^{d}Na-bi; ^{d}Nin-kilim^{d}-; ^{d}Sag-šu-du$_3$. maš-maš: ^{d}Ku-ti-e$_3$-.
29) *cf.* bar: ^{d}Eš-an-ki; ^{d}Eš-an-na; ^{d}I-la-an; ^{d}Ka-aš-bar; ^{d}Nin-ka-aš-an-ki; ^{d}Sa$_2$-; ^{d}Sal-sal-; ^{d}Gašan-ka-aš-an-ki; ^{d}Giš-(e$_3$/an-na) ^{d}Giš-bil-pa-e$_3$; ^{d}E-uz-nu. bar-ra: ^{d}Gu$_2$-; ^{d}Ud-; ^{d}Igi-zi-; *u.a.*

119.

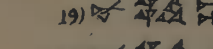
1) ... ^{d}...nu-KA, F 37, 13.
2) ^{d}Nu-šilig-ga (2347).
3) ^{d}Nu ru-alam (2346), KAV 57, 6.
4) (▷▷F) ^{d}NU-NU (2341), AO 17626 *Vs.* I 6.
5) / (▷▷F) ^{d}Nu-nam-nir/mun (2340), *L6.* Tul. 167, 18; CT 36, 26, 2; PSBA 1911, 9ff. *pass.*; AO 5376, *col.* 1, *l.* 39.
6) nu-sag ^{d}Nin-a-zu, DP 51, 5; 46; 203.
7) ^{d}Nu-ur$_2$ ^{il}Šamaš (2336).
8) (▷▷F) ^{il}Nu-ur$_2$-i$_3$-li$_2$ (2337).
9) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nu-kas-kas, F 9, 7.
10) (▷▷F), ^{d}Nu-us-ku (2367).
11) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nu-NI (2342).
12) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nu-nir (2345).
13) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nu-gir, F 9, 7.
14) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nu-muš-da, *Schn. Or.* 8, 64; AO 5376, iv 27; (2339); *(Gott der Stadt* Kazalla, ZA 37, 173*f.)*
15) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nu-sug$_6$ $^{su\text{-}ug}$ pad$_3$-da $^{pa\text{-}da}$, *Del. SGl.* 287 (= VAT 9717).

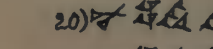
16) (=77) (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-sug$_6$-tur$_3$, F1,8.

17) (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-sug$_6$-gu$_2$, F1,9.

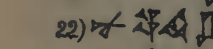
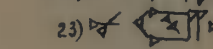
18) (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-sug$_6$-gal, F1,10.

19) (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-sug$_6$-du$_{(?)}^{?}$, F1,8.

20)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-sug$_6$-dug$_3$, F1,8.

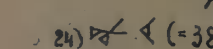
21)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-sug$_6$-ki$_{(?)}^{?}$-a (2344).

22) (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-sug$_6$-ku-me-a (2343).

23)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-dim$_2$-mud (2334);
cf.  , *cf.* mu-dim$_2$-mud, AJSL 39,180,10; AO 5376 II 32.

24) (=385) (▷▷), ^{d}Nu-U-du, F1,8.

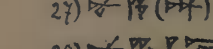
25) (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-me-a (2338).

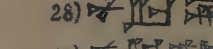
26)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-KU-muš-da (2348).

27) (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-a, F9,7.

28) (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-ur-i$_3$-li$_2$ (2335).

29) (▷▷) ^{d}Nu-ur-ilâni (MEŠ) AS.A RU VAT 11513 *Rev.* I 17 (KAV 51 Z 22).

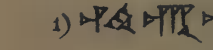
30)  (▷▷) ^{d}nu-ur-ra LUGAL = ^{il}Šamaš, ZA 31,103 (KAV 51 *Rs.* 30).

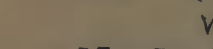
31) .....  (▷▷) ^{d}.....-nu; *cf.* ^{d}A-mu-nu; ^{d}Al-ma-nu; ^{d}Da-mu-nu; ^{d}Da-pi-nu, *u.a.*

32) *cf.* nu: ^{d}A-mu–; ^{d}Al-ma–; ^{d}Alim–; ^{d}Giš–; ^{d}Da-mu–; ^{d}Da-pi–; ^{d}E-zi-nu-u$_2$; ^{d}E$_2$-bar-uz–; ^{d}En–(gi) ^{d}Nin–gi; ^{d}A-šag$_4$–gi$_4$-a; ^{d}Zi-za–; ^{d}Ḫar-ta-az–; ^{d}Ja-sumu–; ^{d}Jgi–dara-ru-ru; ^{d}KA-gu-a–; ^{d}Ki–ni; ^{d}Lugal-šu–; ^{d}Lugal-sag–gi$_4$; ^{d}Ma-da–; ^{d}Me–a-du; ^{d}Me–a-zu; ^{d}Me–a-ni; ^{d}Me–a-ru; ^{d}Mi–anna; ^{d}Na–um; ^{d}Ka-ad-nu; ^{d}Ma-da-nu-nu.

120.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Maš$_2$-ri-ku$_2$ AO 5376 VIII 3.

2) [] (▷▷) ^{d}[Maš$_2$-šu-gid$_2$]-gid$_2$ (*Schaf-Schere*), TAG 373. *Cf. Br.* 2034 maš-šu-gid$_2$-gid$_2$ = barû (^{il}Ea).

3)  Maš$_2$-ḫul-dub$_2$-ba (e. *Dämon*), TAG 373.

4) *cf.* ^{d}Min (= za-gar$_3$)-maš$_2$-gig$_2$ (1297).

121.

1) ^{d}Kun$_{(?)}^{?}$-nu$_{(?)}^{?}$, F1,1.

2) (▷▷) ^{d}Kun-zi-ba-mi = ^{il}Adad Elam^{ki} (1712).

122.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}ḪU (1420), F 58,3; *Str. Wa.* 30 *Rs.* 2 (*Göttersymbol, vor dem der Eid abgelegt*).

2) ḫu-ru (1426).

3) (▷▷) ^{d}Ḫu-mu-ṣi-ru (1425), *cf.* ḫumṣiru = *Maus.*

4) (▷▷) ^{d}Ḫu-mu-un-sir-....-ab (1425).

5) (▷▷) ^{il}Ḫu-muṭ-ta-bal, *Eb.* TuL 5 *n. i).*

6) (▷▷) ^{nap}Ḫu-um-ba-an (1433), *cf.* RA 22,23-26; JRAS 1926,440 *ff.*

7) (▷▷) ^{nap}Ḫu-ud-ra-an (1423).

8) (▷▷) ^{d}Ḫu-ud-ḫa (1422).

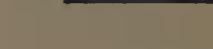
9) (▷▷) ^{d}Ḫu-pi-pi, *Scheil Dél.* 27,286, II 6.

10) (▷▷) ^{d}Ḫu-ban (1433).

11) (▷▷) ^{d}Ḫu-ṭu-i-ni-e (1424).

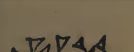
12) *cf.* ḫu: ^{nap}Ar–; ^{d}Bar–; ^{d}Da-da-ra-a-te; ^{d}Dar–; ^{nap}El-ḫa-la–; ^{d}Jgi–; ^{d}La-ra-til; ^{d}Tar–; ^{d}Lugal-bar; ^{d}Ja-u$_2$; ^{d}Na-un-di.

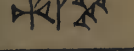
123.

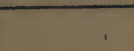
1)  (▷▷) ^{d}U$_5$$_{(?)}^{?}$ (10776) = ^{il}En$^{ḫi-bi}$.

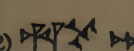
124.

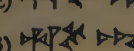
1) (▷▷) ^{d}Nam (2290)

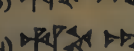
2)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-zu (2292).

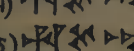
3)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-tar (2299), AO 5376, 12, 23.

4)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-tar-zu (2300).

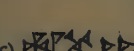
5)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-tar-zu-maḫ (2302).

6)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-tar-zu-gal (2301), KAV 53, 1.

7)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-tar-tu, *Eb.* Tul. 1, *Rs.* 3; 5 *n.e.*).

8)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-tarimin-na(-ne-ne), *Nötsch.* Enlil 5.

9) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-URU+erin, F 52.

10)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-maḫ (2294).

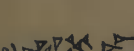
11) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-mu (2295; *cf.* 1535).

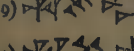
12) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-ti-la-šu-du$_7$ (2303).

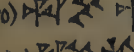
13) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-ti-la-KU, *En. el.* VI 129.

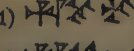
14) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-nam-LAL$^{?}$ (2928)

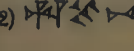
15) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-zid-da (2293).

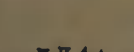
16)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-en-na (2291).

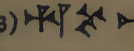
17)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-tag-ga-ušum-ušum (2296).

18)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-tag-ga-ušum-ušum-gal (2297).

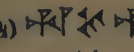
19)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-tag-ga-ušum-ušum-ḫuš-a (2298)

20)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-ra-..., AO 5376 IV 18.

21)  (▷▷F) ^{it}Nam-ra-at (*Frau des* ^{d}Nu-muš-da), ZA 37, 174.

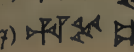
22)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam[-ra-ṣi-it], VAT 11513, *Obv.* II 29.

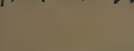
23) (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-ra-gal, AO 5376 IV 18.

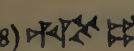
24)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Nam-keš-da, KAV 149, 5.

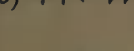
25) *cf.* nam: ^{d}Asar-ru; ^{d}Asar-ti-la; ^{d}Kurun-; ^{d}Gašam-mu; ^{d}Lamga-lu$_2$-lul$_4$-lu; ^{d}Lugal-en-na; ^{d}Lugal-tar-ra; ^{d}Nu-nir; ^{d}Umun-ma; ^{d}Ud-edin-na; ^{d}Nun-nir; ^{d}Šu-ri; ^{d}Nin-tar-ri.

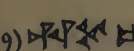
126.

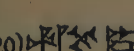
1)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Gal$_2$-an-na-gal$_2$-la (447).

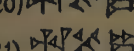
2)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Gal$_2$-an-na-keš-da (448).

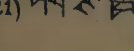
3)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Gal$_2$-bi-da-gig$_2$-gal$_2$ (1585).

4)  (▷▷F/▷▷F) $^{d/nap}$Ig-gal-la (1508), *Wengl.* 2 (*Orntl.* 26).

5)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Ig-šu-da (1545).

6) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gal$_2$-(?Ig)-alim-ma (446), *Schn. Or.* 8, 33 (*Var.*  (▷▷F).

7)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Ig-kug-ga (445), AO 5376 VII 24.

8)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Gal$_2$-lu$_2^{?}$-lim (449).

9) *cf.* gal$_2$: ^{d}Lugal-ḫe-; ^{d}Gan-; ^{d}Da-; ^{d}Ḫe-; ^{d}Igi-dumu-; ^{d}Lugal-nir-; ^{d}Nin-kug-; ^{d}Me-ki-; ^{d}Mu-la; ^{d}Si-si-; ^{d}Nin-an-ta-; ^{d}Su-; ^{d}Nin-zi- (dim$_3$-dim$_3$-me).

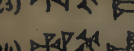
127.

1) (▷▷F) ^{d}Mud, F 63, 7.

2) (▷▷F) ^{d}Mud $^{ki-eš}$ keš$_2$ da (2197).

3) *cf.* mud: ^{d}Na/Nu-dim$_2$-; ^{d}Nig$_2$-bad; ^{d}Nin-ti-kalam-ma; ^{nap}Ši-. *Cf.* ^{d}Na-mu-ud-mu-ud; ^{d}Ši-mu-ud.

128.

1)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa$_4$ (2807).

2) *cf.* sa$_4$-a: ^{d}Mu-dug$_3$-ga-; ^{d}Mu-ṣi-ib-bu-.

130.

1) (▷▷F) = ^{il}Kittum (1335), RA 31,84 *n.* 3; KAV 42, I 28 II 14/20; 180 II 6.

2) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-an-ušum (1339).

3) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-an-maḫ (1340).

4) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-an-na (1337).

5) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-an-.... (1345).

6) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-an-še (1341).

7) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-an-še-še (1342)

8) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-an-še-še-gal (1343).

9) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-an-DI (1338).

10) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-an-.... (1344).

11) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-ni-tum = ^{il}Bi-ib-bu; = ^{il}Šamaš, KAV 218 B II 2; *s. Plan.*

12) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-.... (1349).

13) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-maḫ (1346)

14) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-man (1347).

15) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ba-man-gal (1348).

16) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ukkin, KAV E 9,4.

17) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-zi-da (1354).

18) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-zi-a-tu, F 19,4.

19) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-sur (1369).

20) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-sum-mu (1366), *Th. Dg. Rit.* AO 6479 III 3; RA 17,66 III 3 (= ^{d}Nin-sig$_7$).

21) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-lil$_6$ (1351).

22) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-NI-KU (1365).

23) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ga$_2$-ar-si (1362).

24) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ir-pa-ni-tum (*cf.* ^{d}Zer (= numun) ba-ni-tum, 1326), DT 83 *Rs.* 4.

25) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ir-ku/ki (1355).

26) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-kal-laḫ (1356).

27) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-kal-la-.... (1357).

28) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-kal-maḫ (1358).

29) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-kal-la-še (1359).

30) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-kur-.... (1360).

31) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-kur-.... (1361).

32) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ud-sir-du, *Lang. Par.* 90,2; *Poeb.* HGT 1,3,20; 4,2; 5, 7/9; 6,6/10 (=).

33) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-šag$_4$-gi-dir (1368)

34) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-mi-in-gi (1363)

35) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-ku$_3$ (1336).

36) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-min-ukkin (1352), VAT 12931, 4.

37) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-min-si (1367), *cf.* ZA 31,109 (KAV 89,5).

38) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-min-.... (1364).

39) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-gu-la (1350).

40) (▷▷F) ^{d}Zi-za-nu (1353).

41) *cf.* Zi: ^{d}A-eza–ba; ^{d}A–a; ^{d}A–sar-a; ^{d}Ama-ab$_2$–kur-ra; ^{d}Gimil–an-na; ^{d}Dumu–; ^{d}E–nu u$_2$; ^{d}En–; ^{d}En–kalam-ma; ^{d}En-lil$_2$–; ^{d}En-lil$_2$-lugal–; ^{d}Igi–bar-ra; ^{il}Ištar ^{il}–e; ^{d}Kun–ba-mi *u. pass. cf.* ^{d}Giš–da; ^{d}Nin-giš–da; ^{d}Nam–da; ^{d}Lugal-a$_2$–da *u. o.*

131.

1) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gi (1586), F 1,8.

2) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gi-ḫal (589).

3) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gi-KA-gir, F 9,9.

4) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gi-ḫu, F 1,12.

5) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gi-si (591).

6) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gi-dar (587).

9) (▷▷F) ^{d}ai-in-gi-ra $^{ŠAR_2}_{ŠAR_2}$ ^{il}Ištar.

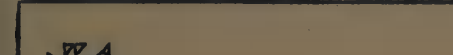
8) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gi-sar-a (594).

9) (▷▷F) ....(▷▷F) ^{d}Gi-egir-.... (588).

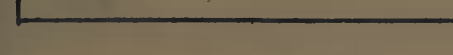
10) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gi-bil (598), F 6,1; 5,1; *Rs.* 5; 1,9; 7,2; 23,2.

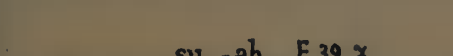
11) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gi-bil-si-

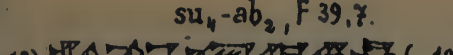
su_4-ab_2, F 39,7.

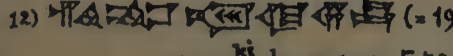
12)  (= 198) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gi-bil-unug^{ki}-kug-sum, F 50,10

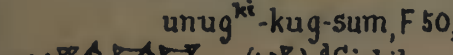
13) ....(▷▷▽) ^{d}Gi-bil-...., F 23,5.

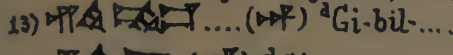
14)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gi-ir, KAV 64 IV 6 (= 21)

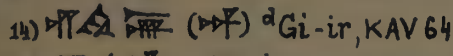
15)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gi-PA (592)

16)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gi-ga-rak (596) III R 66 *Vs.* 23 *a*.

17)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gi-il_2-ga-meš (602) (633 L).

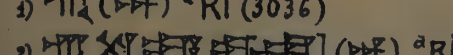
18)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gi-lim-ma (590).

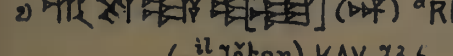
19)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gi-ki-a, F 72,51.

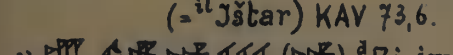
20)  [▷▷▽] ^{d}Gi-rim-ma (593), CT 24, 43, 117.

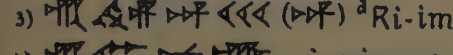
21) *cf.* gi: ^{d}Ad–; ^{d}Ad–ši-ri; ^{d}Aš-šir–; ^{d}Am–na; ^{d}Giš-bil–mes; ^{d}Šul–; ^{d}En-bar$_2$–si; ^{d}En-nu–; ^{d}Zi-mi-in–; ^{d}KA–(na); ^{d}Lugal–maḫ *u.o.*

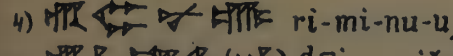
132.

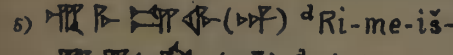
1)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Rì (3036)

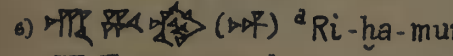
2)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Rì-te-ia-i-[tu] (= ^{il}Jštar) KAV 73,6.

3)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Ri-im-^{il}Sin (3041).

4)  ri-mi-nu-u_2 (3040).

5)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Ri-me-iš-ši (3039).

6)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Ri-ḫa-mun (3038).

7)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Ri-ḫa-ab (3037).

8) *cf.* ri: ^{d}A–; ^{d}A-a–; ^{d}A–tum; ^{d}Al-ti-iḫ–; ^{d}Di–tum; ^{d}Ub–ia-aš; ^{d}U–; ^{d}Za–ku; ^{d}Ḫi-di-e–; ^{il}Ti–id; ^{d}J-ba–; ^{d}Jl-te-ḫi–; ^{d}Jl-te-eḫ–; ^{d}Jl-te–; ^{d}Jm-me–ia; ^{il}Ni–; ^{d}Ma-ga–; ^{d}Mi-zi-ir; ^{d}Na-ab-ri-si

cf. ri-ri: ^{d}Ki–ša.

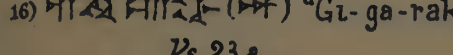
ri-a: ^{d}A–; ^{d}Ḫuš–.

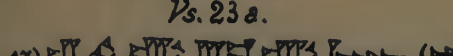
ri-ga: ^{d}Mu-ta-ab–. ri-im: ^{d}Ne-za–; ^{d}Ra–. ri-si: ^{d}Pa–.

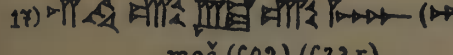
133.

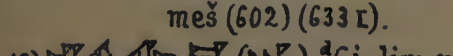
1) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun (2350).

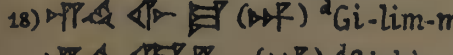
2) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-abzu (2351).

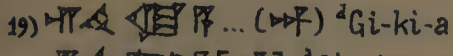
3)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}NUN·PAP·SAL·BU·GIŠGAL·MES, F 1,12.

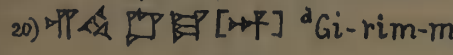
4)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-na-an-ki (= ^{il}Ṣarpanitum), KAV 173,1.

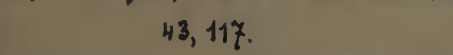
5)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-bar-an-na, AO 5376 IV 27.

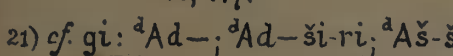
6)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-MAŠ·BAD$_3$-na (2356).

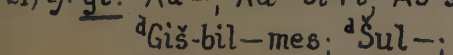
7)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-maš-še-gun$_3$-nu (2358), AO 5376 VII 35.

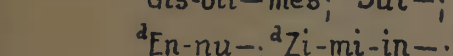
8)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-maš-še-gu-bad$_3$, *Barton Misc. Inscr.* 4, 12.

9)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-bar-ḫuš-[ḫa$_3$] (2357)

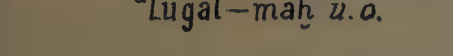
10)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-bar-gir$_3$ AO 5376 X 32.

11)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}[Nun]-nu-ru (2354).

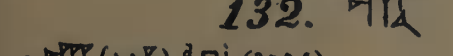
12)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-nam-nir (2359).

13)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-nun, F 1,11; 7,1.

14) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-nun-pa-Unug^{ki}, F 37,2.

15)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-si-kur (2363).

16) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-sag-...(2361).

17)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-tag, *Jestin* 629,3; F 53,6,3.

18) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-sar-a (2362).

19) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-nir (2360).

20) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nun-gal-la (2352), *Schn. Or.* 8,64; *Ebel.* TuL 22*f.*; AO 5376 IX 5; KAV 63 III 25; 65 III 2.

21) (▷▷▽)

(2353).

22) (▷▷) ^{d}Nun-šar$_2$ (2364).

23) (▷▷) ^{d}Nun-ki (2355).

24) (▷▷) ^{d}Abgal-dimmu, AO 5376 II 36.

25) (▷▷) ^{d}Abgal-šum (2358/479).

26) (▷▷) ^{d}Nun-me-KU-bu, *Dél. en Perse* m. 14 n. 1 Vs. 2; *RTC 15* (*cf.* 3115ff.).

27) (▷▷) ^{d}Nun-KU-DU-NU-u$_3$, F 1,12.

28) (▷▷) ^{d}Nun-ur$_3$-ra (2354), AO 5376 x 33.

29) *cf.* nun: ^{d}A–na–^{ki}; ^{d}Ab-gir$_2$–; ^{d}Alim–na; ^{d}Dam–gal-e-ne; ^{d}Sa-dara–an-na; ^{d}Nin–; ^{d}Ma–gal; *u. pass.*

135.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Tur$_3$ $^{tu\text{-}ur}$-dim$_2$ (3272)

2) (▷▷) ^{d}Tur$_3$-el/sikil, F 46,5.

3) (▷▷) ^{d}TUR$_3$·A·A·SAR, F 55,8

4) *cf.* tur: ^{d}Gan–; ^{d}Gašan-e$_2$–kalam-ma; ^{d}Ur-tur$_3$; ^{d}Ĵ–ma-ti-su; ^{d}Nin^{tur}-tur$_3$.

137.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Šilam-kur-ra, *Th. Ĵg. Rit.* 101,14.

141.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}KAB (1660), F 7,2.

2) (▷▷) ^{d}Kab-ta, KAV 65 IV 15; *cf.* ^{d}Kaab-ta (1661); AO 5376 VI 25.

3) (▷▷) ^{d}Kab-ta zib-ta, CT 25, 31,19.

4) (▷▷) ^{d}Gub$_3$ (= *linke Hand*)-dub, F 1,9.

5) (▷▷) ^{nap}Kap-pa-par$_3$, F 59,3.

6) (▷▷) ^{d}Kap-ur-saĝ-sal, F 18,

7) *cf.* ^{d}Ĵgi-kab; ^{d}Ĵ[r]$^{?}_{(?)}$-kab; ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-kab-ba.

147.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Gad-mu-ri (1770).

2) *cf.* gad: ^{d}Nin–ki-du

148.

1) …(▷▷) ^{d}Kin[da]…. (1777).

153.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Šinig, F 23,1/6.

2) (▷▷) ^{d}Šinig$^{?}_{(?)}$-bar-rim$_4$-rim$_4$-me (3224).

154.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Dim-mug-nun-na (819).

2) (▷▷) ^{d}Dim-gal-abzu (817) (*cf.* 441).

3) *cf.* dim: ^{d}Ĵi-ib–; ^{d}En-dib–; ^{d}Nim–gul-dellu.

155.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Mun-ab (2205).

2) *cf.* mun: ^{d}Ḫa–; ^{d}La-ḫa–; ^{d}Lugal-ri-ḫa–; ^{d}Ri-ḫa–.

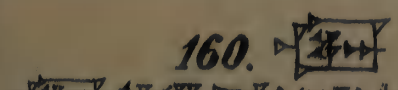
159.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}AG (= ^{il}Nabû) (2246/131), KAV 42 II 17. 49,18. 62,9. 65 II 8. 68 II 3. 180 II 1; -146, 1ff.; 78,9-42 III 12.

2) (▷▷) ^{d}Ak-ku-lu, *cf.* ^{d}Uk-ku-mu (171; *cf.* 1150).

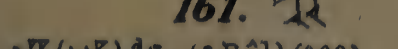
3) *cf.* ag: ^{d}A-a-pa–si-na; ^{d}Ka–ku.

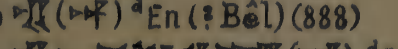
160.

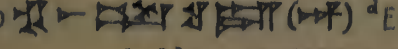
1)  F 56,5.

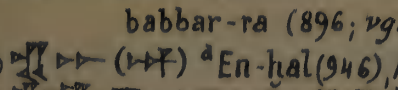
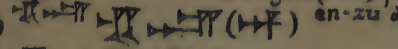
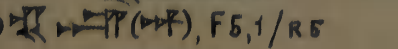
161.

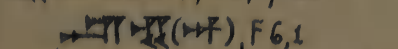
1) (888)

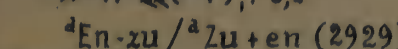
2)  babbar-ra (896; *vgl.* 288).

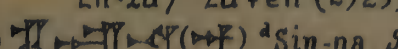
3)  *col.* 1, *l.* 16.

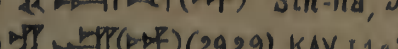
4)  (942; 943).

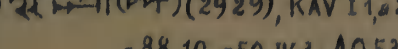
5)  F 5,1/R 5  F 6,1  (2929).

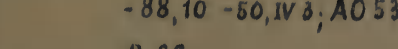
6) 

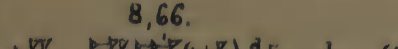
7)  (2929), KAV 1 1,a 2. 63, I 11. 65, I 11 - 88, 10 - 50, IV 3; AO 5376 IV 9; *Schm. Or.* 8,66.

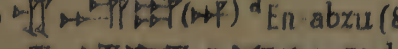
8)  (890).

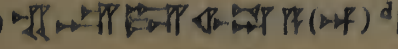
9)  a, *Schm. Or.* 8,67.

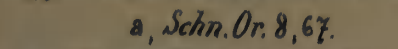
10)  du$_8$-gal ša$_2$ ^{d}Nin-ki-gal), KAR 142 IV 13.

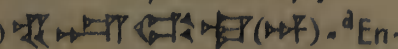
11)  Or. 8,66.

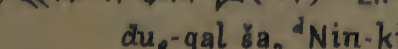
12)  AO 5376, *Col.* I *l.* 25.

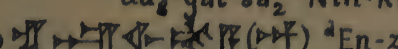
13)  (894).

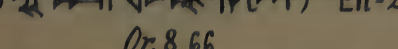
14)  *Rs.* 9; RA 41,34 *n.* 13.

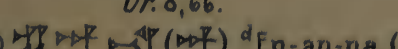
15)  AO 5376, *Col.* 1, *Z.* 33.

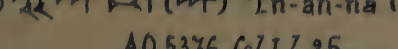
16) 

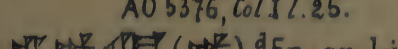
17) 

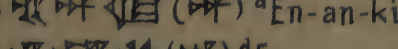
18) 

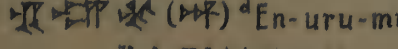
19)  (951), KAV 50 III 3.

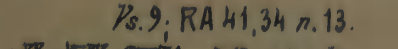
20)  (925).

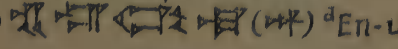
21)  (AO 5376, *Col.* 1, *l.* 17.

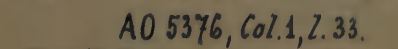
22)  (954) (= en-ku-um, CT 11, 49, 12).

23)  (879).

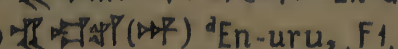
24)  (985).

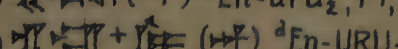
25)  (986).

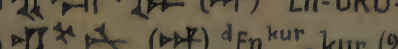
26)  (987)

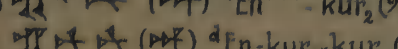
27)  *Tabl. Dreh.* 5513; *cf.* ^{d}En-a$_2$-nun.

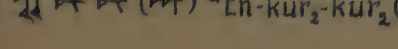
28) (1006), KAV 63 II 47.

29)  (1006) KAV 50, III 13.

30)  (988).

31)  (989), AO 6479 III 8 (*Th. Dg. Rit.*); AO 17626 *Rs.* 10.

32)  (990).

33)  *Schn. Or.* 8,46; AO 5376 VII 36.

34) = ^{d}En-nu-gi$_4$-gi$_4$ (= ^{d}Ni-du$_8$-gal ša$_2$ ^{d}Nin-ki-gal), KAR 142 IV 14.

36)

36) (944).

37) *Jestin* 629,3 (*Fara*), F 5,4 *Rs.* 4; 6,3.

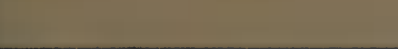
38) (945), *Schn. Or.* 8,43; AO 5376 VII 48.

39) (AO 69,8.

40) (*Contenau* 36 *Vs.*

41) (AO 5376, 14.

42) (F 29,9.

43)  (992) F 1,10; KAV 50 III 1; AO 5376 I 27.

44) (*Del. S. Gr.* 93.

45) (994).

46) ^{d}En-nun-dul, KAV 43,16.

47) ^{d}En-dara$_3$-nun-[na] (920).

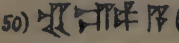
48) ^{d}En-dara$_3$-banda (919).

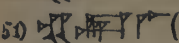
49) ^{d}En$^{il\text{-}lil}$-si, CT 24,5,41.

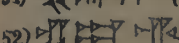
50) ^{nap}En-sag-a, F 72,5; 49,2.

51) ^{d}En-gan$_2$-la$_2$ (907)

52) ^{d}En-ab-ri-a (356), KAV 72, a 21. 78,26.

53)  ^{d}En-mul (984) AO 5376, *Col.* 1, *l.* 3.

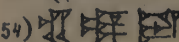
54)  ^{d}En-ban$_3$-da (898).

55)  ^{d}En-banda (899).

56) ^{d}En-ug (931), *cf.* KAV 50 II 1.

57) ^{d}En-lugal (*cf.* 356 *und* 1353), KAV 72, a 4.

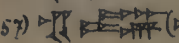
58) ^{d}En-edin-na (928).

59)  [^{d}En-]edin-na-DI·DI, CT 25, 7 & 2.

60) ^{d}En-du (921).

61) ^{d}En-uš $^{di\text{-}im}$ dim$_2$ (939).

62) ^{d}En-ni-na (1617), KAV 48, 6, 8; 173,10.

63)  ^{d}En-ir-ud-da (949).

64) ^{d}En-kisal-si, F 1,11.

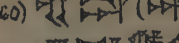
65) ^{d}En-ur$_3$-ta (934).

66) ^{d}En-ama$_6$ $^{di\text{-}im}$-dim$_2$ (1002).

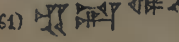
67) ^{d}En-bi-LU·LU (904) = ^{d}Adad ša Dir-tir^{ki}, KAR 142 III 19; *cf.* ZA 47,10, 57; BA V 683,11; *Ea.* TuL 159,19.

68) ^{d}En-men$^{me\text{-}en}$-nun-si-na, *Chiera* SLT *n.* 121.

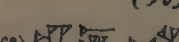
69) ^{d}En-dag $^{da\text{-}ag}$-ga. (917), AO 5376 VIII 29.

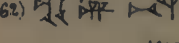
70)  ^{d}En$^{a\text{-}maš}$ amaš (893),

KAV 50 III 9.

71)  (998) ^{d}En-pa, F 61.

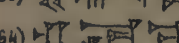
72) ^{d}En-giš$_8$-PA (912).

73)  ^{d}En-^{giš}gu-za (911).

74)  ^{d}En-ub, F 1,18.

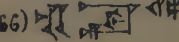
75) ^{d}En-lil$_2$-la/la$_2$/li (*pass. von der Fara-Zeit an in allen Texten*) (356/973).

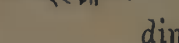
76) ^{d}En-lil$_2$-dili (977).

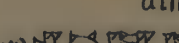
77)  ^{d}En-lil$_2$-la$_2$-zi (975), *Schn. Or.* 8, 45; AO 5376 II 6.

78) ^{d}En-[lil$_2$]$_8$-nun, F 1,11.

79) ^{d}En-lil$_2$-ri-e (978).

80)  ^{d}En-lil$_2$-ban$_3$-da (974).

81)  ^{d}En-lil$_2$-lugal-zi (976).

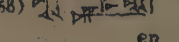
82)  ^{d}En-lil$_2$-lu$_2$-PA·DA-mu-gi$_4$, F 59, 1.

83) ^{d}En-lil$_2$ kar-rad (356), KAV 43 III 7.

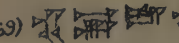
84) ^{d}En-lil$_2$-kug-ga$_2$ F 54,6.

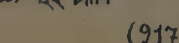
85) ^{d}En-e-du, *Schn. Or.* 8, 43.

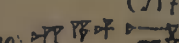
86) ^{d}En-e-lal, *Scheil Dél.* 27, 140, 1.

87)  ^{d}En-mer$_4$-si, AO 5376 VI 27.

88) ^{d}En-u$_2$ (930).

89)  ^{d}En-u$_2$-KU (*cf.* 930), F 1,11.

90)  ^{d}En $^{ga\text{-}ra}$GARA$_3$ (908) *cf.* KAV 50 II 3.

91)  ^{d}En-gara$_3$-šar, *Scheil Dél.* 27, 232 *Rev.* 3.

92) ^{d}En-ga-nad$_3$ (905).

93) ^{d}En-e$_2$ (927)

94) ^{d}En-KAL (950).

95) ^{d}En-LAMMA-ra (910).

96) ^{d}En-ra, *Nies* 91,3,17.

97) ^{d}En-lu$_2$-mu-gid$_2$, F 1,11.

99) (▷▷) ^{d}En$^{u_3\text{-}ru}$-uru$_3$ (937)

99) (▷▷) ^{d}En-$^{za\text{-}ag}$-zag (941; *cf.* 1797).

100) (▷▷) ^{d}En-zag-ga, AO 5376 III 36.

101) (▷▷) ^{d}En-a$_2$ (889), F 82,8.

102) (▷▷) ^{d}En-a$_2^{a}$-nun (889), AO 5376 x 37.

103) (▷▷) ^{d}En-da (914).

104) (▷▷) ^{d}En-da-guru$_5$ (915).

106) (▷▷) ^{d}En-da-ni, *Schn. Or.* 8,43.

106) (▷▷) ^{d}En-da-šurim-ma (916), KAR 142 IV 12 (= ^{d}Ni-du$_8$-gal ša$_2$ ^{d}Nin-ki-gal); AO 5376 I 21.

107) (▷▷) ^{d}En-gal-laḫ$_4$ (906), *Schn. Or.* 8,43 *cf.* ^{d}Nin-en-gal-laḫ$_4$.

108) [?] (▷▷) ^{d}[En]-simug, AO 5376 x 36.

109) (▷▷) ^{d}En-bar$_2$-gi-si (900) KAV 50,7.

110) (▷▷) ^{d}En-mer-si (?nigir$_2$) (983); *cf.* ^{d}En-mer$_4$-si.

111) [ ] (▷▷) ^{d}En-nigir$_2$ (972).

112) (▷▷) ^{d}En-ša-lu-lu (1000).

113) (▷▷) ^{d}En-šu-da (1004).

114) (▷▷) ^{d}En-ša$_6$-ag, *Langd. Par. Rs.* 3,41/50; *Or* NS 15,262,268.

115) (▷▷) ^{d}En-ša$_6$-ag(-ag), *Nötsch. Enl.* 31.

116) (▷▷) ^{d}En-kur (951), AO 5376 I 9.

117) (▷▷) ^{d}En-kur-kur (952)

118) (▷▷) ^{d}En-kur-kur-sag (953).

119) (902)

(▷▷) ^{d}En-bu-du$_3^{du}$-^{du}du$_3$, *Schr.* KAV 179,2,1.

120) (▷▷) ^{d}En-bu-du$_7$ (901).

121) (▷▷) ^{d}En-pir-til$_3$-la (932; 984), AO 5376, *Col.* 1, *l.* 27.

122) (▷▷) ^{d}En-dadag-dadag-ga (918).

123) (▷▷) ^{d}En-pi, KAV 43 I 27.

124) (▷▷) ^{d}En-pi-pi (999).

125) (▷▷) ^{d}En-šag$_4$-dug$_3$ (1001).

126) (▷▷) ^{d}En-šar$_2$ (1003) F 1,10; AO 5376 I 13; KAV 50 II 5: [ ].

127) (▷▷) ^{d}En-šar$_2$-nu-gi$_4$, F 1,10.

128) (▷▷) ^{d}En-bir, AO 5376, *Col.* 1, *l.* 19.

129) ... (▷▷) ^{d}En-ḪAR ... F 1,11.

130) (▷▷) ^{d}En-gašan-til$_3$-la-mu (996)

131) (▷▷) ^{d}En šar$_2$+u, RA 25, 124,15.

132) (▷▷) ^{d}En-MI·LAḪ$_4$, *Ena Epos* I 19; KAV 43 III 4; 44,16.

133) (▷▷) ^{d}En-ul (933), AO 5376, *Col.* 1, *l.* 5.

134) (▷▷) ^{d}En-libir-ra (968) *Tigl.* I *Cyl.* VI 87.

135) (▷▷) ^{d}En-ḫul-nun, F 1,11.

136) (▷▷) ^{d}En-sa$_2$·du$_{11}$, *Scheil Délt.* 27, 143,2.

137) (▷▷) ^{d}En-dul-ku$_3$-ta-e$_3$-ne (923).

138) (▷▷) ^{d}En-du$_6$-ku$_3$-ga (922), KAR 142 IV 13 (= ^{d}Ni-du$_8$-gal ša$_2$ ^{d}Nin-ki-gal), AO 5376 *Col.* 1, *l.* 23.

139) (▷▷) ^{d}En-dul-šuba (= ^{d}Ni-du$_8$-gal ša$_2$ ^{d}Nin-ki-gal), KAR 142 IV 14.

140) (▷▷) ^{d}En-Din-tir^{ki} (926).

141) (▷▷) ^{d}En-ki (955, 862), F 6,1; 5,1 *Rs.* 5; 1,9; 60,1; *cf.* AJSL 39, 189, 17-21; *Schn. Or.* 8,43; AO 5376, 1, 1 II 27; KAV 150,9 *u.o.*

142) (▷▷) ^{d}En-ki-tar-ama (963).

143) (▷▷) ^{d}En-ki-ka, *Scheil, Délt.* 27, 209,2.

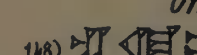
144) (▷▷) ^{d}En-ki-ka-gi-na (962).

145) ( ) (▷▷) ^{d}En-ki-pa$_5$-sir$_2$-ra (965).

146) (▷▷) ^{d}En-ki-gi+KA-na (*st.* ka-gi-na ?) (957).

147) ^{d}En-ki-nun-na, *Schn. Or.* 8,44.

148) ^{d}En-ki-bi-ir (956).

149)  ^{d}En-ki-ne-sag-ga-ka-dim$_2$, F 54,2.

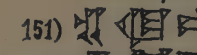
150) ^{d}En-ki-du$_3$ (959). *Zur Etym. Kram.* JAOS 64,11 *n.* 15; *cf.* En-gi-du, CT 18,30, 11; *Poeb. Hist. T.* 126,4; KB VI I 262,28.

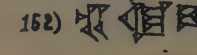
151) ^{d}En-ki-e-ne (960).

152) ^{d}En-ki-simug-ka-mu-na$_2$, F 40,11.

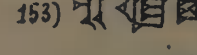
153) ^{d}En-ki-simug-pap-nun-ka, F 40,10.

154) ^{d}En-ki-da-nigin (958).

155)  ^{d}En-ki-kur-ra, CT 24,36,55.

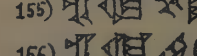
156)  ^{d}En-ki-šar$_2$ (959).

157) ^{d}En-ki-im-du (961), AO 5376 x 28.

158)  ^{d}En-ki-im-ma, *Schn. Or.* 8,43.

159) ^{d}En-ki-ki-^{giš}gi-gid$_2$ (964).

160) ^{d}En-ki-pad$_3$-da (966).

161)  ^{d}En-ku$_3$-gal$_2$ (891).

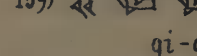
162) ^{d}En-ku$_3$-pa (892).

163) ^{d}En-ku$_3$-gal (891), KAV 50 III 9.

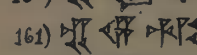
164) ^{d}En-man (903/356. 1353), KAV 42 II 17. 180 II 1.10 - 42 II 22. - 78,9.

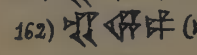
165) ^{d}En-LAL·LIL$_2$ (= ^{d}En-lil$_2$-la$_2$?) (969).

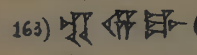
166) ^{d}En-me-ša-ra, *Schn. Or.* 8,46.

167)  ^{d}En-me-šar$_2$-ra/ra$_2$ (982), AO 5376 I 29; KAV 218 B II 14.

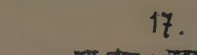
168) ^{d}En-me-lu-lu (981), KAV 172 III 18.

169)  ^{d}En-me-ur$_4$-an-na (979

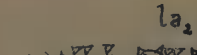
170)  ^{d}En-me-ur$_4$-ur$_4$ (980).

171)  ^{d}En-engur (929).

172) ^{d}En-zar-bad (1005).

173)  ^{d}En-hun^{bu-un} (947).

174) ^{d}En-KU-du-ud$^{?}_{ti}$-nu-u$_3$, F 1,12.

175)  ^{d}En-KU-ga$_2$-KU (948), *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 232 *Rs.* 5.

176) ^{d}En-lu (970).

177) ^{d}En-dib-dim (924), *cf.* ^{d}Ga-dib-dim.

178) ^{d}En-lu-lim (971).

179) ^{d}En-gu (909).

180) ^{d}En-gu-še-a (909), F 72,5.

181) ^{d}En-kin-gal, CT 24,4,14; RA 20,98 (AO 5376,1); *Schroed.* KAV 50,3,7.

182) [[^{d}En-dar]a$_4$-gal, CT 24, 21,76.

183) ^{d}En-gur$_7$, F 1,20.

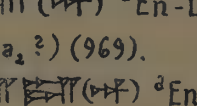
184) ^{d}En-sig-nun (997)

185) ^{d}En-za (940).

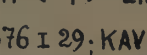
186) ^{d}En-za-ag, *Scheil, Dél.* 28,7,2.

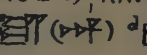
187) *Cf.* en: ^{d}Du$_3$-gal; ^{d}Zu-; ^{d}Lugal-an-ki; ^{d}Lugal-nu-uru-kug-ga; ^{d}Nin-lugal-e-ne; ^{d}Ni-gal; ^{d}Nin-nun-pa; ^{d}Nin-nig$_2$-na; ^{d}Bi-e-na; ^{d}Dumu-zid-gu-; ^{d}Lugal-nam- *etc.*

161q.

1)  $^{ni-gi-ir}$nigir (2398).

162.

1)  ^{d}Dara$_3$ (713).

2)  ^{d}Dara$_3$... (713), KAV 150,62.

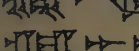
3) ... ^{d}... dara$_3$ (913), KAV 68 I 6.

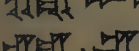
4) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Dara$_3$-aš-ki (715).

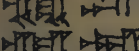
5) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Dara$_3$-ḫal-ḫal (713ss.) F454.

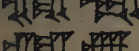
6) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Dara$_3$-abzu (714).

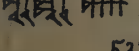
7) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Dara$_3$-maḫ (720).

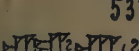
8)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Dara$_3$-nun-na (721); AO 5376 II 31.

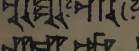
9)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Dara$_3$-ri-du, F1,12.

10)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Dara$_3$-ab-zu, AO 5376 II 28.

11)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Dara$_3$-ban$_3$-da (716), AO 5376 II 30.

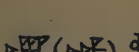
12)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Dara$_3$-gal (717).

13)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Dara$_3$-dim$_2$ $^{di-im}$, (718), AO 5376 II 29.

14)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Dara$_3$-dim$_2$-dim$_2$ (719).

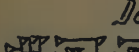
15) *cf.* dara$_3$: ^{d}En–banda; ^{d}En–nun-na; ^{d}En–gal; ^{d}Igi–ru-ru; ^{d}Igi-nu–ru-ru; ^{d}Men–an-na; ^{d}Nin–an-na; ^{d}Nin–gal; ^{d}Sa–nun-an-na; ^{d}Sa–nun-na.

163.

1)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Sur (2886).

2) (▷▷▷) $^{d(v)}$Sur-nu-gi$_4$, *Scheil Délég.* 27,193,6.

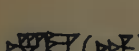
3) (▷▷▷) $^{d(v)}$Sur-ga$_2$-ga$_2$ (2887).

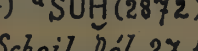
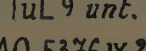
4)  (▷▷▷) $^{d(v)}$Sur-di-nu, *Scheil Délég.* 27, 286 II 5.

5) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Sur-šeš$_2$ (*cf.* CT 25,12, 19); CT 24,41,65.

6) *cf.* sur: ^{d}Gu–; ^{d}Lugal-ki–ra; ^{d}Nin-ki–ra; ^{d}An-ta–ra; ^{d}Gašan-ka-ni–ra; ^{d}Ka-ni–; ^{d}Ki–ra; ^{d}Nannar–; ^{d}Šag$_4$–.

164.

1)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}SUḪ (2872), *Éb.* TuL 9 *unt.* 2,10; *Scheil, Délég.* 27,141; AO 5376 IX 20.

2) (▷▷▷) (3296),  = =  , ti-iš-pak = SUḪ = ^{d}Tiš$_2$-pak Tišpak.

3) (▷▷▷) tiš$_2$-EN *(Fehler st.* pak?) ^{d}Tišpak-ḫu (2875).

4) (▷▷▷) ^{d}SUḪ-gu$_2$, KAV 59,7.

5) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Suḫ-gu$_2$-rim (2873), ZA 47,10,47; *cf.* CT 25,46 *Sm* 78,10; *cf.* ZA 31,109.

6) (▷▷▷) ^{d}SUḪ·NI..., *Scheil Délég.* 27,289,5.

7) (▷▷▷) ^{d}SUḪ·KUR, KAV 59,6.

8) (▷▷▷) ^{d}SUḪ-me-ḫuš (2877), KAV 172,16.

9) (▷▷▷) ^{d}SUḪ $^{sud.}$RÍM (2876), *cf.* ZA 31,109; 47,10,43.

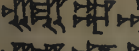
10) (▷▷▷) ^{d}Suḫ-šeš$_2$, CT 25,12,19.

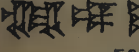
11) (▷▷▷) ^{d}SUḪ-erin (2874).

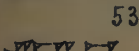
12) *cf.* suḫ: ^{d}Nin–za-gin$_3$-na; ^{d}Til-la-ad–nir.

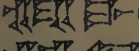
165.

1) (▷▷▷) ^{d}NINNI/nin/nana/in-nin-na/in-ni-na/in-nin/en-nin/in-na-na/in-na-an-na (1617; 2756).

2)  (▷▷▷) ^{il}Jštar (1617) *(pass. in allen Textarten von der Farazeit an)*, F11,8 *(5 mal)*; 69,4.

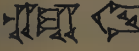
3)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}Ninni-abzu, KAV 145 Rs 4; CT 24,33,14.

4)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}NINNI-abzu-gal, F1,11.

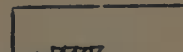
5)  (▷▷▷) ^{d}NINNI-su-bal^{ki} (1617), KAV 145, 68.

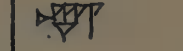
6) (▷▷▷) [^{d}NINNI·ZU]-ti-a$_2$, KAV 145, 69.

7) (▷▷▷) ^{d}NINNI ^{d}Nin-an-si-an-na (2767).

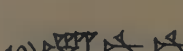
8)  (*Var.*) (▷▷▷) ^{d}NINNI-ka-aš/kaš, CT 32,41,50.

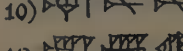
9) (▷▷▷) ^{d}NINNI-uru-silim-ma, (1617), KAV 145, 65.

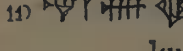
10)  dNinni-bulug$_3$ĝ(2757).

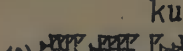
11)  dNINNI-nun^{ki}-ninda-ku$_2$, F 56,7.

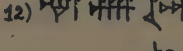
12) dNINNI·nun·EN$_2$·E$_2$-ta, F 18,2.

13)  dNINNI·NINNI·KI (2765).

14)  dNINNI·NINNI·ZA-Unug^{ki}, *Schn.Or.* 8,49.

15)  dNINNI·NINNI-Unug^{ki}, *Schn.Or.* 8,49.

16)  dNINNI-si, F 57,12.

17)  dNINNI-si-si-taḫ, F 57,12.

18) dNINNI-si-si-du, F 57,11.

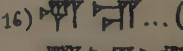
19) dNINNI-sag-si-šu, F 57,11.

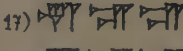
20) dNinni-gun$_3$, F 58,4.

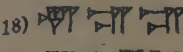
21) dNINNI-abzu, KAV 145 Z 4.

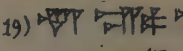
22) dNINNI-mul$^{(meš)}$ (1617,8), s. *Plan.*; KAV 72,a 24; 73,Z 3.

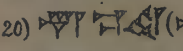
23) dNINNI-šim-sig$_7$, *F. Clay Misc. Inscr.* 11,1.

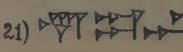
24)  dNINNI-Unug^{ki} (2759), *cf. Schn.Or.* 8,49.

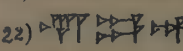
25)  dNINNI-Unug^{ki} a-ka-ka^{ki}, *Schn.Or.* 8,49.

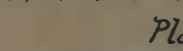
26)  dNINNI-uzu-im-dugud^{hu}, F 18,1.

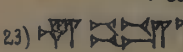
27)  dNINNI·exen, F 58,4.

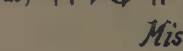
28)  dNinni-exen-sag-si, F 57,11.

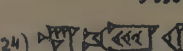
29)  dNINNI·EZEN-tir-ušum-gal-šar$_2$ĝ F 18,3.

30)  dInnin-ni-nu-a, AO 5376, V 16.

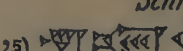
31)  dNINNI-ni-ib$_2^{hu}$ (1621).

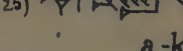
32)  dNINNI-egara-gid$_2$ (2764).

33)  dNINNI·MES, F 29,3; 57,5.

34)  dNINNI-u$_2$-a, F 57,6.

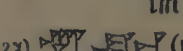
35) dNINNI-giš-ri-sa (1617), KAV 145,Z 5.

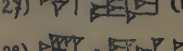
36)  dNinni-giš-tug, *Iraq* 11,136, *n.5 (Göttin von* Dur-Kurigalzu).

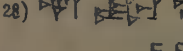
37)  dNINNI-e-la-ma-tum/ti (1617), KAV 218, I 15.

38) dNINNI-ub, F 57,6.

39) dNINNI-alal-kisal, F 56,4.

40)  dNINNI-kuš$_2$ (1623), *cf.* MVAG 41,3,25*f.*

41)  dNin$_2$-šar$_2$, AO 5376 VII 42.

42)  dNINNI-gal-nun, F 18,1.

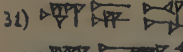
43) dNINNI-gal-nun-me-kug^{ki}, F 18,1.

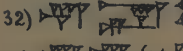
44) dNINNI-gal-ga, F 57,10.

45) dNINNI gal-u$_6$ĝ-kiĝ-ezen-RIM, F 56,2.

46) dNINNI-sig$_7$-KA+kab, F 60,4.

47) dNINNI-sig$_7$-mar-ru, F 60,6.

48)  dNINNI-sig$_7$-ku$_3$, F 56,5.

49)  dNINNI-sig$_7$-KU$_3$-PA·DIR, F 56,1.

50) dNINNI-šu-gug, F 18,5.

51) dNINNI·SAG+KIR-kur-ki, F 56,2.

52) dNINNI·UD-ḫu, F 18,1.

53) dNINNI·UD·UD·SIG·UK, F 39,7.

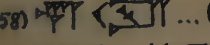
54) dNINNI·Gi$_6$-maĝ, F 60,2.

55) dNINNI-kiš^{ki} (2761).

56) dInnin-kiš-ki-a, AO 5376 V 14.

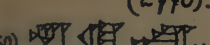
57) dNINNI·LAM (2763)

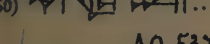
58) ... (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·DiM$_2$, F 18,1.

59)  (▷▷) ^{il}Jštar-Babili^{ki}, (2770).

60) (▷▷) ^{d}Jnnin-ki-su-...gar, AO 5376 V 19.

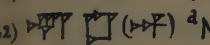
61) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi-šug-gug$^{(?)}$, F56,3.

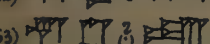
62)  (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·LAGAB, F 23,6.

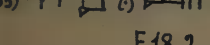
63)  (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·LAGAB-ta-me, F 18,2.

64) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·LAGAB·DU-TUR$_3$-uru, F 56,5.

65) ... (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·GANAM$_2$ gi$_6$-me-te-zag, F 39,8.

66)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin$_2$-me-kul-kul, AO 5376 VII 26.

67)  (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·ME·ZAG, F 18,3f/7.

68)  (▷▷), ^{d}NiNNi·ME·ZAG·KA (=SAG), F 18,7.

69) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·iB$_2$-gal (2760), *Schn. Or.* 8,49.

70) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·KU·RU·URUDU, F 60,6.

71) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·LU·BAD·LAM (1617), KAV 48,11.

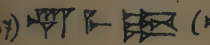
72) ... (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·ERiN ... (2758).

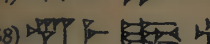
73) (▷▷) ^{d}šu-ši-nag NiNNi·[EŠ$_2$] (2768).

74) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·nin ^{d}NiNNi (2766).

75) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·UR, F 29,3.

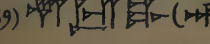
76) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·a-ab-ba^{ki} (1617), KAV 145 ß 3.

77)  (▷▷), ^{d}NiNNi·a-ga-de$_3^{ki}$ (1617), KAV 145, ß 2; KAR 142 III 37.

78)  (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·a-KU·uz^{ki}, (1617) KAV 145, ß 7.

79) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·ZA, *Schn.Or.* 8,49.

80) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·ZA·AN·KA, *Nies* 58,4.

81)  (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·ZA·NiNNi, F57,6; 29,5.

82) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·ZA·SUH/NiNNi·Unug^{ki} (2769).

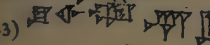
83) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·ZA·UNUG·Ki, F 57,6.

84) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·ZA·UNUG^{ki}-gi-ša-gug-gu-pap-pap, F 18,1.

85) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·nig$_2$-an-ki (1617), KAV 180 II 5.

86) (▷▷), ^{d}NiNNi-x-ku[r]-ta, F 18,4.

87) (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi·x, F 57,8.

88)  (▷▷) ^{d}NiNNi-x, F 57,4; 29,3.

89) *cf.* ninni: ^{d}Diš—; ^{d}Lugal-e$_2$—; ^{d}Nin—; ^{d}Nin—erin^{ki}; ^{d}Nin—bar (^{d}Nin-mar^{ki}-bi); ^{d}Ninni—^{ki}.

169.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Sa (2781).

2) (2845), sa-as-su u-ri$_3^{(?)}$-in-nu (2845).

3) (▷▷) ^{d}Sa-kud, *Scheil, Dél.* 27,53, Obv. 3.

4) (▷▷) ^{d}Sa-gir$_2$, F 9,9.

5) (▷▷) ^{d}Sa·ušum-gal (2790).

6) (▷▷) ^{d}Sa-ušum-še-...(2791).

7) (▷▷) ^{d}Sa-ru-nu-ur$_2$, KAV 52,7.

8) (▷▷) ^{d}Sa-bad, TAG 438.

9) (▷▷) ^{d}Sa-dara-nun-an-na (2786), KAV 65 16.

10) (▷▷) ^{d}Sa-dara-nun-na (2787), KAV 154,8; 66,4; AO 5376 III 39.

11) = ^{d}sa-ak ku-ud SAG·KUD = ^{d}E-ta-meš, KAV 63 I 46; 46,12.

12) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-dar-nun-na (2787); *Th.Dg.Rit.* 100,15.

13) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-dir-nun-na (2789), *Schn.Or.* 8,65.

14) [ ] (▷▷F) ^{d}[Sa-a]t-ra-an, KAV 47, 13; *cf.* AOF IX. 99 *n.* 63 *a.*

15) (▷▷F) ^{d}...sa$_{(3)}^{2ni}$-DU (2788).

16) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-bi-tu (2784).

17) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-bi-ku .... (2783).

18) sa-am-su (= šamšu) (2844).

19) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-am-nu-ḫa, MAOG 3, 8,28, 9 *a* 1).

20) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-pa-ag (2796).

21) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-par$_{4}$-nun-na (2798).

22) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-par$_{3}$-kur$_{(3)}^{2}$-ri (2797).

23) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-al-i-la (2835).

24) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-ra-nu, KAV 42 II 36; 43 II 4.

25) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-ma-nad (2795).

26) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-gal (2785).

27) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-e$_{3}$, AO 5376 VIII 9.

28) (▷▷F) ^{il}Sa-pi-in ai-bi (2799).

29) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-še (2800).

30) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-še-ušum-gal (2801).

31) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-še-maḫ (2802).

32) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-kar-du (2794).

33) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-ḫi-ir-tu (2793).

34) (▷▷F) $^{sa-aḫ}$ ^{d}SAḪ (2824).

35) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-lim, *Lett. de Mari* II 43,9.

36) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-kin-nun-na, CT 24, 8,9 *a*.

37) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-a-mu (2782).

38) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-ḫa-an-GUL (2792; *cf.* 2826).

39) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-... (2803).

40) *cf.* sa: ^{d}Gil—an-na; ^{d}E—par; ^{d}Mi—par; ^{d}Ka-ar—; ^{d}Lamga-šuš—; ^{d}Lugal—par; ^{d}Ši-pa—; ^{d}Umun—a.

170.

1) (▷▷F) ^{d}GAN$_{2}$ (3007), *cf.* iš-ḫu-rum = gan$_{2}$ = ga-nu-u = ^{d}GAN$_{2}$ (Jšḫurum) ^{d}Nisaba, *Chic Syll.* 278.

2) (▷▷F) ^{d}KAR$_{2}$ (3006).

3) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gan$_{2}$-nun (3008).

4) (? ▷▷F?) ^{d}Gan$_{2}$-nun (?gan$_{2}$), F 1,11.

5) (▷▷F) ^{d}Kar$_{2}$-kar$_{2}$-ra (1681).

6) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gan$_{2}$ $^{ga-na-si}$-si (466).

7) (▷▷F) ^{d}Kar$_{2}$-dun (1680).

8) [ ] (▷▷F) ^{d}Kara$_{2}$ $^{ka-ra}$[-DUN] (1680).

9) ( ) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gan$_{2}$-ɔc-gan, F 1,15.

10) *cf.* gan$_{2}$/kar$_{2}$: Js ^{d}Da—; ^{d}Mul-ku-u; DIL—; ^{d}Ta-aš—ab; ^{d}En-lal.

171.

1) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gu$_{2}$ (553).

2) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gu$_{2}$-an-na (573/554), KAV 52,4, 54 *a* 6, 7 4; 71,4.

3) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gu$_{2}$-an-na-dir-TUM (554), *TDreh.* 5514.

4) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gu$_{2}$-an-ni-si-iL (556).

5) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gu$_{2}$-bar-ra (556).

6) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gu$_{2}$-sir$_{5}$-ra, RA 41,36, *n.* 4; AO 17 662 *Rev.* 4.

7) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gu$_{2}$-sir$_{3}$-ra, RA 41,36 *n.* 4.

8) $^{2}_{(3)}$ (▷▷F) ^{d}Gu$_{2}$-mar$_{(3)}^{2}$-gu$_{2}$-mar$_{(3)}^{2}$, CT 32,7.

9) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gu$_{2}$-e$_{2}$-gi$_{4}$-a (558).

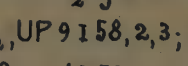
10) (▷▷F) ^{d}Gu$_{2}$-gal, ZA 47, 12; 64.

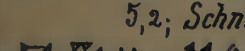
11) $^{d}Gu_2$-gal-an-na (557).

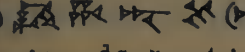
12) $^{d}Gu_2$-la_2, UP 9 I 58,2,3; 14,1,8; F1,9; 5,2; *Schn.Or.* 8,36; AO 5376 VIII 22.

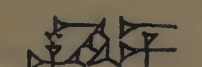
13) $^{d}Gu_2$-ḫa-tar-še (559).

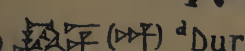
14) *cf.* gu$_2$: ^{d}Gašan/NIN—edin-na; ^{d}Nin—en-na; ^{d}Umun—si-di; ^{d}Nannar—gal; ^{d}Nig$_2$/Nin—ḪAR-an-na; ^{d}Nin—e-sir-ka; ^{d}Pap-e$_2$-gal—en-na; ^{d}Lugal/Umun—du$_8$-a^{ki}.

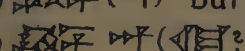
172. 

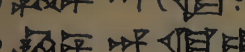
1)  ^{d}Usan, AO 5376 VI 16.

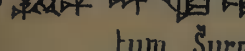
2)  ^{d}Usan-an-na-ta (2206).

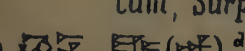
174. 

1)  ^{d}Dur, (791), STH 2, 119 *Vs.* 4; DP 137,2.

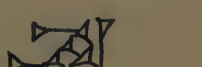
2)  ^{d}Dur-an(-ki?) (792).

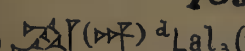
3)  ^{d}Dur-an-ki-i-tum, *Šurpu* II 158.

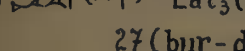
4)  ^{d}Dur-lul (3297).

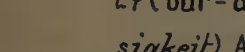
5)  ^{d}Dur(lul?) (793).

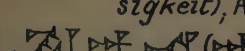
6) *cf.* dur: ^{d}Lugal—maḫ; ^{d}Ĵ—me-ir; ^{d}Nin—ba.

185. 

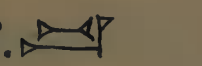
1)  ^{d}Lal$_3$ (1818; 836), KAV 65 I 14; RA 41, 27 (bur-dug$_3$-ga = *Gefäß der Süssigkeit*), AO 5376 VI 22.

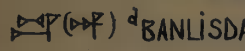
2)  ^{d}Lal$_3$-an-na (1819).

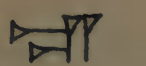
3)  ^{d}Lal$_3$-du$_8$, F1,13.

4)  ^{d}Lal$_3$-ḪAR-gal-zu (1820).

5) *cf.* lal$_3$: ^{d}Ur-a—; ^{d}Lu$_2$—(la); ^{d}Ninni—.

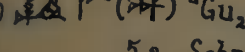
186. 

1)  ^{d}BANLISDA/KAKKUDA/KUKKUDA, ŠL 110,6.

188. 

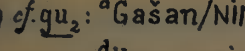
1) ^{d}Si-an-na (2889).

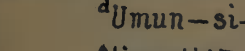
2) ^{d}Si-la-ak-ku-ku$_3$ (2900).

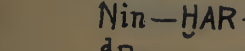
3)  ^{d}Si-la-ga-ra-a, (2899).

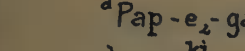
4) ^{d}Si-li-li (2902).

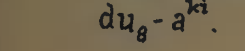
5) ^{d}Si-maš-e$_3$ (2890).

6)  ^{d}Si-mu-ud (=^{il}Nergal) (2216; 2904), KAV 63 III 20 (=^{il}NI·BAD-a-nu).

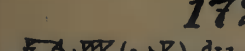
7)  ^{d}Si-ri-si, KAV 63 III 22.

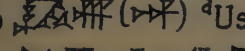
8)  ^{d}Si-ri-iš-ma-sig-ga, KAV 177,7.

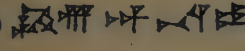
9)  ^{d} si-en-nu Sin, VAT 11513 *obv.* I,3.

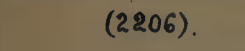
10)  ^{d}Si-si-gal$_2$ (2910).

11) ^{d}Si-i-ni-ri-e (2905).

12)  ^{d}Si-sar, AO 5376 VI 26.

13)  ^{d}Si-sar-a (2909), KAV 145,12.

14)  ^{d}Si-bil (2918), *Nik.* 6,8; DP 112,7.

15)  ^{d}Si-du-ri (2895).

16) ^{d}Si-bi-tum (2892).

17) ^{d}Si-ir-du$_{13}$, K 171 *Rs.* 9 (II R 54/59).

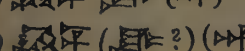
18) ^{d}Si-mes-ki/ku (2900/3), MAOG XIV 2,33.

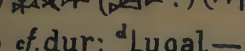
19) ^{d}Si-e-la-ar-di-e (2898).

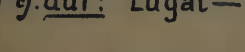
20) ^{d}Si-bit-tum (2892).

21) ^{d}Si-bit-te (2892).

22) ^{d}Si-gin$_3$-na (2894).

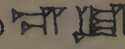
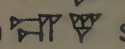
23)  ^{d}Si-', *Johns, Doomsd.* 13f.

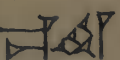
24)  ^{d}Si-u-sa, MVAG 41,3,42.

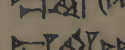
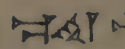
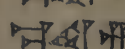
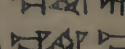
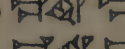
25)  ^{d}Si-sa$_2$ (2906; 2896), AO 5376 IV 38.

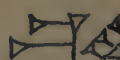
26) ^{d}Si-sa$_2$-kalam-ma (2908; 2897).

27) ^{d}Si-sa$_2$-ḫa-lam-ma (= kalam-ma) (2907)

28) dSi-LU (2901).
29)  si-gar (2893)
30)  dSi-imina-bi (= dNin-gal) (2892; 2917), CT 18,29,46 a.
31) *cf.* si: *pass.*; napAm-man-ka—bar; dAm—ḫar-ra; dAma-nun—; dAma-tu-ka-an—; dAn—gar; dBur-nun—a-bi; dGana—; dGAR—; dGu$_3$ a-nu—; dGi—; dEn-mer—; dMe-nun-e—; dNa-ab-ri—; napNa-ir—; dLu$_2$—gar-ra; dNun—kur, *etc. etc.*
32) *cf.* si-sa$_2$: dAm—; dGiš-pa—; dDi·TAR—; dMer—; dNig$_2$—; dLugal—; dLugal-gud—; dGiš-pa—; dUmun-gu$_2$—; dLu$_2$-mu$_7$—; dSAR·SAR—; dIM—;
cf. dE-si-'; dḪal-la-si-a; dUmun-si-gal.

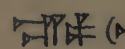
191. 

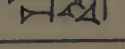
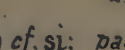
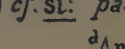
1) dUSAN$_4$ (709), F54,11.
2)  dUSAN$_4$-an-na, *Schn. Or.* 8,65.
3) dUSAN$_4$-ḫu (711).
4) dUSAN$_4$-nun, *Schn.Or.* 8,66.
5)  dUSAN$_4$-si-an-na (2911).
6)  dUSAN$_4$-ma$_2$ (712).
7)  dUSAN$_4$-da, *Schn.Or.* 8,66.
8)  dUSAN$_4$-a-tum (710).
9) *cf.* USAN$_4$: dNe—; dNin—an-na; dNin—na; dNun-bar-še—nu.

193. 

1) dDAR-lugal, VR 46,27.
2) *cf.* dar: dGeš—; dGi—; dJn—; dNe—; dNin—a.

194.

1)  dSAG (2809).
2) ...? dSAG-...(2823).
3) SAG·ḫal (2817).
4) dSag-kud (2830), *cf.* sa-ak-ku-ud = d[R] = sa-an-gu si-lum = ilE-ta-l[ak], VAT 10220,12 (*Hom. Festschr.* 177 f).
5) dSag-kud-da (2818).
6) dSag-maš-šu-du$_7$ (2819).
7) dSag^{ka-ra} kara$_2$, (2829), AO 5376 IV 31.
8) dSAG$_{(3)}$-ri-ša-at, *Scheil, Délég.* 27,119 *Rev.* 1 *et* 4.

9) dSAG·KAB$_{(3)}$, F 29,4.
10) dSag-gan (2812).
11) dSag-gan ŠAKAN$_2$ (1081).
12) dšag-gan/ma-ša-ku MAŠ$_2$ CT 29,46,9/13.
13) dsag-gan/ga-a-a-u$_2$ SIG$_2$ (2812).
14) dSAG·UŠ (2815).
15)  dSag-ga-šu-e$_3$-a, AO 5376 III 37.
16) dSag-ili$_3$ (2816), KAV 5012
17) dSag-mes-KAB-mu-sar, F 55,13.
18) dSag-ga$_2$-ḫu, F 1,19.
19) dSag-ga$_2$-šu-e$_3$-a, AO 5376 III 37.
20) dSak-kal (2811/2828) *cf.* dSag-gal
21) dSag-gal (2811).
22)  dSag-šu-nu-ba, TDT 3 II 4954.
23)  dSag-šu-nu-ub-ba, (2821).
24) dSag-šu-ta-šub-šub-ba (2822).

25) (▷▷) ^{d}SAG·UD·KA·BUR, F 20,4.
26) (▷▷) ^{d}Sag-ḫul-ḫa-za, *King, Chron.* II 84,17; *cf.* ŠL 115,245.
27) (▷▷) ^{d}Sag-me-gar (2820), *Eb.* TuL 105,29.
28) (▷▷) ^{d}Sag-KU-ra (2831).
29) (▷▷) ^{d}Sag-gar (2813).
30) (▷▷) ^{d}Sag-gar-sag (2814).
31) (▷▷) ^{d}Sag-aš$_3$ (2810).
32) *cf.* sag: ^{d}DUB (?MEŠ) — Unug^{ki}; ^{d}En-kur-kur —; ^{d}Ur —; ^{d}Jr —; ^{d}Lu$_2$-bad — uš; ^{d}Lugal-uru —; ^{d}Lugal — nu-gi$_4$; ^{d}Ma — pa-e$_3$; ^{d}Me-ḫur —; ^{d}Na-ab —; ^{d}Nin-ab$_2$ —; ^{d}Nin — sar-sar; ^{d}Nin-pu —; ^{d} — gar-sag; ^{d}Dungi —; ^{d}Dun — ga$_2$; ^{d}Pa —; ^{d}Umun-ḫur — ga; ^{d}Pa-bil —; ^{d}Nin-uru — ga$_2$.

212.

1) [...] (▷▷) ^{d}...^{ma}Ma$_2$ (= Na-an-na-ru) (2023), ZA 31,102; KAV 51 *a* 23.
2) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-gur$_2$ (2063), šarru ša Ma-ri$_2^{ki}$; *cf.* ^{mul}ma$_2$-gur$_2$, ZA 47,12,76 (KAV 51 I 24; 68 III 8.
3) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-gur$_2$-ra/ri (2058).
4) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-gur$_8$ ^{il}E$_2$-a (2063)
5) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-gur$_2$-TU.... (2065).
6) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-gur$_2$ ... (2066).
7) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-gur$_2$-u$_2$-... (2064).
8) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-mu-un-du$_3$, AO 5376 VIII 49.
9) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-nu-un-du$_3$ ^{du} (2062).
10) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-ḫe-da-an-na (2055).
11) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-kuš$_2$ (2059).
12) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-kuš$_2$-bi (2060).
13) (=) (▷▷) ^{d}(Nin)-ma$_2$-laḫ$_4$ (2061).
14) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-gu-la (2056).
15) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-gu-la-an-na (2057), VAT 11513 *obv.* I 13.
16) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma$_2$-ḫa-šu-um, *Schn. Or.* 8,52.
17) *cf.* ma$_2$: ^{d}Lugal-ma$_2$-kur [-ra]; ^{d}Nin-ma$_2$-gur$_2$-ra; ^{d}Ka-ma$_2$-da; ^{d}Min (= Nin)-ma$_2$-laḫ$_4$.

212 a.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Dellu-an-na (726).
2) (▷▷) ^{d}Dellu-kalam-ma (727).
3) *cf.* dellu: ^{d}Nin-dim-gul —.

213.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Uza (-ku$_3$) (1144), *cf. Gud. Cyl.* B 10,4.
2) (▷▷) ^{d}Uza-ni-du (1145).

214.

1) (▷▷) = ▷▷ ^{d}DIR/SA$_5$ (830) ša nap-ḫa-ri, CT 24,39,8.
2) *cf.* dir/sa$_5$: ^{d}Lugal — tu·GAB; ^{d}Sa — nun-na; ^{d}Mul ^{d}SA$_5$-a; ^{d}A — ga; ^{d}A — maḫ.

215.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Tab, F 5,2; *Jestin* 629,1 (*Fara*).
2) *cf.* tab: $^{d/mul}$gir$_2$ —; ^{d}URU $^{u_2\text{-}ru}$ —; ^{d}Lugal —; ^{d}Maš — ba; ^{d}Muš — la-ab-bu; ^{d}Uk-ka-tab-ba; ^{d}Ud-uk-ka-tab-ba.

219.

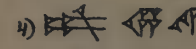
1) (▷▷) ^{d}Tag, F 9,10.

2) ^{d}Tag-nun, RA 38,90.

3) ^{d}TAG$^{zi\text{-}iz(\text{-}u_2)}$. TAG (1376).

4) ^{d}Tag-ku$_3$-ud, F9,11.

5) ^{d}TAK·KU; *cf.* ^{d}Nin-TAK·KU; = dumu-sal ^{d}A-nu, KAV 63 III 41; 65 III 18; AKF II 74,7.

6)  ^{d}Tag-tug$_2$ *(sumer. Sintfluthero)*, *Langd. Par.* III 39; *Rs.* 1,38 *ff.*; RA 15,195; 26,34 *f.*; *Schröd.* KAV 63,3,41; 65,3,18; AJSL 36,156,15; ZA 33,146; AOF 2,74,Y 2 *n.* 7; AJSL 39,197.

7) ^{d}Tag-gar-ra (3234).

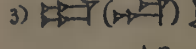
8) *cf.* tag: ^{d}Ki-šu—ga-nu-tuk; ^{d}Nam-tag-ga-ušum-ušum.

šum: ^{d}Ur-ma—; ^{d}J—; ^{d}Nin-ul-šu—; ^{d}Sirara^{ki}—ta; ^{d}Ta—. ^{d}Nin-šum-šum.

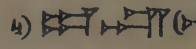
222.

1) ^{d}Ab (123), *cf.* F7,1 *f.*; AO 5376 I 41.

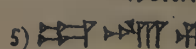
2) ^{d}Ab-ba (124).

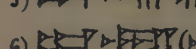
3)  ^{d}Ab-ba-šu$_2$-šu$_2$ (140), AO 5376 VI 2.

4) ^{d}Ab-zu (129) *(statt der gewöhnl. Schreibung* ZU·AB).

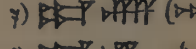
5)  ^{d}Ab-gir$_2$-nun (126).

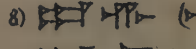
6) ^{d}Ab-maḫ (138).

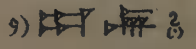
7)  ^{d}Ab-nun (Ur^{d}...) TDT 2,3646.

8)  ? ^{d}Ab-rat$_3$ (142).

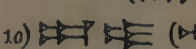
9) ^{d}Ab-sa$_3$-e$_2$-ta (139)

10)  ^{d}Ab-i, F 1,12.

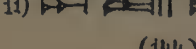
11)  ^{d}Ab-ta-gi$_4$-gi$_4$ (144), AO 5376 VI 3.

12)  ^{d}Ab-SAR, F1,20.

13) ^{d}Ab-u$_2$ (128), *Langd. Par. Rs.* 3,26/43; *Schn. Or.* 8,28; AO 5376 VIII 20.

14)  ^{d}Ab-ir-nun(-ab) (136)

15) ^{d}Ab-ra (141).

16)  ^{d}Ab-gal, *cf. Falkst.* TU 31.

17) ^{d}Ab-da (127).

18) ^{d}Ab-šu-šu (143).

19) ^{d}Ab-šar$_2$-nun, TDT 3 II 6545; *Bart. Hav.* I *Pl.* 24 *n.* 29,8.

20) ^{d}Ab-kug-x (*=Furche, cf.* LAK 483), F 55,7.

21) ^{d}Ab-ku-u-a (137).

22) ^{d}Ab-erin, F 1,20.

23) ^{d}Ab-gu-la (125).

24) *cf.* ab: ^{d}Gašan—gal; ^{d}Dun—; ^{d}Umun—a; ^{d}Umun-a-ab-ba; ^{d}Mun—; ^{d}Lugal—a; ^{d}Muš-tab-ba-ab-bu; *cf.* abzu.

227.

1) ^{d}Nab (2281).

2) ilan(a) (Gemini) (1557).

3) ^{d}Nab-.....(2282).

4) ^{d}Nab-ru-šu (*cf.* 2285), VAT 10057,65.

5) ^{d}Nab-ri-iš (2285), *cf.* AOF 12, 245,52.

6) ^{d}Nab-lugal-uru (1558).

7) Nab-mes-du (1559).

8) ^{d}Nap-pa-si (2283).

9) ^{d}Nab-ra-te (2284).

10) ^{d}Nab-šag$_6$-me-en-na (2286).

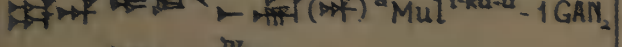
11) ^{d}Nap-pir (2269).

12) *cf.* nab: ^{d}Nin—$_3$šar$_2$

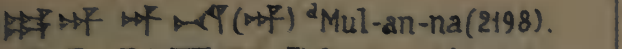
228.

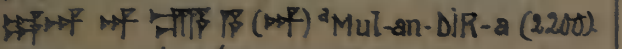
1) *etc.*, s. *Plan.*

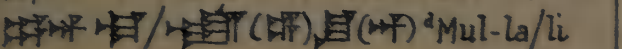
1) ^{d}Mul$^{i\text{-}ku\text{-}u}$ - 1 GAN$_2$ (2199), *s. Plan.*

2)  ^{d}Mul-an-na (2198).

3) ^{d}Mul-an-DIR-a (2200).

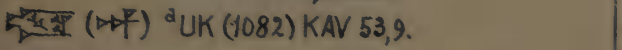
4)  ^{d}Mul-la/li (-e)-šu (2168)

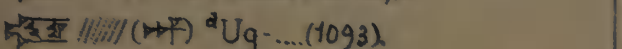
5)  ^{d}Mul-te-šir ḫab-lim (2201)

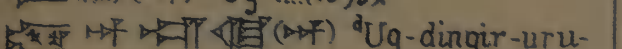
6)  ^{d}Mul-ki-gal, AO 5376, VII 2.

7) *cf.* mul: ^{d}En —; ^{d}Nin —/ul; ^{d}Nin — nun-na; ^{d}Nin-pa — e-si; ^{d}Nin — su$_3$-a; ^{d}Ka-mul-la.

230.

1)  ^{d}UK (1082) KAV 53,9.

2)  ^{d}Ug-.....(1093).

3)  ^{d}Ug-dingir-uru-ki (1087).

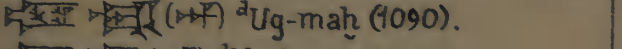
4) ^{d}Ug-ka-tab-ba, (1149).

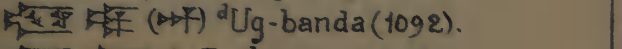
5) ^{d}Uk-ka-du$_8$-a (1148).

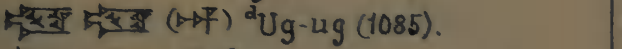
6) ^{d}Ug-maḫ (1090).

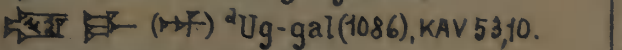
7) ^{d}Ug-banda (1092).

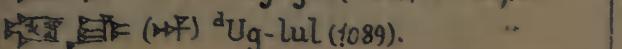
8) ^{d}Ug-ug (1085).

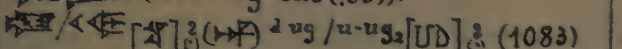
9)  ^{d}Ug-gal (1086), KAV 53,10.

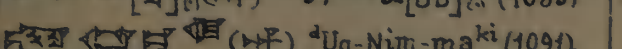
10)  ^{d}Ug-lul (1089).

11)  ^{d}ug /u-u$_3$-u$_3$[UD] (1083)

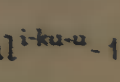
12)  ^{d}Ug-Nim-ma^{ki} (1091).

13)  ^{d}Ug-me-me, KAV 179 III 6.

14)  ^{d}Uk-ku-mu (1150).

15)  ^{d}[Ug]-dib-bi-ḫuš (1088).

16) *cf.* ug: ^{d}Ud —; ^{d}Ud — lugal; ^{d}Gašan-ma — ga; ^{d}Nin-din — ga; ^{d}NiN-e$_2$ — ga; ^{d}Tu-ud — ga; ^{d}Nin-ga$_2$ — gu.

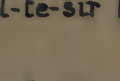
231. 

1) ^{d}Az (1303).

2) ^{d}As-sa-ra-an-ma-za-aš$_2$ (265), III R 66 *Rs.* 24 *d.*

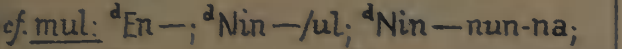
3) ^{na}pAs-sig$_7$-a (266).

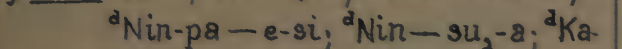
4) *cf.* ^{d}La-az.

233. 

1) ^{d}Uru du (1270).

2) ^{d}ti-bi-ra URUDU · NAGAR (1271).

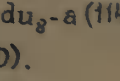
3)  ^{d}Tibira-dingir-ri-e-ne (3280; 1272).

4)  ^{d}Tibira-kalam-ma, (1273).

5) *cf.* URUDU: ^{d}Umun-bad$_3$ — NAGAR; ^{d}Lugal-bad$_3$ — Lamga^{ki}.

234.

1) ^{d}Ka$_2$ (1659) *(cf. Opferliste* TDT 2, 4582*)*

235. 

1) ^{d}Um ..., F 1,9; AO 5376 III 42.

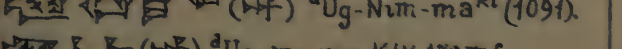
2) ^{d}Um-an-duš (1157).

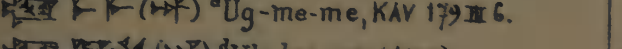
3) = um-mu/ma-ḫu-bur (= Tiamat).

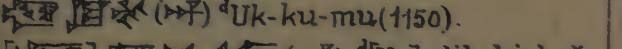
4) [bir-ki], ^{il}um-mu pi-ta-at [bir-ki]; *cf.* ^{d}Nagar (= = ^{il}Ištar) R, KAV 149,7.

5) ^{d}Um-nun, F 1,9.

6) ^{d}Um-dagal-la (1159; (1772).

7)  ^{d}Um-bi-da-ki (1158).

8)  ^{d}Um-ma (1160).

9)  ^{d}Um-bu, *ein Name des*

Mondes (Ḫurr.), RḪA 7,63 (auch geschr.); *cf.* RA 36,8.

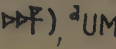
10) (▷▷F) ^{d}Um-me-ga-lal-zi (1162).

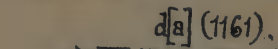
11) (▷▷F) ^{d}Um-me-da (1161), KAV 179 II 3.

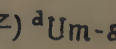
12) (▷▷F), ^{d}UM·ME $^{e\text{-}me\text{-}id}$-d[a] (1161).

13) (▷▷F) ^{d}Um-a-ra-li, AO 5376, VI 32.

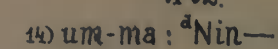
14) um-ma: ^{d}Nin—sig-ga; ^{d}Nin—šag$_6$-ga.

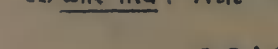
237a. 

1)  (▷▷F) ^{d}DUB+igi (746).

239. 

1) (▷▷F) ^{d}Dub (743), *cf.* KBo 1,36.

2)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Mes$_2$-sag-Unug^{ki} (747; *vgl.* 2146).

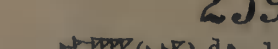
3)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Dub-ab, CT 32,8 II *a*.

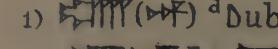
4) (▷▷F) ^{d}Dub-alal (?dubbisag) (744).

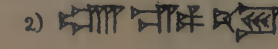
5) (▷▷F) ^{d}Dub-kur (745).

6) *cf.* dub: ^{d}Nin—; ^{d}Nin-in—.

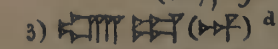
240.

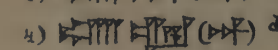
1)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-dil-gan$_2$-ab (3248).

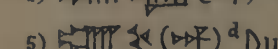
2)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-la-ab-u$_2$-ra-a (3230).

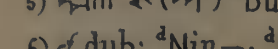
3)  (▷▷F) Ta-tu-ia-te (3233).

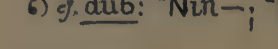
4) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-mu-zu (3237).

5)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-ḫu-ra (3228).

6)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-ag-gi-in-na (3226)

7)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-tag (3232).

8)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-am-ba-a (3236).

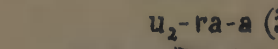
9)  (▷▷F) $^{ta\text{-}al\text{-}ta\text{-}al}$ $^{d}\frac{Pi}{Pi}$ = ^{il}Ea (3235), ŠL 383,3.

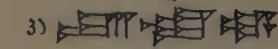
10) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-ra-mu$^{?}_{(ú)}$-ia ...., KAV 57,3.

11) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-ra-mu-u-a (3231)

12) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-Pi·Pi-ti (3275).

13) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-durun-na (3229).

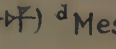
14)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Ta-ḫar-ra (3227).

15)  (▷▷F) $^{(d)}$Târu (Ḫatti), = ^{il}Adad, *Rev. Hit. & As.* 7,32 *f.*, 116.

16) *cf.* ta: *pass.* ^{d}Ku-ta-ta-ti; ^{d}A-ši-ir—; ^{d}Ab-ta-gi$_4$-gi$_4$; ^{d}An-ta-sur-ra; ^{d}Bur-nun-ta-sa$_2^{sa}$-a; ^{d}Dur$_2$-ta-abzu; ^{d}Udun-ta-am$_3$-ku$_2$; ^{d}Udun-ta-am$_3$-nag; ^{d}ḪAR-ta-i-mu; ^{d}Ut-ta-e$_3$-ne *u.s.w.*

244.^{x}

1) (▷▷F) ^{d}TA+KAS, F 1,9.

270. 

1) (▷▷F), ^{d}J̌-ba-ri (1455).

2) (▷▷F) ^{d}J̌-zu-zu (1461).

3) (▷▷F) ^{d}J̌-la (1463).

4) (▷▷F) ^{d}i-la-ba[...]$^{?}$, KAV 64 III 14.

5) (▷▷F) ^{d}J̌-la-la (1466).

6) (▷▷F) ^{d}J̌-la-bar-an (1465).

7) (▷▷F) ^{d}J̌-la-ab-ra-at (1464).

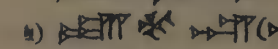
8) (▷▷F) ^{d}J̌-la-ab-rat (1464), KAV 63 I 19; 7610.

9) (▷▷F) ^{d}J̌-ru-a (1587).

10) (▷▷F) ^{d}J̌-gi-gi (1457), *cf.* Hehn, *Siebenz.* 25; RA 28,117 (8/300/600 J̌gigi); KAV 77 ♂ 3.

11) (▷▷F) ^{d}J̌-gi-iš-ti (1458

12) (▷▷F) ^{d}J̌-tur$_3$-ma-ti-su (1482).

13)  (▷▷F) ^{d}J̌-tur$_2$-me-er, *Lett.*

de Mari II 13,27.

14) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-dur-me-ir (1459).

15) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-si-ni-tu$_2$ (1479).

16) (▷◁) = i-si-ma/mu ^{d}Pap-igigunu (2979), *cf.* CT 35,6,64: i-si-ma = pap-igigunu-ša ^{d}Ĵgigunu us-mu-u.

17) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-šum, (1480), KAV 42 II 19; 180 II 6; 218, A III 14.20.

18) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-dim$_3$-me-ku$_3$ (1460).

19) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-bil ^{d}En-zu, *Schn. Or.* 8,47.

20) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-bil ^{d}Sin (1456).

21) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-šim-mi-ti-ig-la-šu (1481).

22) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-sar-LI-...-is-su (1475).

23) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-sar-ne-ri-su (1476)

24) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-sar-tum (1478), *Tk. Ĵg. Rit.* 101,7.

25) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-sar-pa-da-an (1477)

26) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-sar-ma-ti-su, KAV 65 II 16.

27) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-sar-ḪI·Ḫi (1473).

28) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-sar-pad-da (1477), KAV 65 II 20; *cf.* AKF II 16*f*.

29) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-sar-KI·DI-su (1474), KAV 65 II 17.

30) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-sar-a-li-su, KAV 65 II 18.

31) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-sar-ki-di$_2$-iš-šu$_{11}$, AO 5376 IX 37.

32) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-gi$_4$-gi$_4$ (1457).

33) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-lim-mu Ĵlimmu (1560).

34) (▷◁) ^{d}i-id iD$_2$ (1535) KAV 1 II 71, III 70,74,93.

35) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-gi$_3$-gi$_3$ (1457), *cf. Kehn, Sbz.* 25 (^{d}Ĵ-gi$_3$-gi$_3$ = 5+1+1 = 7 = *alle Götter*).

36) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-ku-lam (1462).

37) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-lu-me/Pi-ir/MER (1469), *Glossen von* ^{a} /// , KAV 51, 6,12-16.

38) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-luš-tu$_2$ (1470).

39) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-lu lib-...(1468).

40) (▷◁) ^{d}Ĵ-nin (=Ĵnnin) (1472).

41) (▷◁) ^{d}Ja-su-mu-nu (1493).

42) (▷◁) ^{d}Ja-ḫu-u$_2$ (1492).

43) (▷◁) $^{d/nap}$Ja-ab-ru (1489) AOF 12, 245,62.

44) (▷◁) ^{nap}Ja-ab-na-nu (1488)

45) (▷◁) ^{d}Ja-ab-ri-tu$_2$ (1490).

46) (▷◁) ^{d}Ja-bi-i [-tu], KAV 73,4.

47) (▷◁) ^{d}Ja-u (1492).

48) (▷◁) ^{d}Ja-a-zu (1491).

49) (▷◁) ^{d}Ja-a-ḫu (-u$_2$) (1492).

50) (▷◁) ^{d}Ja-a-ma (1492).

51) *cf.* i: ^{d}A-a—babar; ^{d}Min-ama-i-du$_3$; ^{d}Ḫar-ta-i-mu; ^{il}Na-i-bu; ^{d}Ĵb-la-i-tu; ^{d}Li-i-ba.

ia: ^{d}BU-ri-ia-aš; ^{d}Du-ni-ia-uš; ^{d}Er-ia; ^{d}Ar$_2$-ri-ia-aš; ^{d}Ĵm-me-ri-ia; ^{d}Ka-ša-ia; ^{d}Še-ru-ia; ^{d}Šu-ma-li-ia; ^{d}Ta-tu-ia-te.

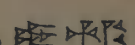
271.

1) (▷◁) ^{d}Gan (456).

2) (▷◁) ^{d}Gan-gir$_2$ (1416).

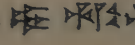
3) (▷◁) ^{d}Gan-gir$_2$-nun-na (459).

4) (▷◁) = ^{d}Ḫe$_2$-bat (mu-uš-ni) (*Zwillingsschwester, Gemahlin von* ^{d}Tešub), JCS 2,131/137*f*. *Sonnengöttin der Stadt* Arinna, RḪA 7,47*f*.

5)  (1413/458) *cf.* ZA 47, 12,68; AO 5376 x 29.

6) (1414).

7) ^{mul}Ḫe$_2$-gal$_2$-a-a (2328), *s. Plan.*

8)  ^{d}Gan-nun-na (1418).

9) ^{d}Gan-tur$_3$ (465).

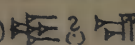
10) ^{d}Gan$_{(2)}$-sag$_{(2)}$-dumu, *Schn. Or.* 8,47.

11) ^{d}Gan-gan (457).

12) ^{d}Ḫe$_2$-dim$_3$-ku$_3$ (1415), IV R 1 II 53 *(Str.)* = CT 16,13,53 (1419 *danach zu korrigieren).*

13) ^{d}Ḫe$_2$-dim$_3$-me-ku$_3$, CT 19,24,26.

14) ^{d}Ḫe$_2$-dim$_3$-me-ku$_3$ = dumu-sal ^{d}En-ki-ga-ga$_2$, CT 24,16,36

15)  ^{d}Ḫe$_2$-pa-tu, JCS II 134.

16) ^{d}Gam$_5$-ma-ga-du, F1,12.

17) ^{d}Gan-te (464).

18) ^{d}Gan-šag$_4$-ga (463).

19) ^{d}Gan-du$_7$ (460), *cf.* ^{d}Ga-an-du$_7$. KAV 5019. ^{d}Ḫe$_2$-du$_7$.

20) ^{d}Gan-du$_7$-an-na (461).

21) ^{d}Ḫe$_2$-sa$_2$, *Scheil Délég.* 27, 274, 3.

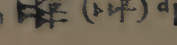
22) ^{muš}Ḫe$_2$-dam-mu *(e.heth Dämon) Arch. Or.* XVII 232 *ff.*

23) ^{d}Gan-am$_3$-gi-na (1412).

24) *cf.* gan: ^{d}Da—; ^{d}Da—du$_7$; ^{d}Lugal-a$_2$-kal-šag$_4$—; ^{d}Ma—da-an-na; ^{d}Nin—šurim; ^{d}Sag—; ^{d}Su—nun-na; ^{d}Ama-ša—du.

273.

1) ^{d}Dumu (760), *cf. Str. Wa.* 30 *ff.* 3; TDT 1,1472,2,7.

2)  ^{d}Dumu-zi (765), *Schn. Or.* 8,39; AO 5376 VI 26; *1. Sohn von* ^{d}En-me-šar-ra, RA 16,154; 41,30 (= ^{d}A-nim); KAV 42 II 16; 35; 43 II 13; 65 I 21; 78,18. 218, A I 44. 50.

3) ^{d}Dumu-zi Asar-a, *Schn. Or.* 8,39

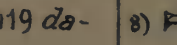
4) ^{d}Dumu-zi ^{d}SIB$_2$ (2891).

5) ^{d}Dumu-zi-abzu (766), AO 5376 III 11,41.

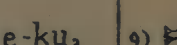
6) ^{d}Dumu-zi-gu$_2$-en-na (767).

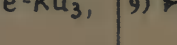
7) ^{d}Dumu-zid-da (765 *b*).

8) ^{d}Dumu-zid-da-GIŠ·NAGAR^{ki}, *Schn. Or.* 8,39.

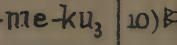
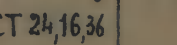
9)  ^{d}Dumu-zid-da-ki-an-ki, *Schn. Or.* 8,40.

10) ^{d}Dumu^{gi}-Ki (= ^{il}Sin), (761), KAV 51, *a* 15.

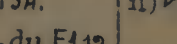
11)  ^{d}Dumu-nun-na (770), KAV 51 *a* 14; AO 5376 IV 11.

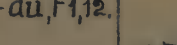
12)  ^{d}Dumu-en-..., F59,2.

13) ^{nap}Dumu-sag, F1,9.

14)  ^{d}DUMU·DUMU (3270) =  KAV 64 v 14.

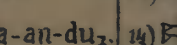
15) ^{d}DUMU·DUMU-šu-gi (3271).

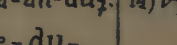
16)  ^{d}Dumu-ṣi-ir-tur-ra-ge$_2$ (3000).

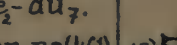
17)  ^{d}Dumu-nita/sal-ad-du (49; 764).

18) ^{d}Dumu-e$_2$ (2076; 763).

19) ^{d}Dumu-e$_2$-zi (765 *e*).

20)  ^{d}Ban$_3$-da, *Délég. P.* 14 *n.* 2,3.

21)  ^{d}Tur-ra-ka-ra-ag (3269).

22)  ^{d}Dumu-dul-ku$_3$ (762); *pgl.*

ZA 47,14,99 f.

1) (▷▶▶) ^{d}Dumu^{si}-GE$_7$ (761).

2) (▷▶▶) ^{d}Dumu^{si}-Ki;-min-[^{il}Er-zu], ZA 31,102,15.

3) (▷▶▶) ^{d}Dumu-GE$_7$/KU (761/768).

4) (▷▶▶) ^{d}Dumu-sal-e$_3$ (2076), KAV 43 II 12; MAOG 3,32; cf. ^{d}Kur-gal.

5) (▷▶▶) ^{d}Dumu-sal-IM (771).

6) (▷▶▶) ^{d}Dumu-qu (3268).

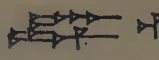
7) (▷▶▶) ^{d}Su-mu-gu Dumu-KU (768).

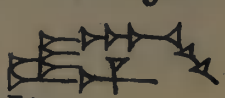
8) (▷▶▶) ^{d}Dumu^{meš}-zi (769).

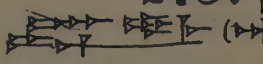
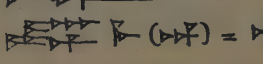
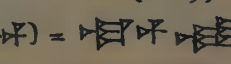
9) (▷▶▶) ^{d}Marat bîti, KAV 43 II 12; RA 41,33 n.5.

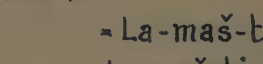
10) (▷▶▶) ^{d}Dumu-sal-ADAD (49).

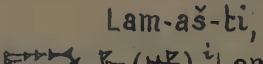
11) / / /

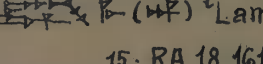
2)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Raba-gi (3021).

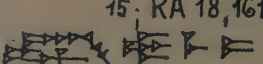
279. 

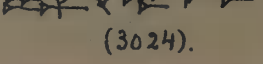
1)  (▷▷▽) (3019)
 (▷▷▽) =  (1788),
= La-maš-tu; *cf.* ^{na_4} ^{d}DIM$_3$·ME = abnu Lam-aš-ti, *Landsb. d. Flkst.* LKU *p.6, n.1.*

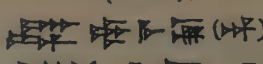
2)  (▷▷▽) ^{i}Lamaštu (1786/6/8), *Éd.* TuL 83, 15; RA 18, 161-198; BE 31 *n.* 23 III 9.

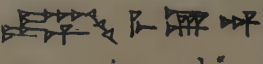
3)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}DIM$_3$·ME$^{?}$-tab, (3024).

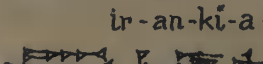
4)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Dim$_3$-me-ir (3022).

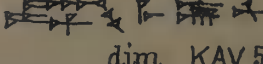
5)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Dim$_3$-me-ir-an-ki-a (824).

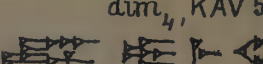
6)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Dim$_3$-me-ir-dim$_4$, KAV 51, *3)* 16; VAT 11513 *Rev.* I 16.

7)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}DIM$_3$·ME-gi$_6$ = li-li-tu, CT 24, 44, 146.

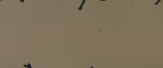
8)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}DIM$_3$·ME·LAGAB (3023), ŠL 150, 19.

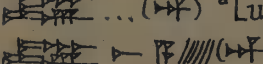
9)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}DIM$_3$·ME·a (3020).

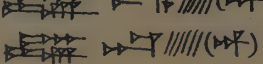
10)  (▷▷▽) ^{il}Labaṣu (1785), *Éd.* TuL 83, 15.

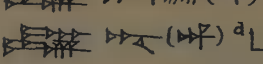
11)  (▷▷▽) ^{il}Aḫḫazu (129), *Éd.* TuL 83, 15.

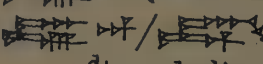
12) *cf.* dim$_3$: ^{d}Ḫe$_2$—ku$_3$; ^{d}Gašan—me-ir-ku$_3$; ^{d}Ḫe—kur-ku$_3$; ^{d}J—me-ku$_3$.

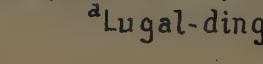
280. 

1)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal (1853/3090), F 1, 14; KAV 51 *Obv.* I 16.

2)  ...(▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal..., AO 5376 x 19.

3)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-aš-a...(1873).

4)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-ba-...(1874).

5)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-KUD, F 1, 14.

6) / (▷▷▽), ^{d}Lugal-dingir/dim$_3$-me-ir-an-ki-a, (1908/9), KAR 30, 17.

6) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-tilla$_2$, AO 537 IX 41.

7) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-abzu (1865), AO 5376 III 33.

8) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-su-la, *Éd.* TuL 7 *n.*

9) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-an-na (1871).

10) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-^{d}Bad-du (1876)

11) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal ^{d}En-zu (1911).

12) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-an-ni-pad$_3$-da (1872).

13) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-dingir-ra (1909

14) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-an-dul-kug-ga (1905), KAV 218, A II 28.36.

15) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-an-za-gar$_3$ (1870), AO 5376 x 6.

16) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-gir$_2$-ur$_3$-ra (1895).

17) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-ka-li... (1953).

18) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-ka-gi-na AO 5376 IX 49.

19) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-ka-... (1954).

20) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-ka-ru-ru-gu$_2$ (1890).

21) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-ka-du$_3$-du$_3$ (1889)

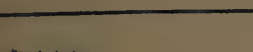
22) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-ka-zal-la (1952).

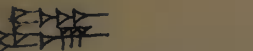
23) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-šu$_{13}$-bi$_2$, KAV 63 III 40; *cf.* ^{d}Šu$_{13}$ ^{šu}-šu$_{13}$, KAV 64 III 6.

24) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-buzur$_3$ (?šu$_{13}$)-bi$_2$ (1875).

25) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-uru (1927).

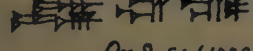
26) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lugal-uru-bar-ra (1928), AO 5376 IX 43.

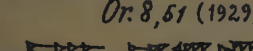
27)  ^{d}Lugal-uru-sag, *Schn. Or.* 8,51 (1929).

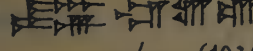
28)  ^{d}Lugal-uru-šag$_{4}$-ga/ge$_{2}$ (1930), AO 5376 IX 44.

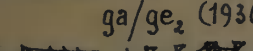
29) ^{d}Lugal-gišgal-ki (1901).

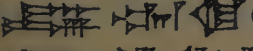
30) ^{d}Lugal-uru+ud (1928), F 6,4 (^{d}Ḫa-ra-qar) 5, /R 4.

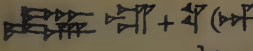
31)  ^{d}Lugal-uru+kar$_{2}$(?)-ki (1931).

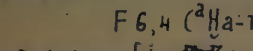
32)  ^{d}Lugal-uru+kar$_{2}$(?)-ki-a-ma-nu(?), TDT 4, 7311.

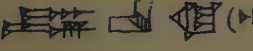
33)  ^{d}Lugal-ir$_{3}$-ra (1951).

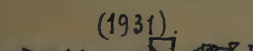
34)  ^{d}Lugal-ir$_{3}$-a (1989).

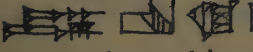
35)  ^{d}nu-ur-ra LUGAL (^{il}Šamaš), KAV 51 *Rs.* 13.

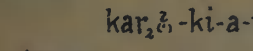
36)  ^{d}Lugal-la-an-na, ZA 47,14,101.

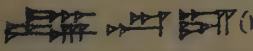
37)  ^{d}Lugal-ti-a-...(2004).

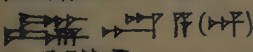
38)  ^{d}Lugal-ḫu-bur (1937).

39)  ^{d}Lugal-nam-tar-ra (1984).

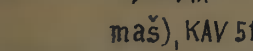
40)  ^{d}Lugal-nam-en-na (1983).

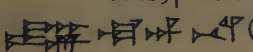
41)  ^{d}Lugal-ri-ḫa-mun (1999).

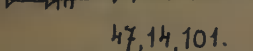
42)  ^{d}Lugal-sa-ba-ni, AO 5376 X 14.

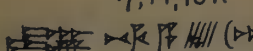
43)  ^{d}Lugal-sa-par$_{3}$ (1990), VAT 1193 II 8.

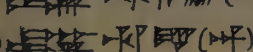
44) ^{d}Lugal-gu$_{2}$/gu$_{3}$-ru-ru-gu$_{2}$ (1890).

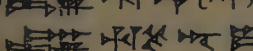
45)  ^{d}Lugal-gu$_{2}$-du$_{8}$-a-ki (1888), AO 5376 X 2; *Schn.Or.* 8,51.

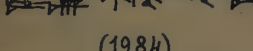
46)  ^{d}Lugal-dur-maḫ (1906).

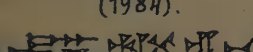
47)  ^{d}Lugal-kul-unug..(1959)

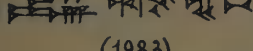
48)  ^{d}Lugal-en-an-ki (1918).

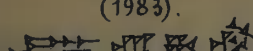
49)  ^{d}Lugal-en-nu-uru-kug-ga-kam (1919).

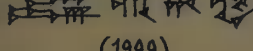
50)  ^{d}Lugal-gan$_{2}$-SUD-SUD, KAV 172 III 8.

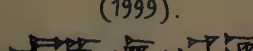
51)  ^{d}Lugal-si-sa$_{2}$ (1993).

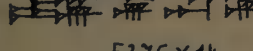
52)  ^{d}Lugal-sag-nu-gi$_{4}$...(1991).

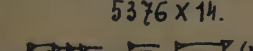
53)  ^{d}Lugal sag-ili$_{3}$, KAV 172 III 11.

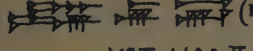
54)  ^{d}Lugal-sag-gi$_{4}$-a, AO 5376 IX, 47.

55)  ^{d}Lugal-ma$_{2}$-gur$_{16}$-ra (1974)

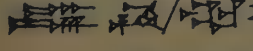
56)  ^{d}Lugal-dir-tu-du$_{8}$ (1910).

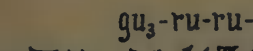
57)  ^{d}Lugal-tab-...(2003).

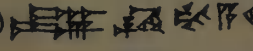
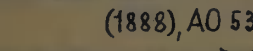
58)  ^{d}Lugal-tam$_{4}$-lagar, AO 5376, X 20.

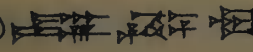
59)  ^{d}Lugal-ab-ba, CT 25, 6, 30.

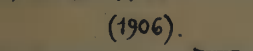
60) ^{d}Lugal-Eš$_{3}$-nun-na^{ki}, KAR 142 IV 18.

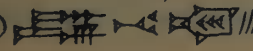
61)  ^{d}Lugal-ab-Bi, *Schn.Or.* 8,51.

62)  ^{d}Lugal-ab-a (1863), AO 5376 IX 31.

63)  ^{d}Lugal-ban$_{3}$-da (1878), F 1,7; *Schn.Or.* 8,51; AO 5376 VI 38; *Scheil, Délég.* 27,144,2; KAV 46,15: [lu-gal ma-  = ^{d}R = (-?) lu-gal-lu du-u$_{3}$ da-a = ; *cf. ib.* 63,1,49.

64)  ^{d}Lugal-ḫe$_{2}$-gal$_{2}$-la (1936), AO 5376 X 17; KAV 172 III 10.

65)  ^{d}Lugal-sig$_{10}$-ga (1996).

66)  ^{d}Lugal-keš-da (1992).

67) ^{d}Lugal-ug$_{6}$-ga, ZA 47,14,103.

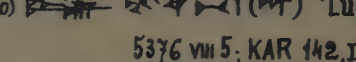
68) ^{d}Lugal-Bad$_{3}$-Tibira^{ki} (1877).

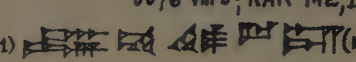
69) ^{d}Lugal-edin-ka, *Schn.Or.* 8,51.

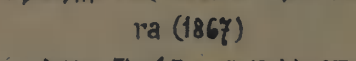
70) ^{d}Lugal-edin-na (1917), AO 5376 VIII 5; KAR 142,I 40.

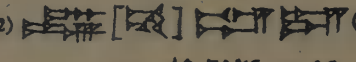
71) ^{d}Lugal-am-ur$_5^{ur}$-ra (1867)

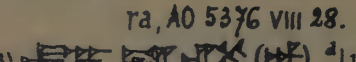
72) ^{d}Lugal-[am-]ur$_2$-ra, AO 5376 VIII 28.

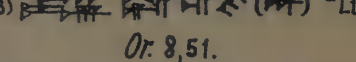
73)  ^{d}Lugal-uš-zi (1933), *Schn. Or.* 8,51.

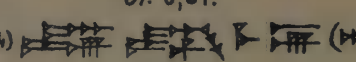
74)  ^{d}Lugal-dim$_3$-me-ir (1907).

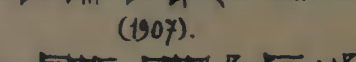
75)  ^{d}Lugal-dim$_3$-me-ir-an-ki-a (1908).

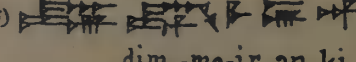
76)  ^{d}Lugal-du-du-šu$_2$-šu$_2$-a (1902).

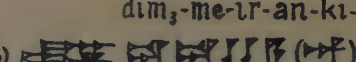
77)  ^{d}Lugal$^{du\text{-}bur}$-dubur (1904)

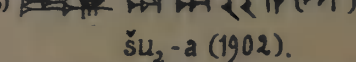
78)  ^{d}Lugal-kalag-ga (1955).

79)  ^{d}Lugal-kalam-ma-$^{u_3\text{-}tu}$-utu (1956).

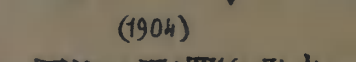
80)  ^{d}Lugal-galam-ma (1883).

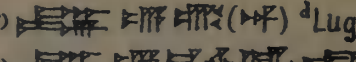
81)  ^{d}Lugal-galam-du, TDT IV *Pl.* 20,7987.

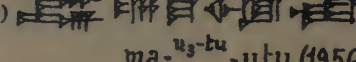
82)  ^{d}Lugal-gaza (1881).

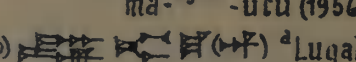
83)  ^{d}Lugal-ur$_3$-ra (1925), AO 5376 III 27.

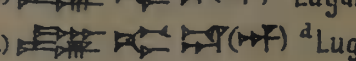
84) ^{d}Lugal-ur$_3$-ra-meš, *Eb.* T.u.L. 6 *n. e.*).

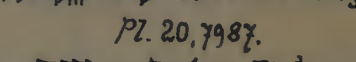
85)  ^{d}Lugal-e-kal, F 1,19.

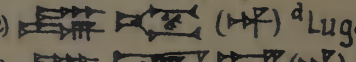
86)  ^{d}Lugal-e-....(1916).

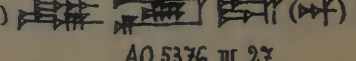
87)  ^{d}Lugal-$^{lugal\text{-}gaz}$GUD (1891/81); *cf.* ^{d}Lugal-GUD, AO 5376 IV 15.

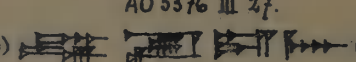
88)  ^{d}Lugal-gud-mu (1935).

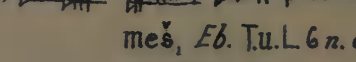
89)  ^{d}Lugal-gud-si-sa$_2$ (1892).

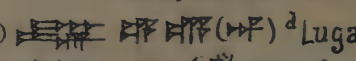
90)  ^{d}Lugal-gud-si-sa$_2$/su (1892/3).

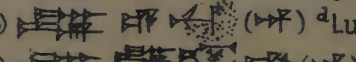
91)  ^{d}Lugal-gud-gud (1934)

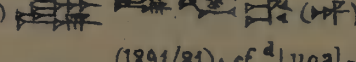
92)  ^{d}Lugal-giš-//// (1900).

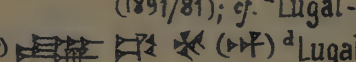
93)  ^{d}Lugal-giš-šu$_{13}$, KAV 65 III 17.

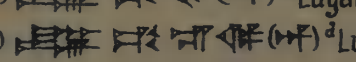
94)  ^{d}Lugal-giš-gi-ban$_3$-da, TDT 4, 7311.

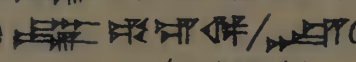
95)  ^{d}Lugal^{giš}šinig, AO 5376 X 9; KAV 63 III 16.

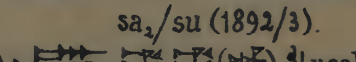
96)  ^{d}Lugal-giš-du$_8$-liš-a, CT 5,3, 2.

97)  ^{d}Lugal-^{giš}du$_3$-a (1899); *cf.* $^{a\text{-}Giš}$du$_3$-a (637), AO 5376 X 8.

98)  ^{d}Lugal^{giš}ur$_3$, KAV 63 III 18.

99)  ^{d}Lugal^{giš}gišimmar, KAV 63 III 19.

100)  ^{d}Lugal-giš-sir-ra (1898) (*cf.* 658; 2165).

101)  ^{d}Lugal^{giš}na$_2$-a; $^{d\,giš}$na$_2$-a (653); (1897).

102) ^{d}Lugal-^{giš}A+TU+GAB+LIŠ (1857), KAV 63 III 17; AO 5376 X 10.

103) ^{d}Lugal-du$_3$-šu$_2$-a (1903).

104) ^{d}Lugal-ni-ba-du (1985).

105) ^{d}Lugal-i$_3$-si-in-[ki] (1939), AO 5376 X 4.

106) ^{d}Lugal-ni-ra, *Schn. Or.* 8,52.

107) ^{d}Lugal-ni-šag$_5$, K 8220, 5 (RA 17,159).

108) ^{d}Lugal-amaš (1868).

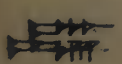
109) ^{d}Lugal-amaš-pa-e$_3$ (1869).

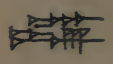
110) ^{d}Lugal-mes$_3$-lam(-ma), F 5,2 *rs.* 5; 6,2; AO 5376 X 5.

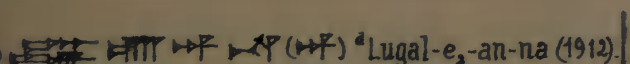
111) ^{d}Lugal-u$_2$-šim-sir-sir (1922), KAV 172 III 12.

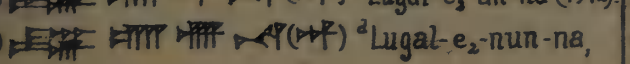
112) ^{d}Lugal-x(-DUK+AB)-ra, AO 5376 IX 42.

113) ^{d}Lugal-nir-gal$_2$ (1988/1848 *del.*)

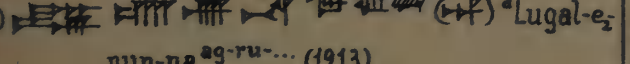


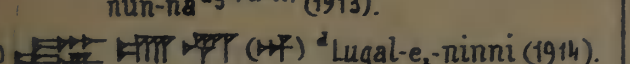


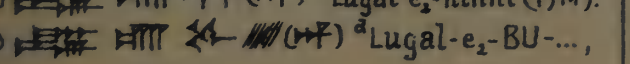

4) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-e_3-an-na (1912).

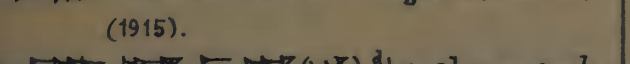

5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-e_2-nun-na, AO 5376 x 19.

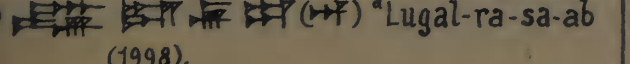
6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-e_2-nun-na$^{ag\text{-}ru\text{-}\cdots}$ (1913).

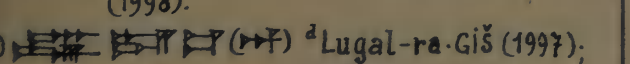

7) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-e_2-ninni (1914).

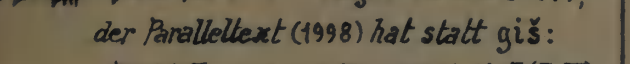

8) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-e_2-BU-..., (1915).

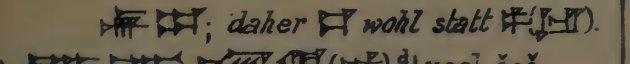

9) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-ra-sa-ab (1998).

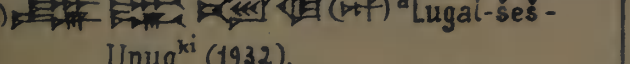

10) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-ra·GIŠ (1997); *der Parallelext* (1998) *hat statt* giš: ; *daher* *wohl statt* .

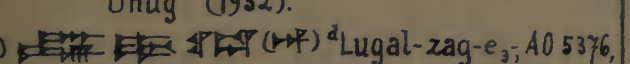

11) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-šeš-Unug^{ki} (1932).


12) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-zag-e_3; AO 5376, 345.

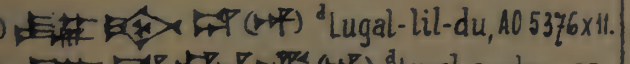

13) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-lil-du, AO 5376 x 11.

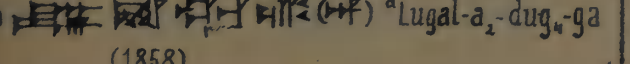

14) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-a_2-dug_4-ga (1858).

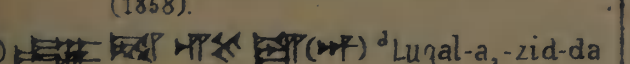

15) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-a_2-zid-da (1859).

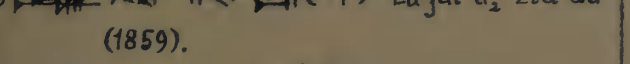

16) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-a_2-... (1861).

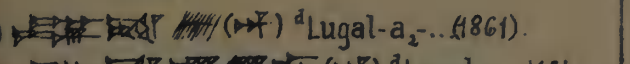
17) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-a_2-KAL-$šag_4$-gan (1860).

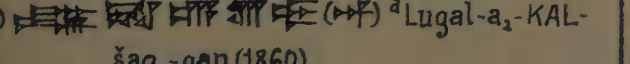

18) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-a_2-LU·LU (1862).

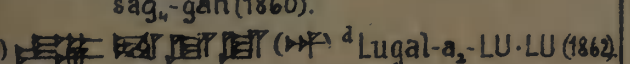

19) (DIŠ) ^{d}Sarruma^{ši} (= ^{d}LAMA; Ḫurr.) RHA 7,58.

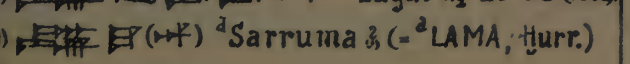

20) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-gal-abzu (1882).


21) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-šu-an-na (2001), *cf.* RA 19,175 *ff.*

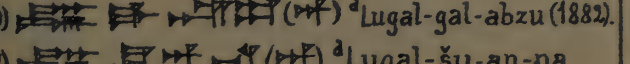

22) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-šu-nu-... (2002).

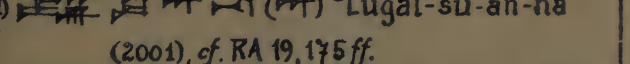

23) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-šu-nir-ra, AO 5376, 344.

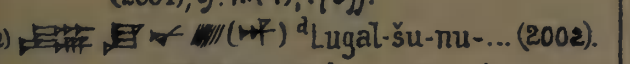

24) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-sig_7-a (1994).

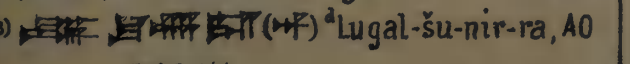

25) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-kur-ra (1961)

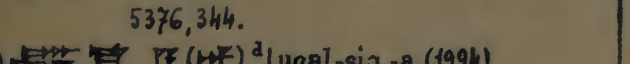
136) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-kur-... (1962).

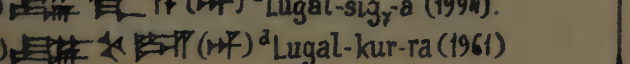

137) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-kur-dub_2 (1960), AO 5376 x 22.

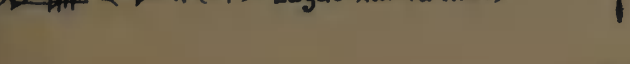

138) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-ud, F 5,4.


139) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-UD·NUN·KIB-e, *Schn.Or.* 8,51.


140) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-ud-da (1923), *Schn.Or.* 8,51; AO 5376 III 28


141) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-ud-de_3-eš-dug_4-ga (1924).

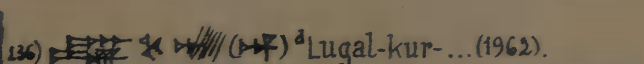

142) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-$šar_2$-ra (2000).

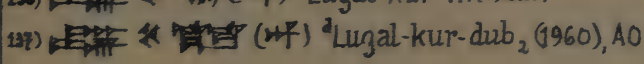

143) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-mer_2-$ni_9^{ši}$-$sig_8^{ši}$, AO 5376 IV 49.

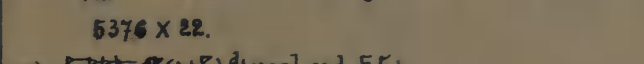
144) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-ḫuš-ki-a (1938).

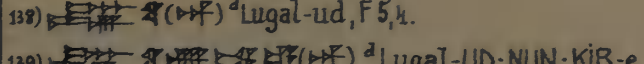
145) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-marad-da (1976).

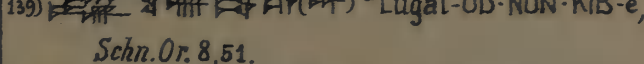
146) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-marad-da ^{d}Maš (1977).

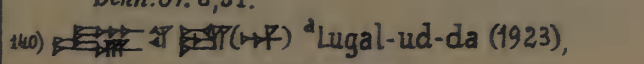

147) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-Marad-da^{ki} (1976) *cf. Schn.Or.* 8,51; AO 5376 VI 41.

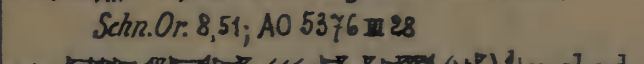

148) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-zurzur-ri, *Amh.* 17,2.

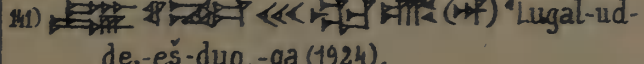

149) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-gir_3-ra (1896), AO 5376 IX 25; KAV 63 III 14.

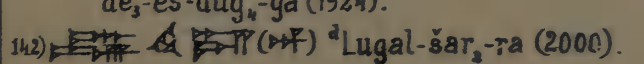

150) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-dim_2, F 29,6.

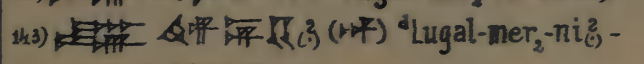

151) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-igi-gun_3-gun_3-nu (1943).

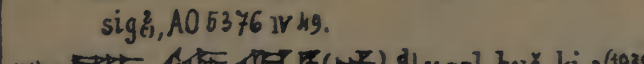

152) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-palil-an-na (1940).


153) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-igi-ra-maḫ-di (1947).


154) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-igi-mer (1942).


155) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-igi-ḫur^{ḫu}-ra (1944).

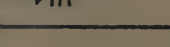

156) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-igi-ḫuš-am_3 (1945).


157) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lugal-igi-kukku$_4$-

a (1946).

158) ^{d}Lugal-igi-DI (1941).

159) ^{d}Lugal-igi-KU$_{(3)}^{3}$·KU$_{(3)}^{3}$ (1943).

160)  ^{d}Lugal-du$_{6}$-kug-ga (1905), AO 17626 *Vs* II 6; 17662 *Rs* 10.

161) ^{d}Lugal-ḫabrud (1972), *King Magic n.* 12, 25.

162) ^{d}Lugal-ki-ušun-na (1967), *cf. Tell Sifr.* 37, 25.

163) ^{d}Lugal-ki-bad-du (1963).

164) ^{d}Lugal-ku$_{3}$-nun-na (1866).

165) ^{d}Lugal-ki-sur-ra (1970).

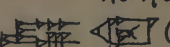
166) ^{d}Lugal-ki-uš-... (1969).

167) ^{d}Lugal-ki-du$_{3}$-šu$_{2}$-a (1965).

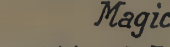
168) ^{d}Lugal-ki-uru$_{3}$/šeš-ki, AO 5376 x 1.

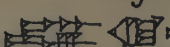
169) ^{d}Lugal-ki-šag$_{5}$ (1971).

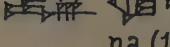
170) ^{d}Lugal-ki-sa$_{2}$-a (1966), *Schn.Or.* 8, 52; AO 5376 VII 23.

171)  ^{d}Lugal-ki-gu-la (1964), AO 5376 x 16.

172) ^{d}Lugal-kug-nun-na, AO 5376 x 13.

173)  ^{d}Lugal-man (1879, 1975).

174)  ^{d}Lugal-eš-bar-ra (1920), KAV 172 III 9.

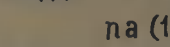
175)  ^{d}Lugal-eš-šim ka-tuḫ-ḫa (1921).

176) ^{d}Lugal-lal-an-na, ZA 47, 14, 10.

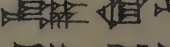
177) ^{d}Lugal-me (1978).

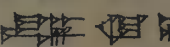
178) ^{d}Lugal-me-lam$_{2}$-ma (1891).

179) ^{d}Lugal-me-šu-du$_{7}$, (1982), AO 5376 x 7.

180)  ^{d}Lugal-me-ur$_{4}$-ur$_{4}$ (1890).

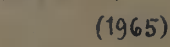
181) ^{d}Lugal-me^{du}-du$_{3}$ (1979).

182)  ^{d}Lugal-KU-an-na (1957).

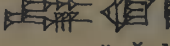
183)  ^{d}Lugal-pala-tug$_{2}$, AO 5376 IX 46; *cf.* ŠL 536, 130 *b*.

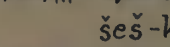
184) ^{d}Lugal-KU-ḲU-... (1958)

185) ^{d}Lugal-LU-a$_{(3)}^{3}$ (1973).

186)  ^{d}Lugal-gigir-maḫ (1894).

187) ^{d}Lugal-BUGIN, F 1, 14.

188)  ^{d}Lugal-ur-ur (1926).

189)  ^{d}Lugal-a$_{(3)}^{3}$-šubur (1850).

190) ^{d}Lugal-a-ab-ba (1854).

191) ^{d}Lugal-a-wa-ak, AO 5376 x 3.

192) ^{d}Lugal-a-wa-ak-ki, ZA 37, 174, 1.

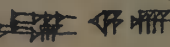
193) ^{d}Lugal-a-ki-a-ta (1855).

194) ^{d}Lugal-id$_{2}$-da (1948).

195) ^{d}Lugal-id$_{2}$-... (1949).

196) ^{d}Lugal-nin$_{(3)}^{3}$-igi (1987).

197) ^{d}Lugal-sig-ga (1995).

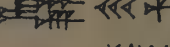
198)  ^{d}Lugal-ZUḲUR$^{zu-ku-bi-...}$ ... (1884), *cf.* AJSL 38, 209.

199) ^{d}Lugal-GAR$^{zu-ku-u[r_{2}-ur_{2}]}$ (1884), *cf.* RA 17, 159 (K 8220, 1).

200) [^{d}Lugal]-nig$_{2}$-bar-ra$_{(3)}^{3}$ (1885).

201) ^{d}Lugal-nig$_{2}$-KAS$^{za-an-...}$, (1886)

202) ^{d}Lugal-nig$_{2}$-šag$_{5}$ (1887)

203)  ^{d}Lugal-imin-... (1950).

204) ^{d}Lugal-imin-ku$_{2}$ (1950), AO

5376 X 21.

25) (⊢⊣) ^{d}ḫa-ni-iš LUGAL (1853; 1398), KAV 51 *b* 11.

281.

1) ... (⊢⊣) ^{d}Sar (?Ezen), F 1,14.

2) (⊢⊣) ^{d}EZEN-zi-maḫ-na, KAV 64 III 12.

3) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Ezen-sag (2832), AO 5376 I 42.

4) (⊢⊣) ^{d}SER$_2$-sag, CT 24,22,99; RA 20,98 IH.

5) (⊢⊣) ^{d}SAR·SAR-si-sa$_2$ (2849).

6) (⊢⊣) ^{d}SAR·SAR-ḫuš (2850).

7) (⊢⊣) ^{d}SAR·SAR-gal (2848).

8) (⊢⊣) ^{d}SAR·DI-e (2847).

9) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Mu$_2$-ku$_3$ (2184; 2846).

296.

1) (⊢⊣) ^{d} (=LAK 617: SAR+DILI), F 23,5.

298.

1) (⊢⊣) ^{d}UG$_5$ (338).

2) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Uk$_5$-ku$_7$ (1094).

3) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Ug$_5$-ga, *Enuma eliš* IV 120.

4) .... (⊢⊣) ^{d}...-ug$_5$-ga, AO 5376 VIII 26.

5) $^{?}$ (⊢⊣) ^{d}UG$_5$ (=LAK 617)·SAR+la-UNUG.

6) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Ug$_5$-ga-e, *En. eliš* IV 120.

7) *cf.* ug$_5$: ^{d}Ud—lugal; ug$_5$-ga: ^{d}Gašan-ma—; ^{d}Nin-din—; ^{d}Nin-e$_2$—; ^{d}Nin-DIN—; ^{d}Tu-ud—.

299.

1) (⊢⊣) ^{d}SAR+la-UG$_5$·UNUG.

315.

1) (⊢⊣) ^{il}Šar-ra-ḫi-tum, *vgl.* Šar$_2$/Ša$_2$-ra-ḫi-i-tum, RA 41,33.

322.

1) (⊢⊣) ^{d}SUM (2883).

324.

1) (⊢⊣) ^{d}KASKAL (1676).

2) (⊢⊣) ^{d}KASKAL-gal-ḫu, F 1,13.

3) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Illat (1561), *cf.* ^{d}Utu-illat.

326.

1) (⊢⊣) ^{d}GAB-gir$_2$-tab, *s. Plan.*

2) (⊢⊣) ^{d}GAB·GAB (541), KAV 63 III 33, 65 III 10.

3) (⊢⊣) ^{d}GAB·GAB-e (434).

4) [(⊢⊣)] ^{d}GA$_{15}$^{sz}-ḫuš-gu$_2$$^{zu-bi}$-zubi (433).

5) *cf.* gab: ^{d}Ne—; ^{d}Lugal-dir-tu—; ^{d}Ab-u-mu-un-gab-gab.

328.

1) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Edin (377), F 9,8.

2) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Edin-mu-gi, *Déc.* 30bis *n.* 16 *b.*

3) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Edin-na-gub-ba (^{d}Adad Nipru^{ki}), *cf.* ^{d}Ud-J, KAR 142 III 20.

4) ....(⊢⊣) ^{d}....-edin-na, AO 5376 VIII 10.

5) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Edin-na-im-sum-ma, AO 5376 VIII 4.

6) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Edin-mes, F 1,19.

7) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Edin-e$_2$, F 1,7.

8) *cf.* edin: ^{d}A—; ^{d}Nin—; ^{d}Gašan/Nin-gu$_2$—na; ^{d}Ud-nam—na; ^{d}IB^{id_2}—; ^{d}Im-gal—na; ^{d}Lugal—na; ^{d}Nin-kilim—na.

334.

1) (⊢⊣) ^{d}DAḪ-še-eš-ra/ri (697).

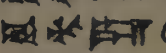
335.

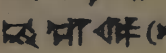
1) (⊢⊣) ^{d}Am-an-na (191), *cf.* .

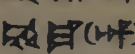
2) ^{d}Am-na (199).

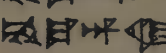
3) ^{d}Am-na-nu (200).

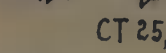
4) ^{d}Am-mu (194).

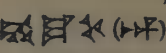
5)  ^{d}Am-mu-ra (198).

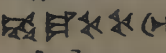
6)  ^{d}Am-si-sa$_2$ (205).

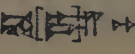
7)  ^{d}Am-ma (194).

8)  ^{d}Am-ma-an-ki(-ge$_2$), CT 25,32,14; 48,2 (=^{il}Ea).

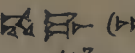
9)  ^{d}Am-ma-kur (196).

10)  ^{d}Am-ma-kur-kur (197).

11)  ^{d}Am-ra-an-na, CT 25,7,7; CT 24,9,7.

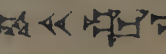
12)  ^{d}Am-gal (193).

13) ^{d}Am-ḫar-ra (198).

14)  ^{d}Am-mi (194).

15) ^{nap}Am-man-ka-si-MAŠ (195)

16) ^{d}Am(a)-an-ki (192).

17)  ^{d}Am-a-ra-li, AO 5376 VI 32 (=Tammuz).

18) *cf.* am: ^{d}A—ma; ^{d}Da—ka; ^{d}Za—ma-ḫu-un-di; ^{d}Ḫa—mu; ^{d}Ka—muš; ^{d}Lugal—ur$_5^{ur}$-ra; ^{d}Me-nu—nu-u.

339.

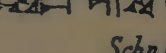
1) ^{d}BIL (405), F 1,9.

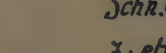
2) ^{d}BIL-...(2322).

3) ^{d}BIL-li$_8$-li (412), BE 3,44 (Šu^{d}....).

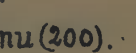
4) ^{d}BIL-gi (407), ZA 47,14,115; *Schn. Or.* 8,33; AO 5376 x 31; KAV 57,5; 65 I 7; *etc.*

5) ^{d}NE-ag-gi$_{11}$-gi$_4$

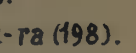
6)  ^{d}NE·NUN-an-na, KAV 65 I 24; *auch* 69,13 ?

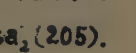
7)  ^{d}Ne-sil$_2$-la$_2$ (2328; 413), V R 46,93.

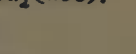
8) ^{d}Lisi-gun$_3$ (2323).

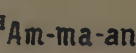
9)  ^{d}Lisi-gun$_3$-na (2323) AO 5376 VIII 18; *Schn. Or.* 8,54; KAV 63 I 8; 68 II 4; *cf.* ^{mul}NE-ugun, *Plan.*

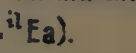
10) ^{d}Ne-in-ka(-ba)-šag$_5$ (2327), KAV 69,6.

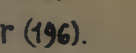
11)  ^{d}Ne-du$_8$ (^{d}Ni-du$_8$-gal šā ^{d}Nin-ki-gal) (2320/1), MAOG XIV 2,34 *f.*; *Eb.* TuL. 141,15 *f.*; KAR 142 IV 12.

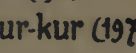
12)  ^{d}Ne/ne$_2$-bi-ru, ZA 47,16,124/126/129; *s. Plan.*

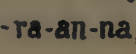
13)  ^{d}Ne-e-ir-e-šum-mi-il (2325).

14)  ^{nap}NE·NE, F 30,3.

15)  ^{d}NE-dug, F 42,3.

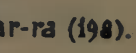
16)  ^{d}NE-zal-lum, *Schn. Or.* 8,33.

17)  ^{d}NE-par$_3$, F 54,10; 1,9.

18)  ^{d}NE-par$_3$-dumu-nun, F 54,3/7.

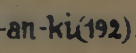
19) ^{d}Ni$_5^{ni}$-ra (2381), CT 24, 16,32; 28,83.

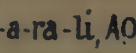
20) ^{d}Ne-nim-gir$_2$ (599).

21)  ^{d}NE·NIG$_2$·DIM$_2$, F 5,3/R 2 (*cf.* 406 Bi(l)-gar); , *Jestin* F. 629,2,2.

22) nêtû irṣitim^{tim}, ^{d}Ne-du$_6$, *Eb.* TuL 6 *n. o).*

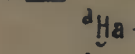
23) ^{d}Bil-la$_2$, F 1,9 (*cf.* 413 Bi(l)-ma-lal).

24)  ^{d}Ne-za-ri-im (2326) (*cf.* 409).

25)  ^{d}NE-gar (406).

26) *cf.* bil: ^{d}Gi—; ^{d}Ud-ki—; ^{d}Umun-ba—; ^{d}Uru—; ^{d}Ku—ga; ^{d}Su-ra—; ^{d}Pa—(sag); ^{d}Bu-ne-ne; ^{d}Utu-ne-ne.

344.

1)  ^{d}Gibil, TDT 1, 1143.

) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Gibil-zu, *Scheil, Dél.* 27,171,1.
) *cf.* gibil: ^{d}Giš — gi-meš; ^{d}Giš-bar — pa-e$_3$.

356.

) (⊢⊢), ^{d}AZU-RÍM-za, F 20,2.

364.

) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Ninda$_2$ + gud (2754), AO 5376 VII 41.

373.

) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Zib$_2$ = telîtu, *Hierodule/Ištar*, ZA 32,179 *f.*; 41,305.
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Zib$_2$-ba, KAV 145,9.
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Zib$_2$-gur-ra-a-ti (1372).
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Zib$_2$-gur-rat/ra-tum (1374).
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Zib$_2$-(ta), KAV 65 I 13.

380.

) ....(⊢⊢) ^{d}Ku-du-mu-..., KAR 142 II 21.
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Kum-e-ra (3010).
) ... (⊢⊢) ^{d}Kum-bu, F 56,4.
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Ku-u-su (3011).

381.

) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Gaza-ba-ba (435).

382.

) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Kum + KU (3012).

386.

) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Urugal (1269).

391.

) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Unu (1225).
) (⊢⊢/⊢⊢) $^{d/nap}$Unug^{ki} (1225) F 18, 12; F 19,1.
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Unug^{ki}-si (1226).

394.

) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nanše (2749) F 1,9; 7,1; KAV 154,10; *Schn. Or.* 8, 64, *ihr Gemahl* Ur-šanabi, *Ines* 2,117; AO 5376 VII 6.
) (⊢⊢) *mit den Glossen:*
(*Chic. Syll.* 158).
(CT 29,46,25).
(*Chic. Syll.* 159), *cf.* R^{ki}-na, ŠL 200.
(*Chic. Syll.* 160). [9a.
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nanše-pap-zag-ḫa, *Nies* 58,4:
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nanše-ta-e$_3$, F 1,9.
) (⊢⊢) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nanše-šeš(-e)-gar-ra (2753).
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nanše-šag$_4$-pad$_3$-da (2752).
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nanše-igi-gal$_2$ (2750).
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nanše-ki-sil$_3$-la (2751).
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nanše-Umma^{ki}, *Schn. Or.* 8, 64.
) *cf.* NINA: ^{d}Uru^{d}—; ^{d}Nin—.

399.

) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Ur$_2$ (1250), F 1,7.
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Ur$_2$-an-na (1252).
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Ur$_2$-nun-ta-e$_3$ (1254).
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Ur$_2$-a$_2$-lal, CT 24, 32, 108.
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Ur$_2$-eš-apin (1253).
) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Ur$_2$-a-lal$_3$ (1251).

407.

) (⊢⊢) $^{d\ il-ba}$ILBA (= ^{il}Šamaš) (429; 1546).

cf. VAT 10220, 6-9.

2) d il-ba-ba ZA·MA$_2$·MA$_2$ (=dNin-sig$_7$), VAT 10220,8.

3) dIl-tar-an, KAV 63 II 19f.

4) dIl-la-bu-un-da/du (1549).

5) dIl-gi-na, DT 46,3.

6) dIl-la-za-ab (1550).

7) dIl-ta-na-a-ti (1552).

8) dIl$_3$-ad (3298).

9) dIl-tum (1554).

10) dIl-dan^{an}, KAV 63 II 8f.; cf. AKF II 15.

11) dIl-lab-rat, AO 17626, *Obv.* I 3.

12) dIl-pa-da (1551), KAV 42 I 40; 43 I 21; cf. OLZ 1933, 424.

13) d[Il]-lil-si (2888).

14) dIl-šu-uḫ, AO 5376 x 2?.

15) dIl-te/ti-bu (1563).

16) dIl-te-ri (1556).

17) dIl-te-ḫi-ri (1555).

18) dIl-te-eḫ-ri (1555).

19) dIl-mi-ša/še-ru (223?), KAV 42 I 34; 43 I 15.

20) nap Il-ḫa-la-ḫu (1548).

21) dIl-ḫa-al-la-bu (1547).

410.

1) dDU (728).

2) dGub-ba (569).

3) dGub-ba-ga-ra-ra-e$_3$ (570), *Th. Dg. Rit.* 24,1; (AO 6479 III 11)

4) dDU$^{aš_2\text{-}am_3}$-an, KAV 178,3.

5) dDU$^{aš\text{-}ša\text{-}an}$-an-ki (729).

6) ^{il}DU-ri$_2$ (735), *Eb.* Tul. 77,23.

7) d[Du-mu-zi] (765), KAV 63 I 18.

8) dDu-mu-da-gal$_2$, F 71,2.

9) dDU-si-KA [meš], KAV 42 III 11; 180 III 8.

10) dDu-du (732), *Schn. Or.* 8,39; AO 5376 VI 12.

11) dDU·DU-nig$_2$-tur-KA, (cf. 732), F 54,6.

12) dDu-ni-ia-uš (737).

13) dDu-u$_2$ (733).

14) [(= d[u-un-gi]?)] dNIN (=d[u-un-gi]?)·SAG (777).

15) dDu-un-ga (734).

16) dDu-da-ša (731)

17) dDu-gir-rat-KU (736).

18) dDu-uri, F 9,10.

19) dDu-še-e-gu$_4$-ud (738).

20) dDu-gu (730).

21) dDu-a-ni-ku, *Schn.* KAV 64,5,10.

22) cf. du: *pass.* dA—nun-na; dAma—bad; dBi-ir—; dGa-an—; dGal—; dDa—; dEn—; dEn-ki-im—; dIGI—an-na; dIGI—digir-e-ne; dMeš·IGI—; dNa-ru—; dSa-kar—; dPa—; dPa-IGI—; dPi-ni—; dAš—; dLugal——.

gub: dNannar-IGI·DU-ba-an—; dA-gub-ba; dUd-de$_3$—ba.

411.

1) dTum-ma-al (3267) *Schn. Or.* 8,72.

2) dJb$_2$-dul-kug-ga (1494).

3) dJb$_2$-ḫa-ri-e (1500).

4) cf. ib$_2$: d[Ku]r$_2$—^{ib}-ba; dBi—bu.

415.

[...] (DIŠ) ^{d}Anšu$_{2}^{ĝ}$ ka [...], VAT 11513 *Rev.* I 2 (KAV 51 *ĝ*) 2).

(DIŠ) ^{d}Anšu-šub-bu (264).

416.

^{ĝ} (DIŠ) ^{d}Egir (876), AO 5376 x 29; *Děl.* 27, 263 *Vs.* 1.

419.

(DIŠ) ^{d}Geštin (538).

(DIŠ) ^{d}Geštin-an-ka, *Schn. Or.* 8, 33.

(DIŠ) ^{d}Geštin-an-na (539), *Schn. Or.* 8, 33; AO 5376 VII 11.

(DIŠ) ^{d}Geštin-an-na-lugal, *Schn. Or.* 8, 33.

(DIŠ) ^{d}Geštin-an-na-bad$_{3}$-dur$_{2}$-ra, TDT 4, 7310.

cf. geštin: ^{d}Ama —; ^{d}Nin—an-na; ^{d}Pa—dug$_{3}^{du}$; ^{d}Nin-geštin-na.

424.

(DIŠ) ^{d}UŠ (1277), F41, 6; 42, 9; 9, 9.

(DIŠ) ^{d}UŠ-dili, F9, 7/10.

(DIŠ) ^{d}Us-su-un (1229).

(DIŠ) ^{d}UŠ-ka-tab-tab, *Schn. Or.* 8, 46.

(DIŠ) ^{d}UŠ-MAŠ, *cf.* ut-tu = ^{d}J = ^{d}Tag+tug, AJSL 36, 159, 35.

(DIŠ) ^{d}Nita^{ni-ta}-zi (2780).

(DIŠ) ^{d}Giš-bil-mes (633).

(DIŠ) ^{d}Uš-ḫar-šul-la, F55, 5.

(DIŠ) = ^{d}Gala, KAV 153, 5; II R 56, 56 *b*.

(DIŠ) ^{d}Gala-ra-ga-SAR

F27, 3.

11) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gala-a, (451).

12) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ušḫara (*Var. von* ^{d}Jšḫara, *Göttin der Gesundheit, Herr.*) RHA 7, 51.

13) *cf.* uš: ^{d}Dumu—(sal)-Addu; ^{d}En—$^{di-im}$dim$_{2}$; ^{d}Sag—; ^{d}Lugal—zi; ^{d}Du-ni-ia—; ^{d}Mi—ŠAR.

429.

1) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šuš$_{3}$, KAV 172 II 11; *cf.* KAV 179 I 12: ^{d}Šuš$_{5}$ ([illegible]).

2) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šuš$_{3}^{šu-uš}$-abzu, KAV 179 II 13; 172 I 11.

3) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šuš$_{3}$-ba-u$_{2}$ (*cf.* 1609), F1, 11.

4) (DIŠ) ^{il}Jš-tar (1617), KAV 173, 8 *ff.*; 218, A III 18; 63 II 36-39; 65 III 14-17; *cf. Legr. R. d'Ur.* 274 *f.*; *cf.* ^{il}Jš-tar ^{d}Ninni D[in-tir^{ki}], KAV 142 II 31.

5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Jš-tar-ru-ru (1624).

6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Jš-tar-ri-ṣu-u-a, TAG 338.

7) ^{d}[illegible] (= [illegible]) (DIŠ) ^{d}Jš-ḫu-ru ASARU (1607); *cf.* ^{d}Nisaba, ZA 31, 103, 19.

8) (ša ^{d}Nidaba) ^{d}Jš-ḫu-rum Jšḫurum, *Chic. Syll.* 264.

9) (= ^{il}Nidaba) ^{d}Jš-ḫu-ru JŠḪARA/JŠḪURU, ZA 31, 103, 18.

10) /[illegible] (DIŠ) = = ^{d}Jš-ḫu-rum/ru; ZA 31, 103, 13 *f.* = = ša ^{d}Nidaba, *Chic. Syll.* 264.

11) (DIŠ) ^{d}IŠ-ASARU, F1, 18.

12) (DIŠ) ^{d}IŠ-an/dingir^{ĝ} (1605).

13) (DIŠ) ^{d}JŠ ^{d}Ba-u, (1609), DP 92, 3; TDT 3 II 5280.

14) (DIŠ) ^{d}IŠ-an-da-gan$_{2}$/^{d}Jš ^{d}Da-gan$_{2}$ (1610).

15) (Mil-la (2237).

16) (Iš-bar-maḫ-an-na (1608).

18) (Iš · SAR (1615).

19) (Iš-kip-pu/pi, KAV 46,17; 43 III 3.

20) (Iš-ta-nu, *Sonnengott d. Hitt.* RHA 7,25.

21) (Iš-ta-mes ^{il}A-nim, TAG 330.

22) (Iš-bi-ir$_3$-ra, mu bad$_3$ li-bur ^{d}R gab-ri ba-du$_3$ (*Datum aus der Zeit Naramsins in einem unveröff. Texte*).

23) (Iš-ni-ka-ra-ab (1613), *Eb.* TuL 21 II 2.

24) (Iš-ni-ka-ra-ab (1613).

25) ^{il}Iš-pa-tum, *Flkst. Uruk* 51, 15 *f.*

26) (Saḫar-ra, F 1,14.

27) (Saḫar-ra-ag, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 286 II 2.

28) (ŠUŠ-ma-ri, KAV 178,2.

29) (Iš-kur/ra/ri ADAD (1614)

30) (Iš-šar$_2$ (2236).

31) (Iš-mi-ti-ik (*Var.* Ḫi-iš-mi-ti-ik) (1612).

32) (Iš-me-ka-ra-bu/ab/ba (1616; 1610, KAV 42 I 89.

33) (Iš-me-la (-a), KAV 42 I 38.

34) (Iš-ḫa-ra (1606) *Glosse zu* / / , KAV 51 *i* 20/21.

35) šarrat ki-sur-ri-e^{ki} (1606), *Eb.* TuL 12 I 14.

36) (Iš-ḫa-aš-ša-ra (= ^{il}Bêltu, *Heth.*) RHA 7,67.

37) (= ^{il}Ištar (1606), KAV 42 I 31; 48 II 8; 51 *i* 20 *f.* 173,12; 218 B II 7; – 51 *i* 21 – 51 *i* 20 – 78,28.

38) (Iš-ḫa-ra ^{d}Alala/Belili/Kaššeba, KAV 78,28.

39) *cf.* iš: ^{d}Bi —; ^{d}Za-u-da-ni —; ^{d}Ḫa-da-ni —; ^{d}Ḫar —; ^{d}I-gi—ti; ^{d}Ri-me-iš-ši ^{d}Ud-saḫar-ra.

431.

1) (= (Si-ri-iš SIRIŠ (393), *Schn. Or.* 8,33; CT 24,11,27.

2) (Siriš-gir$_2$-ḫuš = ^{dŠ}Su-zi-an-na ša ap-si-i, RA 17,68,5.

3) (SIRIŠ-an-na (477).

4) (Bi-li-li (399).

5) (^{il}Be$_2$-li-it i$_3$-li$_2$ (365)

6) (^{naP} Bi-la-la (398).

7) (^{d}Bi-ru-u-a (402)

8) (^{d}Bi-ri-tum (*G. von Mari*), CRAI

9) (^{d}Bi-i-ir-tum (2046).

10) (^{d}Bi-ib-bu (397) *s. Plan.*

11) (^{d}Bi · Bi (? Kaš-kaš) (395 *a*) = ^{il}Nergal ša A-ḫu^{ki}, KAR 142 III 32; AO 5376 VI 39.

12) (^{d}Bi · Bi-tum (396), *cf.* KAV 173,26

13) (^{d}Bi-ṣi-la, *Schn. Or.* 8,33 (404).

14) (^{d}Bi-ṣi-il-lu, III R 66 *Rs.* 34 *a.*

15) (^{d}Bi-iš (401).

16) (^{d}Bi-ir-du (400); *cf.* = ^{d}KAL$^{bi-ir-du}$-EDIN, CT 25,6,23.

17) (^{d}Bi-e-en-na (395).

18) (^{il}Bi-e-el up-ri (394).

19) (^{d}SIRIŠ-šu-u (1686).

20) (^{d}Bi · KUR (? = Illat), KAV 44,12.

) π(=) (▷▷) ^{d}Si-ri-iš SIRIŠ-gi$_6$, CT 24,11,28.

) (▷▷) ^{d}BI·NE$_3$·TAR...(403).

) (▷▷) ^{d}Bi-gir$_3$-ḫuš, AO 6479 III 5 (*Th.Dg. Rit.acc.*).

) (▷▷) ^{d}Kaš-tin-na$_7$ (478), AO 17662 *Vs.* 5; RA 41,34 *n.*3; SBH 137,64 *f.*

) (▷▷) ^{il}Kaš-ši-tu (1687).

) (▷▷) ^{d}Bitinḫi (=^{d}Nin-e$_2$-gal, *Asian*) RHA 7,57.

) (▷▷) ^{il}Bi-ib-bu (397), KAV 43 II 8; *Éb.* TuL 7 *n.* c); *s. Plan.*

) *cf.* bi: ^{d}Kug—; ^{d}Aḫ—tum; ^{d}Ama-šu-ḫal—; ^{d}En—lu-lu; ^{d}Uḫ—tum; ^{d}Um-bi-da-ki; ^{d}Umun—lu-lu; ^{d}Ḫuš—šag$_4$; ^{d}Šu-ḫal—; ^{d}Igi—šu$_2$-nam-ti-la; ^{d}Igi—šu$_2$-silim-ma; ^{d}Ma-kuš—; *etc.*

436.

) (▷▷) ^{d}si-ri-is Siris (2936), AO 5376 VII 49; 17662 *Obv.*9; *Th.Dg. Rit.* 46,32.

) (▷▷) ^{d}SIRIS·KAŠ (2938).

) (▷▷) ^{d}SIRIS·KAŠ·ZI (2940).

) (▷▷) ^{d}SIRIS·KAŠ·gi$_6$ (2939).

) (▷▷) ^{d}SIRIS-ki, F1,8.

) *cf.* šim: ^{d}Ǯ—mi-ti-iq-la-šu; ^{d}Lugal-eš—ka-GAB-ḫa; ^{d}Lugal-u$_2$— sud-sud.

441.

) (▷▷) ^{d} ^{šem}Kaš$_3$, *Clay, Misc. Inscr.* 11,1.

447.

) (▷▷) ^{d}Dumgal (2937).

448.

) (▷▷) ^{d}SIRAŠ, KAV 42 II 1.

452.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}KIP$_3$, *Schn.Or.* 8,42.

2) (▷▷) ^{d}Kip-pa-tum (1779).

3) (▷▷) ^{d}Kip-pat mati

453.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}DAG$_3$-ušum-gal (694), *cf.* MVAG 41,3,42.

454.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}KAK (=bani)-tu (325)

2) (▷▷) ^{d}DU$_3$-en-gal (742).

3) (▷▷) ^{d}Gag-si-sa$_2$, *s. Plan.*

4) (▷▷) ^{d}Gag-ga, AO 5376 II 10.

5) (▷▷) ^{d}DU$_3$·DU$_3$ (741).

6) (▷▷) ^{d}DU$_3$-a (323).

7) (▷▷) ^{d}DU$_3$-gin$_2$ (740).

8) *cf.* du$_3$: ^{d}En-ki—; ^{d}En-BU-du$_3$-du$_3$; ^{d}Lugal-gu$_2$-du$_3$-du$_3$; ^{d}BU-unu-du$_3$-du$_3$; ^{d}A$_2$—a^{ḫu}; ^{d}Lugal-ki-du$_3$-šu-a; ^{d}Lugal-me^{du}-du$_3$; ^{d}Mes—ki-šar$_2$-ra; *etc. etc.*

456.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}An-ni (? ^{d}Ni) (2368), F 23,3; KAV 149,9.

2) (▷▷) ^{d}Ni-ba-ab-du$_7$ (2369).

3) (▷▷) ^{d}Ni-ba-at, *Scheil, Dél.* 27,164,3.

4) (▷▷) ^{d}Ni-zu (=^{il}Nabû ^{il}mu-du-u) (1483), ŠL 231,89.

5) (▷▷) ^{d}Ni-zu-zu, CT 25,35,24; 36,23.

6) (▷▷) ^{d}Ni-tu, KAV 136,4; 174,16.

7) (▷▷) ^{d}ZAL-la (1463).

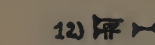
8) (▷▷) ^{d}Ni-ru (2379), *s. Plan.*

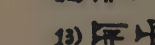
9) (▷▷) ^{d}Ṣal-mu (2994; 2376), KAR 137 *Rs.*9.

10) (▷▷) ^{d}Ṣal-mu-du (2377).

11) (▷▷) ^{d}Zal-bad-a-nu (2216; 2370), *s. Plan.*

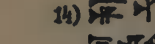
12) ^{d}Ni-na-ad (2378).

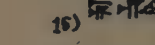
13)  ^{d}Ni-ik-kal (= ^{d}Nin-gal, *Mondgöttin*), RHA 7,125.

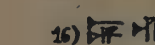
14)  ^{d}Ni-zi-ig-tum (2374).

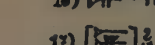
15) ^{d} ni-gi-ir NIGIR$_3$ (2398).

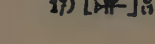
16) ^{d}Ni-ri-du, KAV 43 I 12.

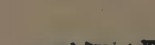
17)  [^{d}Ni]$^{\check{s}\acute{a}}$-en-lil$_2^{\check{s}\acute{a}}$-la (2636), KAV 63 I 4.

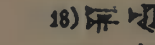
18)  ^{d}Ni-en-gal (2373).

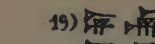
19)  ^{d}Ni-sa-ba (2771 *a*).

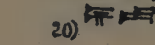
20)  ^{d} ni-ta nita (2779).

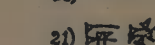
21)  ^{d}Ni-du$_8^{me\check{s}}$ e$_2$-šar$_2$-ra, KAV 43 I 26-29.

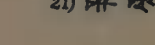
22)  ^{d}Ni-in (2403).

23)  ^{d}Ni-in-gir$_2$-šu (2473) = riš Gi-ir-šu-na = ^{d}Maš (= ^{d}Nin-urta), KAV 46,11.

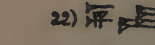
24)  ^{d}Ni-in-du-bar$_2$-ra (2495).

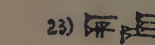
25)  ^{d}Ni-in-ga-aš (= ^{d}Nin-gal, *Gemahlin des Mondgottes*) = ^{d}Nin-ga-aš. RHA 7,125.

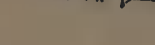
26)  ^{d}Ni/Ne-bi-ru, ZA 47,16, 124/126/129.

27)  ^{d}Ni-iš ilâni$^{me\check{s}}$ mati, MVAG 41,3,25.

28) ^{d}Ni-mar-ra (2375).

29)  ^{d}NI·NI (?i$_3$-li$_2$) (1485).

30)  ^{d}NI·NI-ab-rat (1486).

31)  ^{d}NI·NI-a-ma-ar-^{il}Gula, KAV 177,3.

32) ^{d}I$_3$-li$_2$ (?NI·NI-ib)-tum (1487).

33) ^{d}i$_3$-li$_2$ šarrat ^{d}Nin-mun (2670).

34) ^{d}NI·NI-a-gi-sag = ^{il}Gula KAV 177,6.

35) ^{d}Ni-ga-ra; *cf.* Ni-gar-ra, II R 60 IV 12.

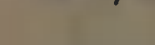
36) ^{d}Ni-ra-ḫu, *cf.* ^{d}Nī$_6$-ra = *Fauna* 60.

37) ^{d}Ni-ra-aḫ (eme-sal ^{d}Še-ra-aḫ) ZA 40,296.

38) ^{d}Ni-da-ba (2771 *b*).

39) ^{d}Ni-gar/ga-ra, *Eb.* TuL 11 (*babyl. Eva*); 13,11; KAR 4 *Rs.* 11; *cf.* ^{d}Ni-ga-ra; ^{d}Nin-ni-gar-ra; ^{d}En/Nin-gara.

40) ^{d} til-mun TILMUN^{ki} (2380).

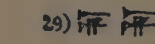
41)  ^{d}Ni-nin-IM^{mu-ru}ki, III R 68,51 *c*).

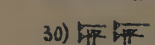
42) ^{d}Ni-kin-gu, *En. el.* VII 105 *f.*

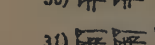
43) ^{d}Ni-ib-ḫu-alam (2372).

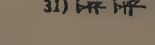
44) *cf.* ni: *pass.* ^{d}Gašan-KA-ni-sur-ra; ^{d}Da-ni; ^{d}U-me ^{d}Ni-ra; ^{d}UD·KA-ni-an-na; ^{d}Zi-ni-ku; ^{d}Ḫa-ni; ^{d}Ir-ni-na; ^{d}Ki-nu-ni; ^{il}Ištar ^{il}Ni-ri; ^{d}Man-zi-ni-ri ^{d}Na-ni; ^{d}Nu-ni; ^{d}Nin-ni-gar-ra, *etc. etc.*

457.

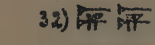
1)  ^{d}Ir-mu-si-ni-e (1593).

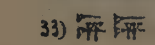
2)  ^{d}Ir-ri (1591).

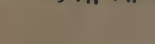
3)  ^{d}Ir-ri-eš (1596).

4)  ^{d}Ir-riš (1595).

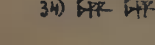
5) ^{d}Ir-ia (1010).

6)  ^{d}Ir-ni-na (1594), KAV 65 III 8.

7)  ^{d}Ir-kal-la (1590).

8)  ^{d}Ir-kal$^{al\check{s}}$ (1590), KAV 65 III 7.

9) ^{d}Ir-geštin-balag-BU-LUL-ḫa, F 72,2; *cf.* 1,11.

10)  ^{d}Ir-geštin-balag-ur$_4$-ti, F 72,2.

11) ^{d}[I]r-ra-gal, AO 5376 VII 43.

) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jr-zag (1588).
) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jr-da (1586), AO 5376 VII 29.
) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jr-me-lim (1592).
) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jr-kin-gal, TAG 328.
) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jr-kin-gu, ZA 47, 14, 165.
) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jr-ḫa-an-SUN (1589).
cf. ir: ^{d}A-gi—; ^{d}Ab—nun; ^{d}Be—; ^{d}Bi—du; ^{d}Gašan—lum-ma; ^{d}Da-bi—; ^{d}En—ud-da; ^{d}Zi—ku; ^{nap}Na—si; ^{d}Pa-še—tu.

458.

(▷▷F) al-ba = ^{d}MAL = ^{il}Ša [-maš], *Hom. Fests.* 177 *f* (2067); VAT 10220, 8; KAV 46, 8; 63 I 42; *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 134, 1; *Trouv. de Dreh.* 63 Rs (Da^{d}...).
(▷▷F) ^{d}Alba-ta, *Schn. Or.* 8, 33.
(▷▷F) ^{d}GA$_2$ · GA$_2$ (2068).
(▷▷F) ^{d}Ga$_2$-ra (430).
(▷▷F) ^{d}Ga$_2$-tum$_3$-dug$_3$ (431), F 1, 9.
(▷▷F) ^{d}Ga$_2$-sa$_2$, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 274, 2.
cf. ga$_2$: ^{d}En-ḫun—ḫun; ^{d}Nin—ug$_5$-ga; ^{d}Nin—^{sa} bur-ra.

462.

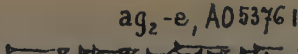
... ama..., VAT 11513 *Obv.* II 28.
(▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-ušum, AO 5376 VI 28.
(▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-ka-an-ni-si, KAV 69, 11.
(▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-eme-ne-imin-bi, AO 5376 VI 10.
(▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-uru (216).
(▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-tu-an-ki, AO 5376 I 37.
(▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-tu-ka-an-si (231).
8) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-tu-ud-da (230).
9) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-nu-mu-lu (222).
10) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-mu$_{\frac{2}{3}}$ (221).
11) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-mu (-ge$_2$) (221), *Nies* 58, 4.
12) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-gal$_{\frac{1}{2}}$-u$_3$-tu, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 148, 1.
13) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-nam, F 1, 18.
14) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-nun-si (223), CT 24, 33, 26.
15) ^{nap}Ama-si, F 1, 20; *Clay, Misc. Inscr.* 11, 1.
16) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-sag-ka-nu-nu, OLZ 1916, 106.
17) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-DUMU (232), KAV 65, 9.
18) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-gan-du$_3$, CT 24, 32, 113 *b*.
19) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-gan-ša-na-ki(?ku) (210).
20) ^{d}... ama-i-du$_3$ (696).
21) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-bil, F 1, 8.
22) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-geštin (211).
23) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-šim-kaš, VAT 11931 I 6.
24) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama^{si}-ga$_2$-maḫ, AO 5376 VIII 44.
25) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-men-ku$_3$, F 55, 11.
26) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-pa-gan-nu-di, KAR 132, 14; KAV 50 I 4 *f*. = ^{d}Nin-ká-gal (Bêlit-abulli).
27) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-par$_3$-si, AO 5376 VI 9.
28) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-guruš $^{gu\text{-}ru\text{-}uš}$-e-ne (212), AO 5375 VIII 40.
29) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-u$_2$-ku$_2$, CT 24, 32, 114 *b*.
30) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-u$_2$ Ḫi-a^{ba}ku, CT 25, 20, 2.
31) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-ga (208).
32) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-nir-an-na (224), KAV 150, 2.
33) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ama-ra-tag-

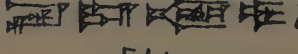
ag$_2$-e, AO 5376 IV 23.

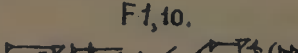
34) ^{d}Ama-ra-ag$_2$-gan, F 1,10.

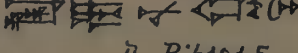
35) ^{d}Ama-zag-nu-du$_7$, *Th. Dg. Rit.* 101,5.

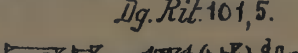
36) ^{d}Ama-ušumgal(217), F 6,1; 5,1 *Rs.*5; 30,2.

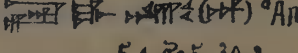
37)  ^{d}Ama-ušumgal-an-na (218; 695), AO 5376 VI 31.

38)  ^{d}sag-gan^{a}Ama-ša-gan-gub^{gu-ub}(225).

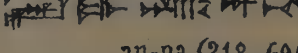
39)  ^{d}Ama-šu-ḫal-bi(227), *Eb.* TuL 157,12 *f.*; RA 41, 36 *n.*8.

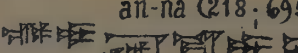
40)  ^{d}Ama-šu-ḫal-šu, RA 41, 36,20 *n.*8; AO 17662 *Rev.* 5.

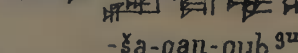
41)  ^{d}Ama-šu-maḫ, AO 17662, *Rev.* 5.

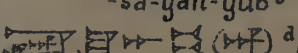
42)  ^{d}Ama-šu-maḫ-a(228), *Eb.* TuL 156 *f.* (agrig e$_2$-kur-ra-ge$_2$).

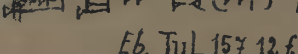
43) ^{d}Ama-šu-du$_7$(226).

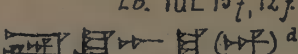
44)  ^{d}Ama-du$_{10}^{du-ba-ad}$-bad(213).

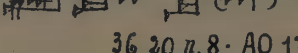
45)  ^{d}Ama-im, *Barton Hav.* 2,88, 6; 92,6.

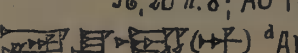
46)  ^{d}Ama-ab$_2$-zi-kur-ra(207).

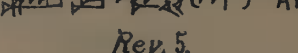
47)  ^{d}Ama-lam, F 26,3.

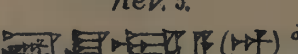
48)  ^{d}Ama-u$_3$-tud-da (215), KAV 69,10.

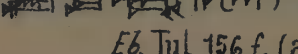
49)  ^{d}Ama-(u$_3$-)tud-an-ki(214), AO 5376 I 37; *cf.* ^{d}Am-a-an-ki.

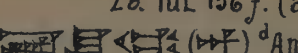
50)  ^{d}Ama-u$_3$-tu-ud-da (215)

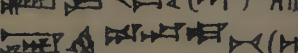
51)  ^{d}Ama-u$_3$-ku-gal-a-na (218).

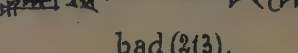
52)  ^{d}Ama-u$_3$-ku-um-gal-an-na(218).

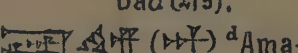
53)  ^{d}Ama-u$_3$-ku-gal-la-na (218).

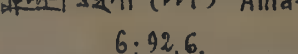
54)  ^{d}Ama-šib-BAD (= Ištar kakkabi) (229).

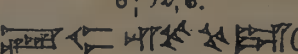
55)  ^{d}Ama-šib-udu (219).

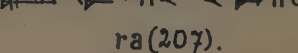
56)  ^{d}Ama-KU-gal-a-na (218).

57)  ^{d}Ama-min-ki-u$_2$-ku$_2$, CT 25,20,1.

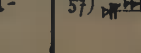
58)  (=) ^{d}Ama-a, CT 24,32,115 *b*).

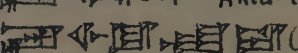
59)  ^{d}Ama-a-ra-zu (206).

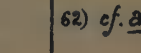
60)  (*st.*) ^{d}Ama$^{a-ma-mu-ru}$ muru$_4$-lil$_2$-maḫ,(220).

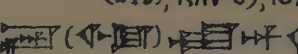
61)  ^{d}Ama-udu-udu, F 30,5.

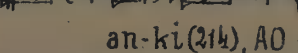
62) *cf.* ama: ^{d}En-ki-kud —; ^{d}Ur— gi$_{(3)}$; ^{d}Igi— šu$_2$; ^{d}Nin-tu — uru-da-sar-a.

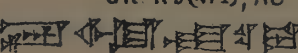
469. 

1)  ^{d}Ganun-gan-du (432).

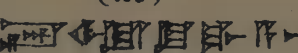
474. 

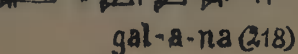
1)  ^{d}Kisal-aš-kuš$_2$-du-du-NIGIN, F 56.

2)  ^{d}Kisal-ḫuš, F 56,4.

3)  ^{d}Kisal-ḫar-ta-ga-sar, F 60,8.

490.

1)  ^{d}Jšḫara$_4$ (*cf.* ^{d}Jš-ḫa-ra) (1606).

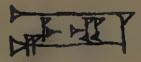
2)  ^{d}Sila$_4$ (2923).

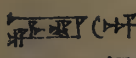
496.

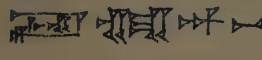
1) ^{d}Ur$_3$-bad$_3$-da, AO 6479 III 9 (*Th. Dg. Rit.*).

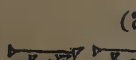
2) ^{d}Ur$_3$-bad$_3$-gum$_4$-gum$_2$, AO 6479 III 10 (*Th. Dg. Rit.*).

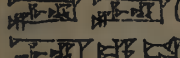
3) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Ur$_3$-···· (1249).

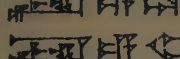
518. 

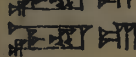
1)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men, F 1,1.

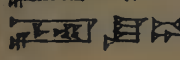
2)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men-dara$_3$-an-na (2139).

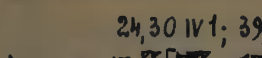
3)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men-men, F 1,1.

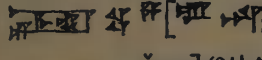
4)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men-e-du, RA 25, 135.

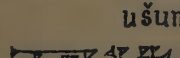
5)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men-e-du$_7$, AO 5376 IV 10.

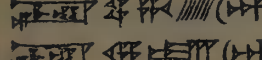
6)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men-lah$_3$, F 57, 3.

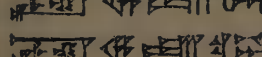
7)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men-šu-du/du$_7$, CT 24, 30 IV 1; 39, 16; KAV 51, 8; CT 25, 28, 7 *b*.

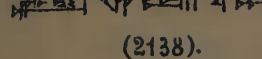
8)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men-zalag$_2$ ^{za}[^{lag} ušum] (2140), KAV 51, 8; ZA 31, 102, 10.

9)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men-zalag-ḫa··· (2140).

10)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men-ku$_3$-ta (2137).

11)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men-ku$_3$-ta-e$_3$-a (2138).

12)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men-kin-dingir-ra, VAT 11513 *Obv.* I 9 (KAV 51 *a* 9).

13)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Men$^{me-nu···na}$ ···, *cf.* abzu^{d}R BM 12023 *(nach Autogr. Hom.)*.

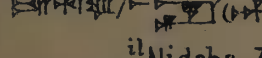
14) *cf.* men: ^{d}Ud—an-na; ^{d}Nin—an-na; ^{d}Nin—na.

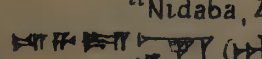
519.

1) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Ama$_3$-sir, KAV 64 r 4.

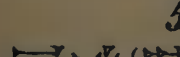
527.

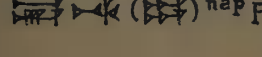
1) (⊢⊢) ^{d}iš-ḫu-ru/rum iŠḪURU = ^{il}Nidaba, ZA 31, 103, 18.

2)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Jš-ḫa-ra iŠḪARA, KAV 51 62 *f*.

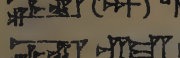
3)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Galga-mu-na-summu, *Th. Ilg. Rit.* 114, 6; *cf.* ^{d}Jšḫara.

534.

1)  (⊢⊢) ^{nap}Par$_3$-ti (2983).

2)  (⊢⊢/⊢⊢) $^{d/nap}$Par$_3$-da-at-ra (353), CT 25, 24, 14.

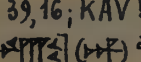
535.

1)  (⊢⊢) ^{nap}PAR+kur, F 23,1.

551.

1) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Amaš-kug-ga (242).

2) *cf.* amaš: ^{d}Dun-pa—(a); ^{d}En/Nin—; ^{d}Umun—kug-ga; ^{d}Lugal—; ^{d}Lugal—pa-e$_3$; ^{d}Nin—kug-ga; ^{d}Nin-ka—(a); ^{d}Gašan—kug-ga.

560. 

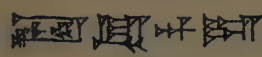
1) (⊢⊢) ^{d} mu-u$_4$-a-ti PA (2942).

2) (⊢⊢) ^{d} su-ul-lat SULLAT; *cf.* ^{d}Šu-ul-lat, CT 35, 7, 19.

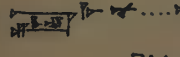
3) (⊢⊢) ^{a} šu-ul-lat PA, KAV 51 Rs. 10.

4) (⊢⊢) ^{d}PA, KAV 63 II 14 *f*; 115, 5; 136, 2; 174, 18; 197, 10. 23 (2246/2241) - 180 II 9; AO 5376 X 30.

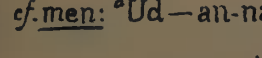
5) (⊢⊢) ^{d}PA·ZU·ZU, mar ^{d}Bi, šar li-li-ti, ilu limnu, AO 2490, 1 (RA 7, 24 *f*.; 18, 191 *ff*.; 22, 26).

6)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Pa/Pa$_3$-zu-zu, AO 2490, 1 *f*. (RA 7, 24 *f*.; 18, 190 *ff*.; 22, 26).

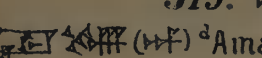
7) (⊢⊢) ^{d}PA·KA (2953).

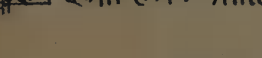
8)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}PA·ti (2967).

9) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Pa-ri-si (2960).

10)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Endur-sag-ga$_2$, *Th. Ilg. Rit.* 101 n 2.

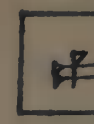
11) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Pa-sag-ga$_2$/ag (2958), F 1, 9; *Schn. Or.* 8, 67; *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 157. 3; KAV 154, 9.

12)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}PA-sag-bil-giš-pap, F 1, 9.

13)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}PA ^{d}Lamma-Lamma (2955).

14) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Pa-^{mun}nun-Unug^{ki}, F 37, 2.

15) =



dPa-ap-šu-kal = dPap-sukal = dJ-la-ab-rat, KAV 42 I 25, 35; 46,10.

16) ( ) dPA-DU (2949).

17) ( ) dPa-bil (2944).

18) ( ) dPa-bil-sag, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 138, 2; AO 5376 VIII 27 (2945).

19) ( ) dPa-bil-ḫur-sag, *Beb.* HGT 1, 2, 17.

20) ( ) dPa-bil$_2$-sag, *Schn. Or.* 8, 67.

21) ( ) dPa-bil$_2$-kara$_2$, *Scheil, Dél.* 27 n. 53 *Obv.* 2.

22) Maškim (2096).

23) ( ) (*statt*) dMaškim-u$_4$-ri, CT 36, 26, 15.

24) ( ) dMaškim (ma-aš-ki-im)-rabiṣu (2961/3016).

25) ( ) dMaškim-gig$_2$ (2097), KAV 150 IV 6; AO 5376 II 6.

26) ( ) dParim-gig$_2$ ^{lu_2}ḫar-ra-an-na (2097).

27) Parim-ḫul (2098).

28) ( ) dPa-geštin-du$_{10}^{du}$ (2947).

29) ( ) dPa-giš-bil-sag (2948).

30) ( ) dPa-giš-bil$_2$-sag, *Schn. Or.* 8, 67.

31) ( ) dPA-AL (= šabra), *Schn. Or.* 8, 67.

32) ( ) dPA-Unug^{ki}, F 1, 8.

33) ( ) dPa-ni-in-tim-ri (2957).

34) ( ) dPU [u$_2$ LUGAL], VAT 11513, *Rev.* II 23.

35) ( ) dPA-ŠID (2959) = (= ^{il}Adad), CT 25, 16, 3.

36) ( ) dPA-KAL (2954).

37) ( ) dPa-še-ir-tu (2962).

38) ( ) dPa-te-en-na, *Del. SGl.* 205 f.

39) ( ) dPa-te-en-šar$_2$ (2964).

40) ( ) dPa-te-si-maḫ (2966), *Schn. Or.* 8, 67; AO 5376 I 47.

41) ( ) dPa-te-si-gal-abzu (2965).

42) ( ) dPa-sir-el-zag, *Clay, Misc. Inscr.* 12, 6; 33, 5; 34, 5; 35, 4; 40, 3; 75, 5.

43) ( ) dPA$^{mi-id-ra}$-šu-du$_7$ (2238; 2963), AO 5376 IV 32.

44) ( ) dSig$_3$-ugur (2950)

45) ( ) dPA-amar-šag$_5$-aš-ki, F 23, 4.

46) ( ) dPA-ar-ti-ki-ra (2984), *cf. Hom. Festschr.* 48.

47) ( ) dPa-ar-si (2982).

48) ( ) dPA-palil (2952), *cf.* dPalil.

49) ( ) dPA-Ši-bi (2951)

50) ( ) dNusku (2367; 2956), KAV 42 I 16; AO 5376 III 34; *Schn. Or.* 8, 65.

51) ( ) dNusku-e$_2$-gal-maḫ, AO 17662 *Obv.* 14.

52) ( ) dNusku-e$_2$-šeš-šag-ga$_2$, AO 17662 *Obv.* 6.

53) ( ) dSib$_2$ (2918).

54) ( ) dSib$_2$-zi-an-na (2914).

55) ( ) dSib$_2$-du$_3$-du$_3$-.. (2915).

56) () dPa-a-ti (2943), AO 5376 VI 37.

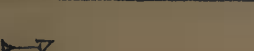
57) ( ) dmu-ia-ti PA-GANAM$_4$ (2946).

58) *cf.* pa: dA-da —; dGiš — si-sa$_2$; dDun — amaš-a; dEn-ku$_3$ —; dUsan — el; dJ-sar — da-an; dJl — da; dNin —; dNin — mul-e-si; dNin — ki-bi; šu-'-si —; dGiš-bar — e$_3$; dDun — e$_3$, *etc. etc.*

561.

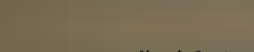
1) ( ) dGiš 633; 626); *cf.* Ur dGiš = kalab ^{il}Sa-

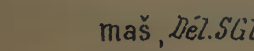
maš, *Del.SGl.* 98 III 3; giš dingir Šug^{ki}, DP 386.

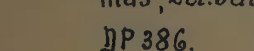
2)  ... (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-abzu-kur-..., F 39,5.

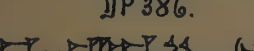
3) (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-gir$_2$-sum, F 54,3.

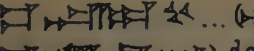
4) (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-an-na, *Vir.Ach.Sin* 2,28.

5)  ^{d}Giš-gir$_2$-ne-sum, F 54,3.

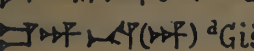
6)  [...] (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}gis-ka-la [...] (640).

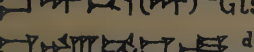
7)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-numun (655)

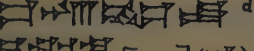
8)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-numun-ab$_2$-ba, *En.eliš* VII 89; ZA 47,12,89.

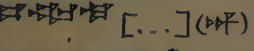
9)  ^{d}Giš-šir (664), KAV 172 II 20; AO 5376 IV 30.

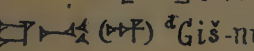
10) (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-šir-gal (2929; 665), KAV 51,4; AO 5376 IV 8.

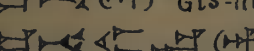
11)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-li-e (652), CT 33 II 11, *s.Plan.*

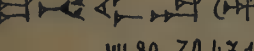
12)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bar (627) (eme-sal ^{d}Mu-bar-ra), KAV 74,14; AO 5376 X 30.

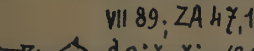
13)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bar-an-na (628).

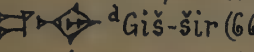
14)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bar-bil-pa-e$_3$ (631).

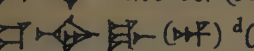
15)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bar-pa-e$_3$ (630).

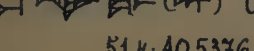
16)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bar-e$_3$ (629), F 1,12, *Schn.Or.* 8,38.

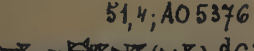
17)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bar-UD[DU], VR 46, *n.* 1,14.

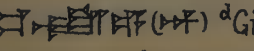
18)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-nu (654).

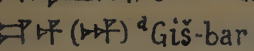
19)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-gal$_2$-e-nu-gi-e, AO 5376 VI 7.

20)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-zid-da (638).

21)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-pap-bil-ga-mes (*cf.* 633), F 1,13.

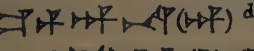
22)  ^{d}Giš-šinig, F 71,1.

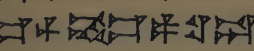
23)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš.... gu$_2$ (634).

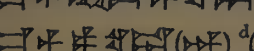
24)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bil-ga-mes (633), KAV 218, A II 6; *Scheil, Del.* 27, 286 II 4; BE 6 II 26 III 6.

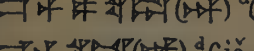
25) (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bil$_2$ (633), *Schn.Or.* 8,38.

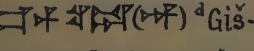
26) (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bil$_2$-ga (633)

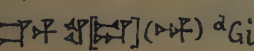
27)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bil$_2$-gin$_2$-mes (633), *zur Etym. vgl. Kramer* JAOS 64,11 *n.* 14.

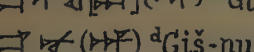
28)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bil$_2$-ga-mes, *cf.* ^{d}Bil$_2$-ga-meš *(im Hurrischen,* ZA 39,30); *Schn. Or.* 8,38.

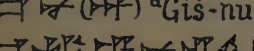
29)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-bil$_2$-ga-mes-lugal, *Schn.Or.* 8,38.

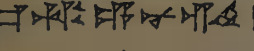
30)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-du$_3$-a (637) (*cf.* 2165); *cf.* e$_2$-ka$_2$ ^{d}Giš-bil$_2$-gim$_2$-mes-du$_3$-a, DP 110,9.

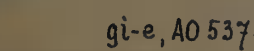
31)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-ga-maš, *Scheil, Del. Act. jur.* 28, 533,16.

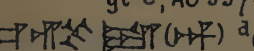
32)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš $^{gi-eš}$-PA (657).

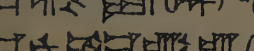
33)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-pa-si-sa$_2$ (660) III R 68,5a.

34)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-pa-e$_3$ (659).

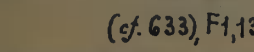
35)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-...-šu (663).

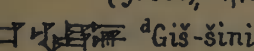
36)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-še (662).

37)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-sug$_4$-ga (658)

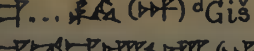
38)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-ŠAR$_2$-...LU (661).

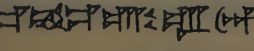
39) (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-ḫar-an-ki (639), AO 5376 III 32.

40)  Giš-nad-a = ^{il}Ku-u$_2$-šum (653), *Bez.Cat.* 70 (K 266,34)

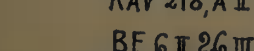
41)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-gim-maš = ^{d}Gilg. *im Hethitischen,* ZA 39,32.

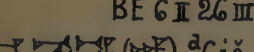
42) (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-gir$_3$ (636).

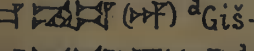
43)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-nim-dug$_3$ (656).

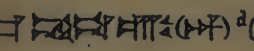
44)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš $^{gi-eš}$SA$_2$ (657).

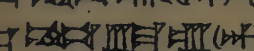
45) (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-lal-abzu (651).

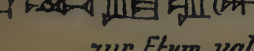
46)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-gigir; TDT 3 II 6546 (635).

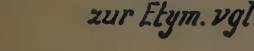
47)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-KU, KAV 42,I,10.

48)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-ku-AN $^{mi-tu}$ [BAD?] (642)

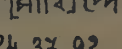
49)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-tug$_2$-PI (644).

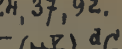
50)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-tug$_2$-PI-abzu (647).

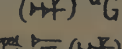
51)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-tug$_2$-PI-a$_2$-gal$_2$ (645)

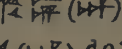
52)  (ᵏⁱ) ^{d}Giš-tug$_2$-PI-a$_2$-dir (646)

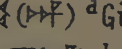
53) ^{d}Giš-tug$_2$-Pi-še[-ga], CT 24, 37, 92.

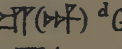
54)  ^{d}Giš-tug$_2$-Pi-lal (649).

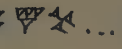
55)  ^{d}Giš-tug$_2$-Pi-ga-ni (648).

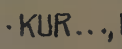
56)  ^{d}Giš-KU-lab-bi (643).

57)  ^{d}Giš-ku-šag$_4$-zu (650).

58)  ^{d}Giš-ab$_2$+kid$_2$-GAR·KUR..., F 56, 8.

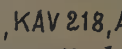
59)  ^{d}Giš-tuk, *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 111, 1 *et* 112, 2.

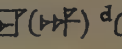
60)  (^{d}Giš-ṭu-bar)/^{d}Giš-gin$_2$-maš (633), KAV 218, A II 13.

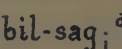
61)  ^{d}Giš-gin$_2$-bar$_2$ (666).

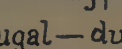
62) *cf.* giš: ^{d}Pa—bil-sag; ^{d}En—gu-za; ^{d}Nin—zid-da; ^{d}Lugal—du$_3$-a; ^{d}Lugal—nad-a.

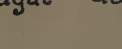
563.

1)  ^{d}Baḫar (572), *cf.* ba-ḫa-ar = = gu-ut-tu = ša ^{d}GUD ba-ḫa-ar ^{d}GUD, *Chic. Syll.* 126; KAV 71, 3, 5*f.*; 148, 1*f.*

2)  ^{d}BAḪAR-an-na (573).

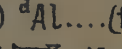
3)  ^{d}GUD·GUD (674).

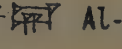
4)  ^{d}Gud-sar-urudu-aš-šar$_2$, F 60, 5.

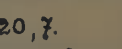
5)  ^{d}Gu$_4$-ud- (575), KAV 52, 54, 7.

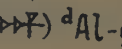
6) *cf.* gud: ^{d}Du-še-e-gu$_4$-ud; ^{d}Lu-bad-gu$_4$-ud; ^{d}Lugal—; ^{d}Lugal—si-sa$_2$; ^{d}Lugal—si-su; ^{d}Til-la-ad-na—.

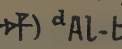
564.

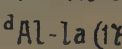
1)  ^{d}Al.... (184), AO 5376 II 46.

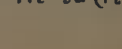
2)  Al-ba ^{d}GA$_2$-^{il}Ša-maš, VAT 10220, 7.

3)  ^{d}Al-gir$_2$, F 9, 9.

4)  ^{d}Al-tar, *Vir A.Ch.Jöt.* 7, 4; *s. Plan.*

5)  ^{d}Al-la (176) = An-šar, *4. Sohn von* ^{d}Enmešarra; RA 41 *statt dessen* ^{d}Lamga, *Schn. Or.* 8, 29; RA 41, 30 *n.* 3; 16, 154.

6)  *cf.* ^{d}Al-la-mu (178).

7)  ^{d}Al-la-i (= ^{il}Bêltu, *Hurr.*), RḪA 7, 44; RA 36, 9.

8) ^{d}Al-la-tum (= ^{d}Ereš-ki-gal) (179), *Schn. Or.* 8, 29; III R 68, 67*c*; AO 7662, *Rs.* 11; *Legr. R.d'U.* 273; 323 (J Zi-mu-dar-a; *cf.* Zi-mu-dar^{ki}, CT 32, 20, 3, 26; *cf.* KAV 43, 1, 30*f.*

9) ^{d}Al-la-a/an-ni/*ein Beiname der* ^{d}Šauška), RA 36, 9.

10) ^{d}Al-la-gu-la (177), *Schn. Or.* 8, 29.

11) ^{d}Al-mu (178; *cf.* 1896) = , ŠL 317, 3.

12) ^{d}al-mu/a-la-mu LAK, ZA 38, 67.

13) ^{d}Al-apin (175).

14) ^{d}Al-si-... (181).

15) ^{d}Al-ab-tu-si-ni-e (172).

16) ^{d}Al-ma-nu (180).

17) ^{d}Al-šag$_5$ (182).

18) ^{d}Al-te-iḫ-ri (1655, 183).

19) ^{d}Al-ban (173).

20) ^{d}Al-di-is (174).

21) ^{d}Al-la$_2$-tum$_3$, AO 5376 IX 19.

22) ^{d}Al-lu-ḫap-pu, *Eb.* Tul 5, 4.

23) ^{d}Al-ur$_4$-ka (176).

24) *cf.* al: ^{d}Us—tar; ^{d}Ḫa—mu.

572.

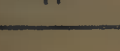
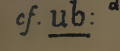
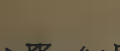
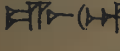
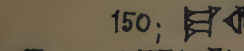
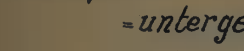
1) ^{d}Ub-na, RA 16, 154; 6. *Sohn von* ^{d}Enmešarra; = ^{d}Lugal-du$_6$-ku$_3$-ga; RA 40, 30 *statt dessen* ^{d}Nu-nu.

2) ^{d}Ub-ri-ia-aš (1078)

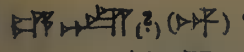
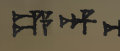
3) ^{d}Ub-da(-a)-du-du (282), AO 5376 VI 5.

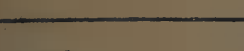
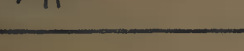
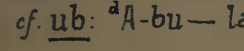
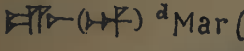
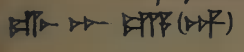
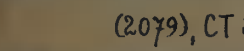
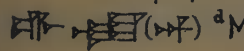
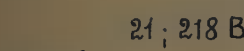
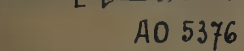
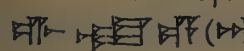
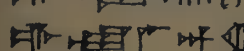
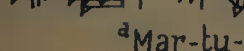
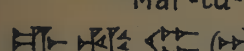
4) dUb-bu-ul-ti (1077).
5) *cf.* ub: dA-bu — la-ab; dSag-šu-nu-ub-ba.

573.

1)  dMar (*Späten* ilMarduks) OLZ 1912, 150; AOF 9,99.
2) dMar-ḫal-lab (= Marduk) (2079), CT 25,34 II 6.
3)  dMar-tu (243/2080) (Mar=bar; =*untergehende Sonne*), Schn. Or. 8,52; KAV 43 II 15; 49 II 12; 65 IV 34; 72 *a* 20; 78, 21; 218 B II 14; 64 V 5.
4) dMar[-tu-lal$_3$], AO 5376 IX 22.
5)  dMar-tu-e (2080 II 4).
6)  dMar-tu-e$_2$ (2081).
7)  dMar-tu-lal-an-ki, ad-gi$_4$-gi$_4$ (2082).
8) dMar-ig-gi$_3$, IB 212 *Rs.* 2,21.
9) dMar-du-ku (2078).
10) dMar-dug (2078).
11)  d[Mar]-bi-tum (= ilŠtar), KAV 173,26.
12) dMar-šu, F 9,7.
13) dMar-gid$_2$-da, *s. Plan.*
14) dMar-ud-da (2051).
15) *cf.* mar: dGašan-nigin — ra; dGašan-si — an-na; nap La-ka —; dLam —; dNin-ki — ra; dNin — kug-ga; dNi/Nin — ra; dMi-e-da — za; dGašan — ki; dAn-mar-tu; dMer-mar-tu.

574.

1) d e-zu EZU (879).
2) dE-su (852).
3)  dE dBa-u$_2$-e$_3$-a (841).
4)  dE-li (846).
5) dE-li-ip-ri (i-)e (848)
6) dE-li-a-'-a (847).
7) dE-la-li (844).
8) dE-la-gu (843).
9) dE^{min}-PAP... (854).
10) dE-pa$_6$-dun, ZA 47,10,61.

11) dE-mu (849).
12) dE-ru (855), KAV 217,3.
13) dE-ru-(u$_2$-)a (856).
14)  dE-be-iḫ (838), KAV 42 II 6,13 (*auch* dAbeḫ).
15) dE-nu-uk-ki (93,6; 850).
16)  dE-nu-na-ki, RA 13,168.
17) dE-nu-un (93,5).
18) dE-zi-nu-u$_2$ (842).
19)  dE-ri-na-a (857).
20) dE-ri-ḳu, KAV 64 V 18.
21) dE-ri-e (856), KAV 173,5.
22)  dE-ri-[-eš] (1596).
23) dE-sa-par$_3$ (851), KAV 145,7.
24)  dSa-par$_3$-GU$_2$·PA, KAV 145,8.
25)  dE-si-' (853).
26)  dE-ta-mu, AO 5376 IV 20.
27) dE-ta-na (860), *cf.* RA 25,47 *ff.*
28) dE-ta-nam-an (861).
29)  dE-ta-lak (858), *cf.* dSak-kud.
30) dE-ta-mi-tum (859).
31)  dE^{ri-ib}-rib, ŠL 308,94.
32)  dE-ir-si-ti, KAV 63 II 25.
33) dE-ra-aḫ, *Lett. de Mari* II 25 *Rs.* 17.
34)  dE-sug$_4$-ga, TU 54,18.
35)  dE-di-ru (840), KAV 42 III 6; 43 II 21.
36)  dE-di-im-mu (878).

37) (=) ^{d}E-ki-im-pa$_5$, CT 24,28,59.

38) ^{d}E-gu (839).

39) ^{d}E-lum (845), F5,5 Rs.1.

40) ^{d}E-dam-me-tu, KAV 73,11; 48 I 11.

41) ^{d}E-a-a-ḫi-ri-ni e-ti-la-an (837).

42) *cf.* e: ^{d}A-e-kid; ^{d}Balag-e-dir; ^{d}Giš-li-e; ^{d}Gab-gab-e; ^{d}Da-ti-e; ^{d}Du-še-e-gu$_3$-ud; ^{d}El-la-mi-e; ^{d}Ḫi-di-e-ri; ^{d}Li-e; ^{d}Ma-mi-e; ^{d}Me-nun-e-si; ^{d}Pa$_5$-gal-gu$_2$-en-na.

575.

1) ^{d}Dug-ka-bur (754) = ^{d}Baḫar$_2$ AO 5376 I 49.

2) ^{d}DUG·QA·BUR; *cf.* ^{d}Lam-dug-ga-'-id, AO 5376 x 34.

578.

1) ^{d}Un-ili (1223)

2) ^{d}....-un-ṣi-ir (1224).

3) ^{d}Un-un-ta-ba-ba (1222).

4) ^{d}Un-gal (1221).

5) ^{d}Kalam šag$_4$-kuš$_2$-Ša$_{17}$ (1674).

6) $^{d\text{Un-ki-en}}$Ukkin (1227), VAT 11513 Vs. I 20.

7) *cf.* un: ^{d}En-nu-un-silim-ma; ^{d}Umun-un-ḫuš-ki-a; ^{nap}Us-su-un.

579.

1) ^{d}KID (1771)

2) ^{nap}Saḫ-ḫu-lam (2825).

3) ^{d}Lil$_2$-šag$_5$-šag$_5$-ga (2018)

4) ^{d}Lil$_2$-wa-ni (eine Ištar, Heth.) RḪA 7,75.

5) ^{d}Lil-la$_2$ (2016) (= ^{il}Lilû).

6) ^{d}Lil$_2$-la$_2$-an-na (2017) e$_2$ ^{d}R, TDT 4,7311,2; 7310,3.

7) *cf.* lil$_2$: ^{d}Gašan —; ^{d}Mu —; ^{d}En/Nin-lil$_2$-la$_2$/li; ^{d}Mu-ul—la.

580.

1) ^{d}Mes (2141), F1,12/13.

2) ... ^{d}...šid, AO 5376 I 46.

3) ^{d}Mes-an-su-kur-ru-ḫar-tu, F1,17.

4) ^{d}Mes-an-du (2142).

5) ^{d}Mes-sa-du, DP 369,2; 200,47; Nik. 24,4; 23,7; Fö 5,116.

6) ^{d}Mes-sag-Unug^{ki} (2146).

7) ^{d}Mes-uš-Unug^{ki}, F36,2.

8) ^{d}Mes-du$_3$-ki-šar$_2$-ra, (2143)

9) ^{d}Mes-mes-Unug^{ki}-ga, SAK 154,1,30; VAT 10220,13 (*Hom. Festschr.* 177); F1,7. [alal-nad-ku?-ki.

10) , F56,5. ^{d}Mes-

11) ^{nap}Mes-gal, F57,5.

12) ^{d}Mes-lam-ta-e$_3$-a, (2145), *Schn. Or.* 8,52; *Éb.* TuL 35 Rs. 7; KAV 63 III 13; 218 B II 2; AO 5376 IX 27; KAR 142 III 28 (R Ša Din-tir^{ki}).

13) ^{d}Mes-ki-mes (2144).

14) *cf.* mes: ^{d}Gul—; ^{d}Giš-bil-gi—; ^{d}Ilan—du; ^{d}Nig$_2$—ki-el; ^{d}Si—ku; ^{d}A-ra—.

592.

1) ^{d}Dubbisag (748), F1,8; *cf.* ^{d}Dub-dubbisag.

2) ^{d}Dubbisag-Uri$_2^{ki}$ (749).

593.

1) .... (▷▷F) $^{d}u_{2}$... (1039).

2) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$ (1038).

3) ....(▷▷F) ^{d}... $-u_{2}$ (1040).

4) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-su-mu-u (1055).

5) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-KA, *Clay, Misc. Inscr.* 11,7.

6) (▷▷F) $^{d\cdots}u_{2}$-ku$_{2}$ (1049).

7) (▷▷F) $^{d}u_{2}$-tu UTU (1285)

8) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-tu-sa$_{2}$-muš (1062).

9) (▷▷F) $^{nap}U_{2}$-li$_{2}$ (1050).

10) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-la-a, KAV 42 I 21; II 29; en-nun-uru (Aššur), KAV 44,15.

11) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-mu (1051), KAV 42 II 15.

12) [▷▷F] (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-mu [-un] (1052).

13) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-mu-un-dug$_{4}$-ga-zid-da (1183).

14) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-mu-un-kur-kur-ra (1197).

15) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ru-ma-az-da (1058).

16) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ri (1059).

17) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ri-mi-iz-da (1058).

18) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ri-mi-iz-da-' (1058)

19) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-gur-ud, KAV 42 I 32.

20) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-sa-8 (1054) (usa = 8 = Igigi?).

21) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-i-a (1048).

22) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ad-a (1044).

23) (▷▷F/▷▷F) $^{d/nap}U_{2}$-du-ra-an (1046).

24) $^{d}u_{2}$-bi-nig$_{2}$-ga Ubinigga (1079) = ^{il}En-lil$_{2}$, CT 19,19, 31a.

25) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ni-na-a (1053).

26) ... (▷▷F) $^{d}u_{2}$-dug [...] (1047).

27) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ra-maš-da (1058)

28) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ra-ma-az-da (1058).

29) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ra-mi-iz-da (1058).

30) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ra-a (1057).

31) (▷▷F) $^{nap}U_{2}$-bur-ku-ba-ag (1045).

32) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ša-a-a, MVAG 413,25.

33) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-šu (1060).

34) [...] (▷▷F) $^{d}u_{2}$-šu-um [UŠUM], 3. *hurrit. GN für den Mondgott; cf.* ^{d}Kušu; ^{d}Umbu, RA 36,8.

35) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-šu-man^{meš} (1061).

36) (▷▷F) $^{d}u_{2}$-tu$_{2}$ utu (1096).

37) [▷▷F] (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ṣur$_{2}$-ą-kur [-su] (1056).

38) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-ṣur$_{2}$-a-wa-zu, AO 5376 V 4.

39) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-a (1042).

40) (▷▷F) $^{d}U_{2}$-nig$_{2}$-a-a, KAV 42 I 20.

41) *cf* $\underline{u_{2}}$: ^{d}Ab —; ^{d}Ama — tud-an-ki; ^{d}Ba —; ^{d}Ba-' — lu; ^{d}Ga-a-a —; ^{d}Gir$_{3}$-bal —; ^{d}En —; ^{d}Du —; ^{d}Lugal — šim-sud$_{3}$-sud$_{3}$; ^{d}Ummun — a.

594.

1) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ga$_{2}$ (418)

2) (▷▷F) ^{d}ga-aš-mu GAŠMU, Str AV 2910.

3) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ga-ba-ra-ḫu, KAV 64 V 20.

4) (▷▷F) ^{d}Sa-an-šur, *Scheil, Délég.* 27,193,7.

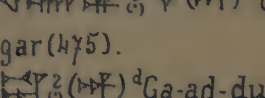
5) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ga-an-du (422).

6) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ga-an-gu (421)

7) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ga-ga, KAV 42 I 14; AO 5376 VIII 4.

8) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ka$_{3}$ $^{ka-ka}$-ka$_{3}$ (424).

9) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ga$_{2}$-ta, F 59,5.

10) ^{d}Ga-raš-dun-ni$_{(2)}$-gar (475).
11) ^{d}Ga-ad-du$_{(2)}$ (420).
12) ^{d}Ga-ni$_{(2)}$ (428).
13) ^{d}Ga-e$_2$-uš$_{(2)}$, F 1,7.
14) ^{d}Ga-id-nun-gi$_4$-a, AO 5376 IX 38.
15)  ^{d}ga-aš$_2$-mu GAŠMU = ^{il}Adad (*cf.* ^{d}ga-aš-mu), CT 19,19, 2,36.
16) ^{d}Ga-aš$_2$-ra-a-nu (423).
17) ^{d}Ga-gal-uru, *Jestin* 629,4 (Šara).
18) ^{d}Ga-ša-an-gir$_2$-gi-lu (492).
19) ^{d}Ga-ar (430), KAR 233 *Rs.* 16.
20) ^{d}Ga-di-tum-dim$_2$ (418, 425).
21) ^{d}Ga-di-di/sa$_2$-sa$_2$ (426).
22) ^{d}Ga-ninnu-zu, AO 5376 V 7.
23) ^{d}Ga-me-lu (427), KAV 43 II 22; 180 III 1.
24) ^{d}Ga-a-u$_2$, KAV 179 II 6,7; AO 5376 IV 25.
25) ^{d}Ga-a-a-u$_2$ (419), KAV 172 II 5.
26) ^{d}Ga-a-u$_2$-ganum, *Schröd.* KAV 179, 2,7.
27) *cf.* ga: *compl. phon. pass.* ^{d}A-lam—; ^{d}Ama—; ^{d}Da—; ^{d}Da—na; ^{d}En—nad; ^{d}Um-me—lal-zi; ^{d}Ku-bil—; ^{d}La—ma-al; ^{d}La—ma-ru; ^{d}Lu$_2$-giš-šir$_2$-ga; ^{d}Ma—ri-da; ^{d}Su-keš-da—.

595.

1) ^{d}Gur$_3$/Kalam$_{(2)}$, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 193, 9.
2) ^{d}Jli$_3$$_{(2)}$-gi-na (582).
3) ^{d}Jli$_3$-uri, F 9,10.

596.

1) ^{d}Laḫ$_3$ (1815); *cf.* ^{d}Sukal.
2) ^{d}Sukkal (1815; 2879), *Scheil Dél.* 27, 289, 1.
3) ^{d}Sukal-an-ka, *Schm. Or.* 8, 65.
4) ^{d}Sukal-an-na (2880).
5) ^{d}Sukal-maḫ (2882).
6) ^{d}Laḫ$_3$/La-aḫ-mu/ma (1816), KAV 54,a 5.7. *b* 3.5.
7) ^{d}Laḫ$_3$-mu (1816), *Éb.* TuL 24,3.
8) ^{d}Sukal-Zi (2881).
9) ^{d}Sukal-eš$_3$-nam, KAV 63 V 12.
10) ^{d}Laḫa-ma (1816) ^{d}Laḫa$^{la-ḫa-ma}$-ma (1816) - KAV 52,54,71; OLZ 1920, 245.
11) ^{d}Sukal-nig$_2$-si-sa$_2$, KAV 63/4 VII.
12) *cf.* ^{d}Pap-sukal.

597.

1) ^{d}Lamma (1662), F 1,13; 7,1; 6,2; 5,24; 23,1; AO 5376 II 24.
2) ^{d}KAL·TAR·BU·BU (1672).
3) ^{d}Kal-an-ta (1663).
4) ^{d}KAL-an-ta-ša-e$_2$-uru, KAV 78,30 (*cf.* 1662).
5) ^{d}Kal-maš-dib-ba (1679).
6) ^{d}KAL-nu (708).
7) ^{d}KAL-gu$_2$-en-na, TDT 3 I 5280.
8) ^{d}KAL-lugal (1669), KAV 42 III 27, 44,5.
9) ^{d}KAL$^{šar-ra-bu}$ EDIN = šar-ra-bu (3098).
10) ^{d}KAL$^{bi-ir-du}$-edin (1666).
11) ^{d}Lamma-ama, F 1,2.
12) ^{d}Lamma-men, F 1,2.
13) ^{d}Lamma-ni-na, ŠL 449, 175.
14) ^{d}Lamma-ir-ni-na, KAV 65 III 9.

15) ^{d}Lamma-mes, F57,5.

16) ^{d}KAL-KAL (1667), AO 5376 VII 20; KAV 43 I 26; 63 III 45; 65 III 22.

17) ^{d}Kalag-ga-ga (1664).

18) ^{d}Kalag-ga-dib-ba; *cf.* ^{d}Gub-ba-^{meš}.

19) ^{d}Kalag-ga-imin (1673).

20) ^{d}KAL-da-...(1665).

21) ^{d}KAL-da-kar-ra

22) ^{d}Lamma-šag$_5$-ga (1671).

23) Kal-bu (1789).

24) ^{il}Kal-lat e$_2$-kur, TAG 341.

25) ^{d}Lamma-sig$_5$-ga (1662,12), AO 17662 *Rs.*5.

26) ^{d}Kalag-u$_6$, AO 5376 V 24.

27) ^{d}Lamma-igi-ku$_3$, F1,10.

28) ^{d}Lamma-ki-ta (1668).

29) ^{d}Lamma-tug (1673).

30) ^{d}Lamma-a, F72,5.

31) ^{d}Lamma-a-gu, F72,5.

32) *cf.* kal: ^{d}A-la—ki; ^{d}A—maḫ; ^{d}An—da-kar-ra; ^{d}E$_2$—an-na; ^{d}En—; ^{d}Zi—maḫ; ^{d}Jr-ra—; ^{d}Lugal-a$_2$—šag$_4$-gan; ^{d}Sag—; ^{d}Pa—; ^{d}Šu—; ^{d}Jr—la; ^{d}Zi—la-še; ^{d}Lugal-kalag-ga.

598.

1) ^{d}a-lad Alad$_3$ (186).

2) ^{d}Alad$_3$-šag$_5$-ga (186).

599.

1) ^{d}E$_2$, *Scheil Dél.* 27,289,2.

2) ^{d}E$_2$-zu (*cf.* 879), KAV 42 II 17; 180 I 2.

3) ^{d}E$_2$-an-na, STH 2,54 *Rs.*

4) ^{d}E$_2$-gu$_3$-^{su}-bi-dug$_3$-ga, KAV 50 I 6.

5) ^{d}E$_2$-gu$_3$-ga-dug$_3$-ga.

6) ^{d}E$_2$-bar-tab, *Schn.Or.* 8,42.

7) ^{d}E$_2$-bar-laḫ$_6$, AO 17626 *Rev.*5.

8) ^{d}E$_2$-bar-ra-laḫ$_4$ (866) (= ^{d}A-bar-ra-laḫ$_4$), *Th.Dg.Rit.* 26,4.

9) ^{d}E$_2$-bar-uz-nu (865).

10) ^{d}E$_2$-gal$_2$-dib$_2$-ba, AO 5376 VII 21.

11) ^{d}E$_2$-zi-KU-dim$_2$, F55,8.

12) ^{d}E$_2$-nun-gun$_3$, F1,19.

13) ^{d}E$_2$-nun-par$_3$-du-da, F 54,6.

14) ^{d}E$_2$-nun-mes-ta-e$_3$, F1,14.

33) $^{d}E_2$-šag$_4$-geštin-an-kuš.
34) $^{d}E_2$-nim-dug$_3$(875).
35) $^{d}E_2$-isim$_3$-ku$_3$, VR 44,55 c d.
36) $^{d}E_2$-dišgur, ZA 47,14,109.
37) $^{d}E_2$-u-du, F1,8.
38) $^{d}E_2$-šu$_2$+tur$_3$, F1,8.
39) $^{d}E_2$-šu$_2$+BUR, F1,18.
40) $^{d}E_2$-lal-an-na, TDT 4,7310.
41) $^{d}E_2$-a =a-du-ru-u(862); ka-ab-ru, *Poeb.* HGT 106,4; *cf.* E_2^{du-ru}-a = ti-i-ru.
42) $^{il}E_2$-a, KAV 42 III 8; 43 II 23; 49 II 7; 72, a 12; 154,3; 180 III 3; 218 B I 4, 18. 21. 23, 27. - 84, a 1; 84 B 7 - 218, A III 41. 46. B I 1-28. CT 1 ff. (862); 46,20 f (=955); *cf.* F 1,3. 51,67.
43) $^{d}E_2$-e_4^{e}-dirig-ga(869).
44) $^{d}E_2$-a-lugal (*cf.* 862), KAV 42 I 30; 42 I 33; 78,8.
45) $^{d}E_2$·A·EDIN, CT 24,17,59.
46) $^{d}E_2$-a-bani, *Scheil Délég.* 27,133,2.
47) $^{d}E_2$-a-šarru (863), *cf.* ZA 31,92,5.96 f
48) $^{d}E_2$-ḫa-erin$_2$(870).
49) *cf.* e$_2$: ^{d}Ab$_2$—an-na; ^{d}Du-mu —; ^{d}En —; ^{d}En—nu-ru; ^{d}Ud—zi-an-na; ^{d}Nin—; ^{d}Nin—an-na; ^{d}Nin—bil-li; ^{d}Nin—gal-la; ^{d}Gu$_2$—gi$_4$-a; $^{d\,e}$Nin—ug$_5$-ga; ^{d}Gašan/Nin—ḫub/kab-ba; ^{d}Nin—kur-ra; ^{d}Ku-ti—maš-maš *etc. etc.*

603.

1) ^{d}NIR-.... (2778).
2) ^{d}NIR·KAK·DU, *Syria* 9,170.

605.

1) ^{d}Gi$_4$-ad-æ, F 58,2.
2) ^{d}Gi$_4$-ad-æ-ur-sag, VAT 9119,1 (F.).

607.

1) ^{d}Usan$_2$ (1231) = daummatu, ŠL 107,7; = šimetan, ŠL 107,8; = šittu, ŠL 107,9.
2) ^{d}Usan$_2$-an-na = šimetan, ŠL 107,6.
3) ^{d}Usan$_2$-pa-sikil (1233).
4) ^{d}Usan$_2$-da (1232) = daummatu.

609.

1) ^{d}Ra (3015).
2) ^{d}Ra-gi-ba (3025).
3) ^{d}Ra-gi-mu (3026)
4) ^{d}Ra-ri-im-....(3029)
5) ^{d}Ra-ap-pa ilu ku-ux-bi (3031).
6) ^{il}Ra-bi-iṣ kussi (3017).
7) ^{il}Ra-bi-ṣu (3016).
8) ^{il}Ra-bi-ṣu bîti (3018).
9) ^{d}Ra-ma-a-nu (3028).
10) ^{d}Ra-pi-ku = ^{il}R, *Zimol. Ass.* 523,2,26.
11) ^{d}Ra-ḫuš-a-ni nu-kuš$_2$-u$_3$, CT 25,2,16.
12) ^{d}Ra-mi-mu (3027).
13) $^{d\,ra-a-zu}$KUR (1713; 3030), KAV 43,27.
14) ^{il}Ra-a-bi-ṣu (3016); TAm. 357, 48,69.
15) *cf.* ra: ^{d}Ga-aš$_2$-ra-a-nu; ^{d}Da-ḫu-ra-a-te; ^{d}Jš-me/ni-KA-ra-ab; ^{d}Še-ra-an; ^{nap}U$_2$-du-ra-an; ^{nap}Ḫu-ud-ra-an; ^{d}J-la-ab-ra-at; ^{d}Nab-ra-te; ^{d}La-ḫu-ra-til.

610.

1) (DIŠ) ^{d}ṣa-al-me ṢALME = (DIŠ) ^{d}Sag-uš ^{d}UD) II R 49 *n.* 3,42.

2) (DIŠ) ^{d}ṣa-lam Ṣalam (2994), F 63,4; *cf.* ^{d}IM ^{d}R, TDT 2,960; ^{d}Dam-gal-nun ^{d}R, TDT 3 II 6295.

3) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ṣalam-mu (2995).

4) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ṣalam-ag, F 63,4.

5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ṣalam-kal-..., F 59,6.

6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ṣalam-ṣalam-ag, F 59,6.

7) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ṣalam-me-ag, F 63,4.

611.

1) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$ (1835).

2) (DIŠ = DIŠ DIŠ DIŠ) ... (DIŠ) $^{d\,min(-giš-ka-la)}$lu$_2$-... (641).

3) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-an-na (1836).

4) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$ ^{d}En-lil$_2$-la$_2$ (1839).

5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$ ^{d}Nusku (1845).

6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$ ^{d}Nin-lil$_2$-la$_2$ (1847).

7) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$ ^{d}Nin-urta (1846).

8) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-mu$_7$ (1843)

9) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-mu$_7$-si-sa$_2$ (1844); *cf. Landsb. Kal.* 29,3.

10) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-maḫ (1842).

11) (DIŠ) $^{d\,id_2}$lu$_2$-ru-gu$_2$ (1537), KAV 65 II 2; 218, A II 17, 20.

12) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-lal$_3$(-la) (1841); *cf.* KAV 65 I 26; AO 5376 VIII 8.

13) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-si-gar-ra (1849), KAV 150,6.

14) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-GA$_2^{ša_3}$/^{ša_3}-ga-dug$_3$-ga.

15) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-giškim-ga (1838).

16) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-gud-si-su, *Schn. Or.* 8,51.

17) lu$_2$-lil$_2$-la$_2$ = lilû (2016).

18) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-šag$_5$ (1850).

19) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-ḫar-ra-an-na, AO 5376 II 3.

20) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-ḫuš-a; (DIŠ) = ^{il}Nergal ša Kiš^{ki}, KAR 142 III 33 (*cf.* ^{d}Jr$_3$-ra).

21) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-din-gir$_3$ (1851).

22) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-gu-la (1837), AO 5376 III 24.

23) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-ku-laḫ, F 18,12; 19,1 (ku *statt* túg).

24) (DIŠ) ^{d}Lu$_2$-lu-ḫur-sag (579).

25) *cf.* ^{d}Asar-lu$_2$-dug$_3$; ^{d}Gu$_2$-ba-lu$_2$-šag$_5$.

617. +

1) (DIŠ) (1852).

620. + gunu

1) (+gunu) (DIŠ) ^{d}LU$_2$ + gunu-ku, *Shileiko, p.* 11,1.

622.

1) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šeš-an-tur (1261), *Th.Dg. Rit.* 114,13.

2) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šeš-ka-sa, RA 19,86 *f.* (AO 7038 *Rs.* 3).

3) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šeš-la-mi-tum (3132).

4) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šeš(-mu) (3131)

5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Uru$_3$-^{u_2}-ru-ma-aš$_2$ maš (1265), AO 5376 III 31.

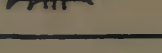
6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šeš-ši$_2$, *Scheil, Dél.* 27,156,3.

7) (DIŠ) [ ] (DIŠ) ^{d}Šeš-tab [-ba], *Scheil, Dél.* 27,156,2.

8) (DIŠ) (DIŠ) ^{d}ŠEŠ·KAK (= ^{d}Nusku) (2367; 1263).

9) (DIŠ) ^{d}Uri$_2$-ka-ni (1275)

10) $^{d}Uri_3$-gal (- ^{d}Šeš-gal)/ Urigallu (1261), AO 5376 VII 37; *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 267, 1.

11)  ^{d}ŠEŠ·BABBAR (1262).

12) ^{d}Nannar (2304/2929), F1,1; *Schn. Or.* 8,53; AO 5376 IV 6.

13) ^{d}ŠEŠ·Ki (2929), KAV 51, a1; 63 I 10; 218, A I 5f. 10f. - 65 I 10; 68 III 5; *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 149, 2.

14) ^{d}Nannar-ušum-maḫ (2307).

15) ^{d}Nannar-zi (2311).

16) ^{d}Nannar-dalla (2310).

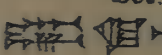
17) ^{d}Nannar-maš-tum (2316)

18) ^{d}Nannar-sur-ra (2317).

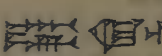
19) ^{d}Nannar-tur$_3$-..., F 56,7.

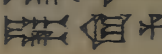
20) ^{d}Nannar-gu$_2$-gal (2308).

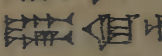
21) $^{d}Uri_3$-ki-tum (1276).

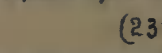
22)  ^{d}Nannar-ni-ba$_8$-na = ^{il}Sin a-di-ir, Br. 4385.

23) ^{d}Nannar-Ni-nad = ^{il}Sin a-di-ir, Br. 8989.

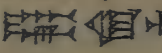
24)  ^{d}Nannar-Ga-eš^{ki}, TDT 4, 7165 6).

25)  ^{d}Nannar-ma-ba (2314).

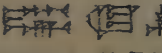
26)  ^{d}Nannar-gir-gal (2309).

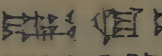
27)  ^{d}Nannar-a$_2$-gal$_2$-du$_3$-a-bi = ^{il}Sin (‹‹‹) li-'-i kul-la-ti, VR 44, 14 c.

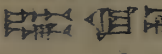
28) ^{d}Nannar-balag-an-ki (2305).

29)  ^{d}Nannar-balag-maḫ (2306).

30) ^{d}Nannar-kar-zid-da (2313).

31)  ^{d}Nannar-kam (2315).

32)  ^{d}Nannar-palil-ba-an-du (2312).

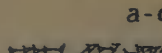
33)  ^{d}Nannar-IGI·KU-suḫur-RIM, F60,8.

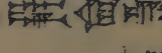
34) ^{d}Šeš-ib-gal, F1,11.

35) *cf.* <u>šeš</u>: ^{d}Dubbisag—; ^{d}Jn—; ^{d}Nina—(e)-gar-ra.

<u>Nannar</u>: ^{d}A—; ^{d}En-nu-nunuz-kad$_3$—.

625.

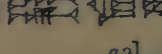
1)  ^{d}Zag (1319).

2)  ^{d}...-zag (1319).

3) ^{d}...-zag (1321).

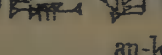
4) ^{d}...-zag (1320).

5) ^{d}Zag-ba-na-sag, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 169, 2.

6)  ^{d}Usug-gal-la (1234), *cf.* ^{d}Zag-gal-la.

7) ^{d}Zag-gal-la (1322), *cf.* ^{d}Usug-gal-la.

8) ^{d}Zag-šu, F 55,4.

9)  ^{d}Zag-šu-kuš$_2$-bu, F 56,2.

10) ^{d}Zag-e$_3$, BE 3,97,20.

11) ^{d}Zag-gar-ra (1325).

12) *cf.* <u>zag</u>: ^{d}En^{za-ag}-zag; ^{d}Jgi—; ^{d}Jr—; ^{d}Nin—ga; ^{d}Nin-sar—ga; ^{d}Nin-tu—ga.

626.

1) $^{d}MU_2$ (3097).

2) $^{d}Mu_2$-ru-du, SA 241 (RA 9,56); *Schn. Or.* 8,65.

3) ^{il}Šar-rat-kid$_7$-

mu-ri (*Ištar von Ninive*), CT 33,50, 104411.

4) (DIŠ) ^{il}Šar-rat-ḫi-i-tum, *Schr. Panth. v. Uruk*, S.B.d.Pr.A. 1916, *S.* 1188.

5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šar-ri-a-ḫi-i-tum, *Schröd. Panth. v. Uruk* (S.B.d.Pr.A. 1916, *S.* 1189).

6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šar-ra-ḫi-i-tum, *Schroed. Panth. v. Uruk* (S.B.d.Pr.A. 1916, *S.* 1184).

7) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šar-ra-ḫi-tum, *cf.* ^{d}Ša-ra-ḫi-i-tum, AO 17662 *Obv.* 2; ZA 6, 241,11.

8) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šar-ra-ḫu (3099), *Eb.* TuL 12 I 5.

9) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šar-ra-bu (3098).

10) (DIŠ) ^{d}MU$_2$·MU$_2$-ri (3100).

11) (DIŠ) ^{d}Mu$_2$-mu$_2$-gal (2848), CT 24,37,86.

12) (DIŠ) ^{d}Mu$_2$-mu$_2$-si-sa$_2$ (2849).

13) (DIŠ) ^{d}MU$_2$·MU$_2$-ḫuš (5850), CT 24,37,87.

14) ... (DIŠ) ^{d}MU$_2$-... (2184), KAV 59,1.

627.

1) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ḳar (3006).

2) (DIŠ) ^{il}Kar-ra-du (= ^{d}Gud-$^{gu-ud-gu-ud}$-gud), *Schn. Or.* 8,51; CT 25, 36 *Rs.* 25; 35 *Rs.* 19.

3) (DIŠ) ^{d}Kar-ḫar, AO 5376 VIII 15.

4) (DIŠ) ^{d}Kar-ra-a-li (474).

5) *cf.* kar: ^{d}An-za —; ^{d}Lugal-an-ga —.

628.

1) (DIŠ) A$_2$·DILI (1542).

2) (DIŠ) ^{d}A$_2$-maḫ-tug (122); *cf.* [^{d}A$_2$-maḫ-$^{tu-tug}$-tug], CT 25,21,20.

3) (DIŠ) ^{d}A$_2$-nu-na; *cf.* ^{d}A-nu-na, AO 5376 V 13.

4) (DIŠ) ^{d}A$_2$-ta kur-dingir^{meš} III R 66 *Rs.* 6 *d.*

5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Jt-tum (1625), *cf.* OLZ 46,214.

6) (DIŠ) ^{d}A$_2$-du$_3$-a^{hu} (120).

7) (DIŠ) ^{d}A$_2$-ni-gal$_2$, *Barton, Harv.* 122a 3 *Pl.* 132 *c*); *Nies* 39; *Arnold* 2.

8) (DIŠ) ^{d}Azag$_2$ (167); *cf.* R = a-šak-ku, IV R 1,3-9; 29,21 *b*/31 *b*; V R 50,27 *b*; RA 41,30; 16, 154 (= An-tum) *5. Kind von* ^{d}Enmešarra.

9) (DIŠ) ^{d}A$_2$-kal-maḫ (121).

10) (DIŠ) ^{d}A-zi$_3$-mu$_2$-a. *Or.* NS. 15, 262, 264.

11) ... (DIŠ) ^{d}A$_2$-... dam, F 1,11.

12) *cf.* a$_2$: ^{d}En—an-nun; ^{d}Lugal—zu-da; ^{d}Lugal—kal-šag-gan; ^{d}Lugal—; ^{d}Lugal—LU·LU; ^{d}Nin—gal; ^{d}Nin—dam-kug-ga; ^{d}Gis-tuq$_2$·Pi—gal$_2$; ^{d}Umun—gid$_2$-da; ^{d}Umun—zu; ^{d}Šubur—zid-da.

629.

1) (DIŠ) ^{il}Da-ri$_2$ (682), *Eb.* TuL 77,23; *cf.* ^{d}Du-uru.

2) (DIŠ) ^{d}Da-Lagaš^{ki}, *Schn. Or.* 8,38.

3) (DIŠ) ^{d}Da-mu (687), *cf.* AMAR ^{d}Da-mu, *Poeb.* HGT 154,6; *Schn. Or.* 8,38; *Eb.* TuL 156,6; AO 5376 VII 10.

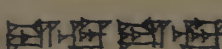
4) (DIŠ) ^{d}Da-mu-mu, IV R 30 *n.* 2,14.

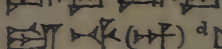
5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Da-mu-ia, *Schr.* OLZ 1915, 221.

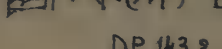
6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Da-mu-nu (688).

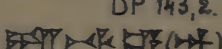
7) (DIŠ) ^{d}Da-zi-mu$_2$-a, *Langd. Sum. Par.* R 3,37/48.

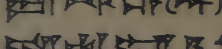
8) (DIŠ) ^{d}Da-ag-ba-ag (668).

9)  ^{d}Da-ag-da-ag RLA II 102.

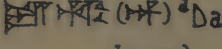
10)  ^{d}Da-ti (692), *cf.* , DP 143,2.

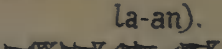
11)  ^{d}Da-ti-e (693).

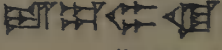
12)  ^{d}Da-ḫu-ra-a-te (683).

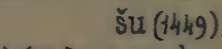
13)  ^{d}Da-gal$_2$ (674); *cf.* DP 341 (^{d}Da-gal$_2$-la-an).

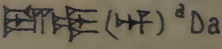
14) ^{il}Ṭa-ab mi-ki-ir-šu (1449).

15)  ^{d}Da-gan (675), *Schn. Or.* 8,38; AO 5376 II 8; KAV 42 I 22; 72 *a* 14.

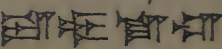
16)  ^{d}Da-gan ša ^{alu}Nina^{ki} (675), KAV 72 *a* 15.

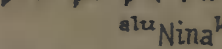
17)  ^{d}Da$_8$-gan-du$_7$ (676).

18)  ^{d}Da-at-ta, *(Asian Gh.) Rev. Hit. & Asian.* 7,89 *f.*/116 (= ^{il}Adad).

19)  ^{d}Da-am-ka (669).

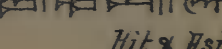
20) ^{d}Da-du (680).

21)  ^{d}Da-bi-ir (670).

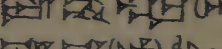
22)  ^{d}Da-ni (690), *Schn. Or.* 8,38.

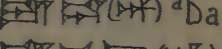
23) ^{d}Da-ga (671), *cf.* TDT 3 II 6509.

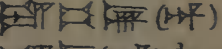
24) ^{d}Da-ga-na (673), IV R 17,55 *a*.

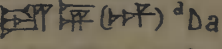
25)  ^{d}Da$_8$-ga-NE$_8$, *Schn. Or.* 8,38.

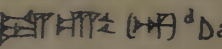
26) ^{d}Da-ga-lu$_8$ (672).

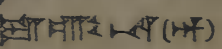
27)  ^{d}Da-ra-aš-šu (691).

28)  ^{d}Da-ra-ta-BAR-e, *Barton Misc. Bab. Inscr.* I xii 9.

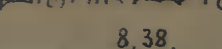
29)  ^{d}Da-da (678), KAV 63 III 34; 65 III 11; AO 5376 VI 11.

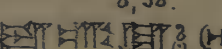
30)  ^{d}Da-da-gu-la (679).

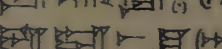
31)  ^{d}Da-ma-al-la (686).

32)  ^{d}Da-nar (685).

33) ^{d}Da-pi-nu (689), *cf. Kugl. Sternk.* 1,9 *ff.*; *s. Plan.*

34)  ^{d}Da-gir (677).

35)  ^{d}Da-sa$_2$-a (681).

36)  ^{d}Da-ki-a (684).

37) ^{d}Da-a-mu (687), RLA II 115.

38) ^{d}Da-a-du-du, AO 5376 VI 6.

39) ^{d}Da-a-a-nu, *Nbnd.* 6 II 29.

40) *cf.* da: *pass.* ^{d}A—na; ^{d}A—pa; ^{d}Ab—; ^{d}An-kal—kar-ra; ^{d}Gašan-gir$_3$-da; ^{d}Zu-da; ^{d}Ḫa—ni-iš; ^{d}Jr—; ^{d}Ka-ma$_2$—; ^{d}Ma-ga-ri—; ^{d}Ma-nu; ^{d}Ma-gan—an-na; ^{d}Nin—gal-zu; ^{d}Jgi-da-da; ^{d}Keš-da-ga, *etc.*

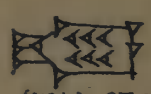
631.

1) ^{d}Lil, AO 5376 III 30.

2) ^{d}Lil dumu ^{d}Maḫ-ge$_2$ (2020).

3) ^{d}Lil-lu (2019).

4) *cf.* ^{d}Jr-ra-PA-lil.

635. 

1) ^{d}Simug (724), CT 25,48,8; AO 5376, 470 (^{d}Nin-a$_2$-gal = ^{d}Simug = ^{il}E$_2$-a ša nap-ḫi).

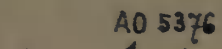
2) ^{d}Simug-sig (725).

636.

1) ^{d}Aš$_2$-ka-a-a-i-tum, *Flkst.* LKU 51,2 (*cf. p.* 17 *n.* 3).

2) ^{d}Aš$_2$-na-an (804)

3) ^{d}Aš$_2$-rat (šamê^{e}) (293); *Th. Dg.* RAK 101 I 6; *cf.* ^{d}Aš-ra-tum.

4) KAV 42,I 36.  KAV 43,I 17. } ^{d}Aš-ra-ki/kil-la.

5) ^{d}Aš$_2$-šu-ul-tu$_2$, *Str.* AV 840.

6) *cf.* aš$_2$: ^{d}Bu-ri-ia—; ^{d}Sag—; ^{d}Ti-ra—; ^{d}Ga—ra-a-nu.

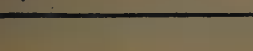
639.

1) ^{d}Ma (2023).

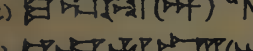
2) ^{d}Ma-guruš$_3$, *Schn.Or.* 8,52.

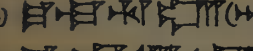
3) ^{d}Ma-la-ḫu-um (2033).

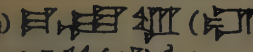
4) ^{d}Ma-tu-ru(-um) (2053).

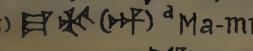
5)  ^{d}Ma-mu (2038).

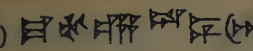
6) ^{d}Ma-mu-un-^{du} du$_3$ (2062!).

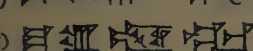
7)  ^{d}Ma-ru-uk-ka, *En.el.* VI 134.

8)  ^{d}Ma-ru-du/tu-uk-ku, *En.el.* VI 113; RA 35,133 *n.*1.

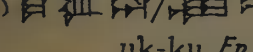
9)  ^{d}Ma-ru-du$_{13}$-uku$_6$, (2052), AOF XI 216.

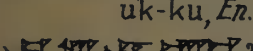
10)  ^{d}Ma-ru-duk (2078).

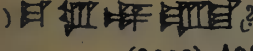
11)  ^{d}Ma-ru-da (2051).

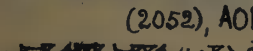
12)  ^{d}Ma-ru-ku (= Marduk), KAR 144,11.

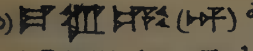
13) ^{d}Ma-na-an (2045).

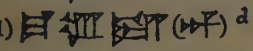
14)  ^{d}Ma-nu-ḳu, KAV 62 III 26 (*cf.* AKF II 73).

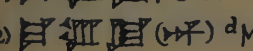
15)  ^{d}Ma-nu-KAL (2046), KAV 78,32.

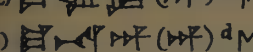
16)  ^{d}Ma-nu-gal (2046).

17)  ^{d}Ma-ag-ru-u, III R 53 *n.*2,6; *Vir. Šēt.* 8 II *Suppl.* 51,21.

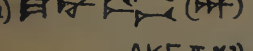
18)  ^{d}Ma-ag-rat-a (2024).

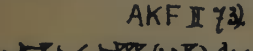
19)  ^{d}Ma-zi, F 63,10.

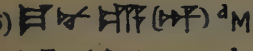
20)  ^{d}Ma-gi-ru (2026).

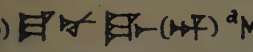
21)  ^{d}Ma-rat-taš (2050).

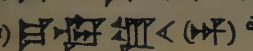
22) ^{d}Ma-nun-na, KAV 62 III 26.

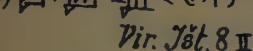
23)  ^{d}Ma-nun-gal (2046) *cf.* KAV 65 III 3.

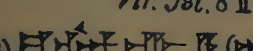
24)  ^{d}Ma-sag-pa-e$_3$ (2048).

25)  ^{d}Mamma, *Rev. Heth.* & *Anz.* 7,20*f.*

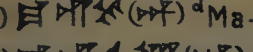
26)  (*rel*) ^{d}Ma-am-me/mi-tum (2043).

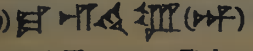
27)  ^{d}Ma-kešda (2031).

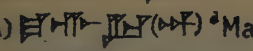
28)  ^{d}Ma-keš-da (2032).

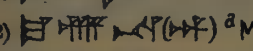
29)  ^{d}Ma-ṣi-at (= ^{d}Masiat/Mazat/Manzat), *Scheil, Délég.* 27,81,1.

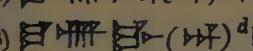
30) ^{d}Ma$^{ṣi-ib}$-ṣib$_2$ (2049).

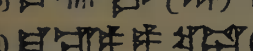
31)  ^{d}Ma-iš-kam, *Schn.Or.* 8,52.

32)  ^{d}Ma-ga-ri-da (2025), *Éb.* TuL 12 I 22 (šarru ša IM^{ki}).

33)  ^{d}Ma-mes (2034).

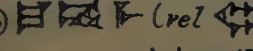
34)  ^{d}Ma-ni (2047).

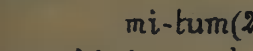
35)  ^{d}[M]a-ni-sir$_2$-ru, KAV 72,*a* 23.

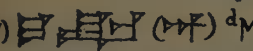
36)  ^{d}Ma-mu$_2$, KAV 63 I 34 (=? 2038).

37) ^{d}Ma-mu$_2$-da, *Éb.* TuL 150,41.

38) ^{d}Ma-aš$_2$/maš-tum (2093).

39)  ^{d}Ma-da-nu (2029).

40)  ^{d}Ma-da-nu-mu (2030).

41)  ^{d}Ma-da-bi-... (2028).

42) ^{d}Ma-gal (2027).

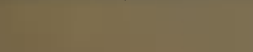
43) ^{d}Ma-ma (2037), KAV 65 II 25; 149,12; *Éb.* TuL 176,11/16.

44) ^{d}Ma-'-me-tum (2044).

45) ^{d}Ma-mi (2039), *Éb.* TuL 172; KAV 88,5*f.*; 149 I 3; *Schn.Or.* 8,52.

46) ^{d}Ma-mi-tum (2044), AO 6376 IX 34.

47) ^{d}Ma-mi-e (2041).

48)  ^{d}Ma-mi-ḫi-rat (2042).

49) ^{d}Ma-mi-a$_6$ (2040).

50) ^{d}Ma-lum$_6$ (2035).

51) ^{d}Ma-lik (2036), *cf.* RA 35,178 *n.*1; 31, 97 (^{il}Ma-lil ^{il}U$_2$-gur-tu); *Éb.* TuL 10,13; 12 I 20 (šarru ša Ma$_2$-ri^{ki}); KAV 42 I 32; 63 II 37.

52) ^{d}Ma-a-šu$_2$ (2083).

53) ^{d}Ma-za, F 63,7.

54) ^{d}Ma-ḫa-lum, *Schn.Or.* 8,52.

55) *cf.* ma, *pass.* ^{d}A—; ^{d}A—na; ^{d}A—ru; ^{d}Al—nu; ^{d}Gašan—dim$_2$; ^{d}Gašan—ug$_5$-ga; ^{d}Nin—dim$_2$; ^{d}La—'; ^{d}A-ḫi—'; ^{d}Umun/Nin—da; ^{d}A-dim$_2$—na-giš$_3$; ^{d}Nin—ra; ^{d}Sa—nad; ^{d}La-ga—al, *etc. etc.*

640.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal (436), AKF 2, 15 *n.* 13; 2, 130 *ff.*; KAV 47, 13.
2) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-zu (442).
3) (▷▷) ^{d}Ušumgal-an-na (1280), AO 5376 VI 29.
4) (▷▷) ^{d}Ušumgal-kalam-ma (1282).
5) (▷▷) ^{d}Ušumgal-gal (440).
6) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-uru-ga, F 5, 5.
7) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-maḫ-an-na (= ^{d}Ninurta).
8) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-mu (443).
9) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-dim-abzu (441).
10) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-du (439).
11) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-šab (444).
12) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-ga-mi-šu-ul (= ^{il}Gilg. *im Ḫurrischen*), ZA 39, 32.
13) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-uku$_3$, F 1, 9.
14) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-gal-dumu-an-na, KAV 64, III 10.
15) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-gal-e-ne (438).
16) (▷▷) ^{d}GAL-İM-UD-BAR$_2$-RİM-MU-Zİ-NİN, F 18, 3.
17) (▷▷) ^{d}GAL-KU, F 1, 19.
18) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-lu-u (452) (*cf.* li-bi-ir(-ri/ra) = gal-lu-u, Sm 1366, *Rs.*).
19) (▷▷) ^{d}Gal-a-ru-ru (437).
20) *cf.* gal, *pass.* ^{d}Gašan —; ^{d}Gašan-ab —; ^{d}Gašan-ur —; ^{d}Gašan-ki —; ^{d}Gu$_2$ — an-na; ^{d}Giš-šir —; ^{d}Dam — nun-na; ^{d}Dam-nun — e-ne; ^{d}Dil — abzu; ^{d}Jb —; ^{d}Jm — edin-na, *etc. etc.*

641.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}BAR$_2$ (352), *cf.* gar-ra = [illegible] = [illegible], *Clay, Misc. Inscr.* 53; *cf.* KB VI 1 52, 87; KAV 63 I 25; 65 I 28.
2) (▷▷) ^{d}BAR$_2$-maš-tab, *Schn. Or.* 8, 46.
3) (▷▷) ^{d}BAR$_2$-si-ga (351).
4) (▷▷) ^{d}BAR$_2$-šag$_4$-kuš-ša$_{17}^{ŠÀ}$, TqAG 271.
5) (▷▷) ^{d}Bar$_2$-ul-li[-gar]-ra (350), AO 5376 III 29.
6) (▷▷) ^{d}Bar$_2$-sig-ga (351/2435), CT 24, 35, 7.
7) *cf.* bar$_2$: ^{d}Gašan —; ^{d}En — gi-si; ^{d}Umun-bar$_2$-bar$_2$; ^{d}Nin —; ^{d}Nin — gi-si; ^{d}Nin — sig-ga.

642.

1) *cf.* ^{d}Nin^{e}-gug$_2$.

643.

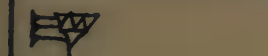
1) (▷▷) ^{d}Gir-ag$_2$-gal$_2$ (623).
2) (▷▷) ^{nap}Gir-ma-aš (1781).
   (▷▷) ^{nap}Gir-me-iš
   (▷▷) ^{nap}Gir-wa-aš
3) (▷▷) ^{d}GİR-gal (624).
4) *cf.* ^{d}Du-kir-rud-ku.

644.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Mer$_{(?)}^{ŠÀ}$-ri-ku$_2$; *cf.* GİR$_2$-kud, AO 5336 VIII 33.
2) (▷▷) ^{nap}Mer-uš-maḫ, *Reisn.* TU 152, 2, 7.
3) (▷▷) ^{d}Mer-uš-gal$_{(?)}^{ŠÀ}$ *Barton Hav.* II 106 *Rs.*
4) (▷▷) ^{d}Nigir-kur-ra (2149/2150).
5) (▷▷) ^{d}Nigir-šag$_4$-kuš-ša$_{17}^{ŠÀ}$ (2156).
6) (▷▷) ^{d}Nigir-ku$_3$ (152).
7) *cf.* ^{d}A-mer-za; ^{d}En-mer-si.

646.

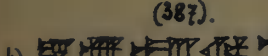
1) (▷▷) ^{d}Bur (384), *Th. Dg.* TU 54, 18.
2) (▷▷) ^{d}Bur ^{d}Sin, TDT 4, 7128.

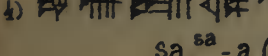
3)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Bur-nun-si-a-bi (387).

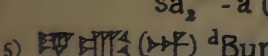
4) (DIŠ) ^{d}Bar$_2$-nun-ta-sa$_2^{sa}$-a (388).

5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Bur-ga, KAV 64 II 29.

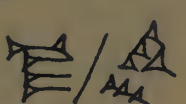
6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Bur-[ḫ]a-a-li *(Gefäß des Reinigungswassers des Tamuz)*, CT 24,9,6 + CT19,11,5; CT 25,7,6.

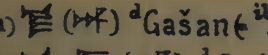
7)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Bur-da-zi, STH 2,54 Vs.

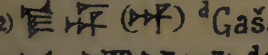
8)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Bur-šu-sal (390).

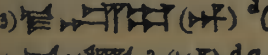
9)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Bur-šu-sikil (389).

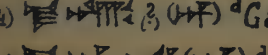
10) *cf.* bur: ^{na}PU$_2$—ku-ba-ak; ^{d}Lugal-ḫu—; ^{il}Li—dan-nu; ^{d}Nin—$^{ša-al}$-šal; ^{d}Ši-ni—; $^{d\,dug}$KA·BUR.

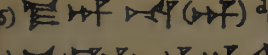
647. 

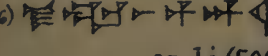
1)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan(^{il}Jštar) (480).

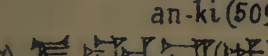
2)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-mug (522).

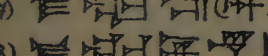
3)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-abzu (483).

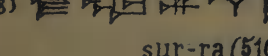
4)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ušum$_2$ (503).

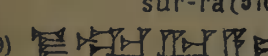
5)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-an-na (485).

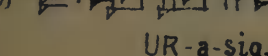
6)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ka-aš-bar-an-ki (509).

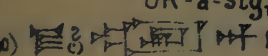
7)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ka-si (511).

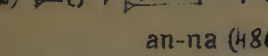
8)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ka-ni-sur-ra (510).

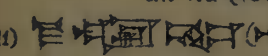
9)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-KA-UR-a-sig$_{10}$-ga (508).

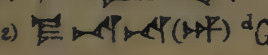
10)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan(^{il})-buzur$_3$-an-na (486).

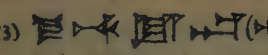
11)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-buzur$_3$-bil (487).

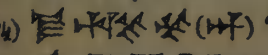
12)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-na-na (523).

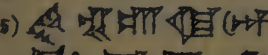
13)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ti-dib-ba (536).

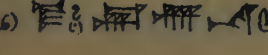
14)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-nam-mu (524).

15)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-Nibru^{ki} (529).

16)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan(^{il})-kar$_2$-nun-na (512).

17)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-gu$_2$-edin-na (494).

18)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-si-mar-an-na (534).

19)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-si-sa$_2$, KAV 64 V 15.

20) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-AB-gal (482), *Flkst. Ur. Urk.* 31; 32,9.

21) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-i-ne-zi-bar-ra (506).

22) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-dim$_3$-me-ir-ku$_3$ (493).

23) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-SAR (531).

24) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-bad$_3$-an-ki (364).

25) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-tum-ma-al (535).

26) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-edin (368), KAV 43 I 22.

27) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-Ni-na-a^{ki} (526).

28) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-Ni-si-in^{ki} (528).

29) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ni-in-si-na (525).

30) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ir-lum-ma (507).

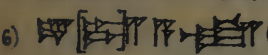
31) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-amaš-kug-ga (484).

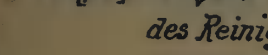
32) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-Mar^{ki} (520).

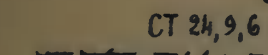
33) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-e-kin, KAV 42 II 27, 33; 38, III 5; 43 II 13.20.

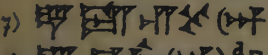
34) (DIŠ) Gašan-lil$_2$ (516).

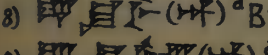
35) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-e$_2$-tur$_3$-kalam-ma (498).

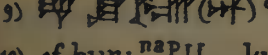
36)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-e$_2$-ḫub-ba (497).

37)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-e$_2$-gal-la, (496), KAV 42 II 32; 46,4; 63 I 38, *etc.*

38)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ma-ug$_5$-ga (519).

39)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ma/ma$_3$-gi$_4$-a (517).

40)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ma-dim$_2$ (518).

41)  (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-gal (489).

42) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-bar$_2$ (488).
43) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-gir-gi/bi-lum (492).
44) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-Uri^{ki} (360).
45) (DIŠ) ^{il}Bêlit šadi-e (369).
46) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-kur-ḫa (= ^{il}Šar-rat-ni-ip-ḫi, AKF 1, 39-41).
47) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan ^{d}Nidaba (527).
48) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ud-zal-li (500).
49) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ḫur-sag-ga$_2$ (504).
50) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ḫur-sag-kalam-ma (505).
51) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-sun$_2$-na (533).
52) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-gir$_3$-da (491)
53) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-nigin$_3$-mar-ra (530).
54) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-Din-tir (495).
55) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-tin-dib-ba (494).
56) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ki (513).
57) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ki-ag$_2$-nun-na (514).
58) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ki-gal (515).
59) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-me-šu-du$_7$ (521).
60) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-sikil-la$_2$ (499).
61) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ur-gal (501).
62) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-ur-me (502).
63) (DIŠ) ^{d}Gašan-a-na-a (481).

648.

1) (DIŠ) ^{d}SIG$_7$-u-ga-ru; = uš-mu-u, CT 35, 6, 63 f.; *Yale Syll.* 230 f. $^{d/nap}$SIG$_7$, F 71, 17; 59, 3.
2) (DIŠ) ^{d}Sig$_7$-zi-zid-da (2921).
3) (DIŠ) ^{d}Sig$_7$-men-urudu, F 60, 6.
4) (DIŠ) ^{d}Sig$_7$-u$_2$-a, F 72, 5.
5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Sa$_7^{ga}$-lu$_2$-lul$_2$ (2808).
6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Sig$_7$-mir$_3$, AO 5376 III 2.
7) (DIŠ) ^{d}SIG$_7$-SIG$_7$, KAR 142 II 22.
8) (DIŠ) ^{d}Sig$_7$-šu-du$_7$ (2922).
9) (DIŠ) ^{d}Sig$_7$-me, VR 43 *Rs.* 26.
10) (DIŠ) ^{nap}Sig$_7$-x, F 57, 4.

649.

1) (DIŠ) ^{d}Balag (339), *Schn. Or.* 8, 31.
2) (DIŠ) ^{d}Balag ^{d}En-lil$_2$ (341).
3) (DIŠ) ^{d}Balag-ga$_2$ (339).
4) (DIŠ) ^{d}Balag-e-dir (340).
5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Balag-bil (342).
6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Balag-ud-da (342).
7) (DIŠ) ^{d}Balag-di, AO 5376 I 43.
8) *cf.* ^{d}Nannar-balag-an-ki

650.

1) (DIŠ) $^{d\,a-ra}$Ara (283/3042) (*Irrtum statt* , *Flkstn.* T.v.U. 11[8]).
2) (DIŠ) Ša-aš-šu (= ^{il}Šamaš), *Nöpl.* 3 I 10, 21.
3) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ša-ba-nu-uḫ (3043)
4) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šand/ta (= ^{d}Marduk, *Asian.*) RHA 7, 88.
5) (DIŠ) ^{d}ŠA-KAL-ŠA (3056), TDT 3 II 6520; 6543; *cf.* STH 2, 7 *Rs.* 19.
6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ša-la (3048), KAV 42 I 8.
7) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ša-la-aš (3049).
8) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ša-na (3051).
9) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ša-gi-pa-da, *Th. Dg. Rit.* 105 II 8.
10) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ša-at-ru, CT 35, 10 I 23; *cf.* ^{d}Šat-ri, *Rocc.* 112 f.
11) (DIŠ) ^{d}ŠA-NE (3053).
12) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ša-uš-ka (3044).

13) (MEŠ) ^{d}Ša-uš-kaš (3045).
14) (MEŠ) ^{d}Ša-uš-ga (= ^{d}Jštar, *Hurr.* RHA 7,58 (*cf. ib.* awari ^{d}Šaušga).
15) (MEŠ) ^{d}Ša-ra (3054).
16) ^{d}sa-ra iM/BAR$_2$/ŠURiN, CT 29,46,18-20.
17) (MEŠ) ^{d}Ša-ra-ab-da-a (3055).
18) (MEŠ) ^{d}Ša-ra-ḫi-i-tum, *Th.Dg. Rit.* 114,17; VAS 15,32,28.
19) (MEŠ) ^{d}Ša-ma-ak, VAT 7449,5; *Weidn. Heth.* 51,5.
20) (MEŠ) ^{il}Ša-ša-rum (*Säge des* ^{d}Babbar), *cf.* OLZ 1912,149*ff.*, 305*f.*
21) (MEŠ) ^{d}Ša-šuš-ša (3057).
22) (MEŠ) ^{d}Ša-me-la-a (3050).
23) (MEŠ) ^{d}Ša-a-ru, KAV 64 V 27.
24) [...] (MEŠ) ^{d}[...š]a-a, KAV 173,22.
25) (MEŠ) ^{d}Ša-ḫa-an (3046).
26) *cf.* ša: ^{d}Ama-gam—na; ^{d}Du-da—; ^{d}En—lu-lu; ^{d}Ka—ia; ^{d}Ki-ri-ri—; ^{d}Ki-ri-iš—; ^{il}Me—rum.

651.

1) (MEŠ) ^{d}ŠU/Gimil (3133/606).
2) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-ḫal-bi (3157).
3) (MEŠ) ^{d}šu-ba ŠUBA (3182).
4) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu$_2$-an-na (3135/607).
5) (MEŠ) ^{d}Gimil ^{d}Sin (608).
6) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-ka-ni-ia, AOF 9,100.
7) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-li(-in)-ka-at-te (= ^{d}Nergal, *Heth.*/Ḫatti), RHA 7,31.
8) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-maḫ (3168), AO 5376 IX 10; *Eb.* TuL 157 *n.* 3) (*Var.* ^{d}Ama-šu-maḫ-a); *Schn. Or.* 8,37.
9) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-maḫ-an-na (3169).
10) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-la-ak, RHA 7,125.
11) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu ^{d}En-zu, *Schn.Or.* 8,35.
12) (MEŠ), ^{d}Šu ^{d}En-zu-ki-ag$_2$ ^{d}Nannar^{ki}, *Schn.Or.* 8,37.
13) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu ^{d}En-zu-ki-ag$_2$ ^{d}Nin-sun$_2$, *Schn.Or.* 8,37.
14) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-mu-uk, VAT 7449,4/6 (*s.* KBo 1,36).
15) ^{nap} Šu-mu-du (3170).
16) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-ti-la (3180), KAV 150,5.
17) (MEŠ) ^{d}Gal$_2$-lu-ḫur-sag (2175).
18) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-zi, KAV 65 III 4.
19) (MEŠ) ^{il} Šu-zi-an-na; dam banda^{da} ^{d}En-lil$_2$-la-ge$_2$ um-ga-lal ^{d}En-zu-na-ge$_2$, KAV 50 IV 1*ff.*; šu-zuḫ-an-na = ^{il}Šu-zi-an-na = ^{d}Gu-la, *ib.* 46,19; 63 II 1.
20) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-zi-an-na (609), AO 6479 III 6 (*Th.Dg.Rit.*); AO 5376 VII 47; *Schn.Or.* 8,37.
21) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-zi-AN-KA, *Schn.Or.* 8,37.
22) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-gi, *s. Plan.*
23) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-gal$_2$ (3146).
24) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-nam-ri (3172).
25) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-ka-mu-nu (3176).
26) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-ri-in-ni, TAG 466.
27) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-ri-ia-aš$_2$ (3178).
28) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-ri-ḫa, KAV 42 III 2; 43 I 17.
29) (MEŠ) ^{d} šu-gur ŠUGUR (3187).
30) Šu-gur-na-ak, *Eb.* TuL 21 III 5.
31) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-gur-ra (3149).
32) (MEŠ) ^{d} šu-um Šum$_4$ (= ^{il} Mar-tu), KAV 64 V 7.
33) (MEŠ) ^{d}Šu-kas-kur-ra, TDT 5,60678.
34) (*Glossa* *vel*) (MEŠ)

^{d}ŠU·RIM$_4$ (-la (? aš-šu)-ir-du) (295), *cf. Schn.Or.* 8,37.

35) (MA) ^{d}Šu-keš$_2$-da-ga (3161).

36) (MA) ^{d}Šu-uš-ḫa-ru-wa *(e. Heth. Name v. Gilgameš)* RHA 7,125.

37) (MA) ^{d}Šu-bi-gar (3139).

38) (MA) ^{il}Gimil-i$_3$-li$_1$-šu, *Eb.* TuL 169,63.

39) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ni-sir$_2$-ru, KAV 72,23; MVAG 41,3,44.

40) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ni-dug$_3$/du-ug, KAV 172 II 10; 179 II 11.

41) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ni-dugud (3173).

42) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ni-šurim$_3$, KAV 172 II 11; 179 II 12.

43) (MA) ^{d}Šu-Unug^{ki}-uš, F 1,8.

44) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ga$_2$-ga$_2$ (3167).

45) (MA) ^{d}Šu-u$_2$, VAT 11513 *Rev.* II 6.

46) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ga-mu-na (3142).

47) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ga-ab (3143).

48) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ga-lam-ma (3141).

49) (MA) ^{d}Šu-mes, CT 19,27,7; TuL 5,6.

50) (MA) ^{d}Šu-giš-zi-du (3151)

51) (MA) ^{d}Šu-pa (*cf.* 3182), ZA 31,103,6.

52) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ga-mu-na, *Rev. Bibl.* 20,277.

53) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ga-ab (3143) *(Kassit.)* = ^{il}Nergal, *Del. Koss.* 25,39.

54) (MA) ^{d}Šu-KAL (3160).

55) (MA) ^{d}Šu-nir (*cf.* 2749), AO 5376 IV 34; TDT 4,7128.

56) (MA) ^{d}Šu-nir-da (3174).

57) (MA) ^{d}Šu-da (-a)-nu (3153).

58) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ma-li-ia (3166).

59) (MA) ^{d}Šu-gal-an-zu (3145).

60) (MA) ^{d}Šu-bu-la$_2$/la (3138/7), AO 5376 IX 39; *Eb.* TuL 10,11; 121 18 (ša Šum-du-la^{ki}).

61) (MA) ^{d}Šu-bu-kuš$_2$, F 56,3.

62) (MA) ^{d}Šu-bu-u (3136).

63) (MA) ^{d}Šu-muš-e$_2$ (3171).

64) (MA) ^{d}Šu-zabar-ku$_3$ (3155), KAV 172 III 15.

65) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ud-da (3154), *Del.* 27,159,3.

66) (MA) ^{d}Šu-wa-la/li-ia-at-ti (= ^{d}Ninurta, *Hurr.*) RHA 7,60.

67) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ḫi-za-i-bil (3158)

68) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ul-la-ad (3163), *cf.* ^{d}PA/BE, CT 6,36,2.

69) (MA) (3163), *cf.* šu-ul-lat = ^{il}Ša-maš, ZA 31,103,8/10.

70) (MA) ^{d}Šu-ul-la-la (3162).

71) [MA] ^{d}[Šu]-sa$_2^{sa}$-du$_{du}$-ga (3175).

72) (MA) ...(MA) ^{d}Šu-lu-ul-...(3164).

73) (MA) ^{d}Šu-gu (3148).

74) (MA) $^{d/Umun}$Šu-lum (1036).

75) (MA) ^{d}Šu-tun$_3$-šag$_4$-kuš$_2$-e$_3$, *En.el.* VI 115.

76) (MA) šu-ša$_2$-na ^{d}Šušana$_2$ (= Šamaš), CT 12,3,18.

77) (MA) ^{d}šu-ša-na-ku Šušana$_2$ = ^{il}Ša$_2$-maš, CT 25,25,7.

78) (MA) ^{d}ŠU šu-ša$_2$-na-bi 40 (3177).

79) *cf.* šu, *pass.* ^{d}A-di-e —; ^{d}Ama — maḫ-a; ^{d}TUR·TUR-šu-gi; ^{d}Ab-šu-šu; ^{d}En-šu-da; ^{d}Nin-ug — da; ^{d}Nin-šu-ud-aš-bar-ri; ^{d}Kaš-šu-u, *etc.*

657.

1) ^{d}i-lu-me-ir LUL = ^{il}Šamaš, ZA 31,103,15.

2) (MA) ^{d}du-un-ga DUNGA (1084/

2318), *Děl.* 27,172,2.

3) (▷▶) ^{d}LUL (2318/790), F 63,8; AO 5376 x 23; KAR 142 II 22.

4) (▷▶/▷▶) $^{d/mul}$LUL-la, *s. Plan.*

5) (▷▶) ^{d}LUL-li-kuš$_2$, F 1,13.

6) (▷▶) ^{d}DUNGA $^{\acute{g}}$, F 1,12.

7) (▷▶) ^{d}KA$_5$-a, *s. Plan.*

8) *cf.* LUL: ^{d}Da —; ^{d}Ug$_6$ —; ^{d} —; ^{d} ^{e}NIN-šula-ki —.

658.

1) (▷▶) ^{d}Šag$_6$(-ga) (3076), TDT 3 II 6211.

2) *cf.* šag$_6$: ^{d}LIL — —; ^{d}Nin-um-ma — ga; ^{d}Al —; ^{d}An — ga; ^{d}Ud — ga; ^{d}Kal —; ^{d}Lugal-ki —; ^{d}Me-me — ga; ^{d}Lu$_2$ —; ^{d}Lugal-nig$_2$-šag$_6$; ^{d}Ne-in-ka —; *etc.*

659.

1) (▷▶) ^{d} kaš-še-bi KAŠŠEBI, (1685).

660.

1) (▷▶) ^{d} a-la-la Alala (684).

2) (▷▶) ^{d} kaš-še-ba Kasseba$_2$ (= ^{d}UD) (1682).

3) (▷▶) ^{d}Alam (71; 185), AO 5376 VI 33.

4) (▷▶) ^{d}ALALA-niš (1684).

5) (▷▶) ^{d}ALALA-meš (1683).

6) *cf.* alam: ^{d}Ud —; ^{d}Niba $^{ni-b[a-a]-lam}$ —; ^{d} še-ir-ba ŠURIM —.

661.

1) (▷▶) ^{d}Uri-zi (1274), *Gud Cyl. B* 9,7; RA 7,111,2; AO 5376 I 26.

2) (▷▶) ^{il}Akkad-da-zi; *cf.* ^{d}Uri-zi, TDT 3 I 5280.

3) (▷▶) ^{d}Uri-ta-as$_3$-su-x, F 60,1.

664.

1) (▷▶) ^{d}Gam-tu, KAV 55,4.

2) (▷▶) ^{d}Gam-kid$_2$-ri, (1701), KAV 42 I 11.

3) (▷▶) ^{d}Gam-gam-gan, F 63,7.

4) (▷▶) ^{d}Gam-kur (453) = ^{il}Kippat-mâti, MVAG 41,3,24.

5) (▷▶) ^{d}Gam-me (455).

6) (▷▶) ^{d}Gam-lum (454).

7) *cf.* gam: ^{d}Guru $^{gu-ru}$ —; ^{d}Ši-ta —.

668.

1) (▷▶) ^{d} zi-za-nu ZIZANU (1713).

2) (▷▶) ^{d} ra-ma-an KUR/RAMAN, KAV 64 V 5.

3) ...(▷▶), ^{d}KUR..., (1714), F 4.

4) (▷▶) ^{d}Kur-rib-ba (1722).

5) (▷▶) ^{d}KUR·RA ^{d}Gi$_6$ (1718).

6) (▷▶) ^{d}Kur-ra-til$_3$-l[a] $^{\acute{g}}$ (1721).

7) (▷▶) ^{d}Kur-ra-ib$_2$-ba (*cf.* 1722), AO 5376, VIII 32.

8) (▷▶) ^{d}Kur-ra-šu-ur$_4$-ur$_4$ (1719).

9) (▷▶) ^{d}Kur-ra-igi-gal$_2$ (1720), *Schn. Or.* 8,51.

10) (▷▶/▷▶) ^{d}KUR-da-ri/ru (2073/4).

11) (▷▶) ^{d}Kur-gal (1715), KAV 47,11; AO 5376 I 40.

12) (▷▶) ^{d}KUR-šu-na-x (1723).

13) (▷▶) ^{d}Kur-kur-ra $^{\acute{g}}$ (1716).

14) (▷▶) ^{d}KUR·Ub-x, F 37,12.

15) (▷▶) ^{d}Kur-ki-an-kur-... (1717).

16) *cf.* kur, *pass.*: ^{d}Erim/U-mu-un — — ra; ^{d}Mer — ra; ^{d}Nin-e$_2$ — ra; ^{d}Lugal — ra; ^{d}Am-ma —; ^{d}Dub —; ^{d}Di — ra; ^{d}E$_2$ —; ^{d}En/Nin — ra, *etc.*

669.

1) ^{d}Še-rum, KAV 65 IV 10.

2) ^{d}Še-ba (3105).

3) ^{d} še-ru ŠERU (3122).

4) ^{d}Še-ru(-um)/rum; ^{d}Šerum (3123).

5) ^{d}Še-ru(-u)-a, KAV 42 I 3, III 33; 66 I 8; 72 II 20*f.*

6) ^{d}Še-ru-PAP-PAP (3126)

7) ^{d}Še-ru-ia (3125).

8) ^{d}Še-ru-u-a (3124), MVAG 41,3,25.

9) ^{d}Še-mu-u/u$_2$ (3112), *Eb.* TuL 12 I 34.

10) (*st.*) = (= ^{il}Šullat) *u.* = ^{il}Ḫaniš (= Šamaš *u.* Adad), ZA 31,103,23 = ^{d}Še-na-i-la-na.

11) ^{d}Še-ri (3127).

12) ^{d}Še-en, *Schn. Or.* 8,71.

13) ^{d}Še-en/in-na (3108).

14) ^{d}Še-en-tur (3109).

15) ^{d}Še-nun(-na) (3115).

16) ^{d}Še-nun(-na)-šu$_3$-gid$_2$ (3116).

17) ^{d}Še-nun-šu$_3$-gid$_2$-KAŠ·DU (3117).

18) ^{d}Še-nun-šu$_3$-gid$_2$-sabar (3118).

19) ^{d}Še-sag, KAV 42 II 10.

20) ^{d}Še-tab-ba (3129).

21) ^{d}Še-in; *cf. Poeb.* HGT 106,4; *Schn. Or.* 8,72.

22) ^{d}Še-du, AO 5376 II 19.

23) $^{\text{še-du}}$KAL; *cf.* = Še-e-du, *Chic. Syll.* 291; CT 24,33,28.

24) ^{d}Še-bi-tu-'u-e (3106).

25) ^{d}Še-ni (3110).

26) ^{d}Še-ni-...(3119).

27) ^{d}Še-ir-ba (3128).

28) ^{d}Še-e-du (3107).

29) ^{d}Še-il$_2$-la (3111).

30) ^{d}Še-ra-aḫ (=) (3121) *cf.* ZA 40,296; KAV 47,18.

31) $^{d/\text{nap}}$Nid/saba (2771/2), F 7,8; 6,1; 5,1 *etc.*; *cf.* ^{d}Jš-ḫu-ru, ZA 31,103, 18 *ff.*; KAV 42 II 8; 61,5; 63 IV 26 *etc.*; AO 5376 VII 34

32) ^{d}Nid/saba-maḫ-...(2776).

33) ^{d}Nid/saba-ka, F 9,10.

34) $^{\text{nap}}$Nid/saba-en-gal, F 7,8

35) $^{\text{nap}}$Nid/saba-en-gal-NIDABA-u$_2$-ga-ḫu, F 55,4.

36) ^{d}Nid/saba-ku, F 1,17.

37) ^{d}Nid/saba-šem-LUL-KAB, F 7,8.

38) ^{d}Nid/saba-pa-nu-dir, F 55,11.

39) ^{d}Nid/saba-mes (2777).

40) ^{d}Nid/saba·U$_2$·GA^{ḫu}, F 7,1.

41) ^{d}Nid/saba-laḫ$_3$, F 57,7.

42) ^{d}Nid/saba-gal (2773), F 1,1; KAV 63 V 2.

43) ^{d}Nid/saba-še (2775), F 57,7^{b}; 7,8^{b}.

44) ^{d}Nid/saba-nid/saba-LU, F 39,7.

45) ^{d}Nid/saba-me, F 7,8; 56,10^{b}; 57,7.

46) ^{d}Nid/saba-me-zag, F 56,10.

47) ^{d}Nid/saba-ur-sag (2774).

48) ^{d}Ezinu (3190), *Schn. Or.* 8,72; ZA 47,12, 70; KAV 65 IV 9; VAT 9971 *Rs.* 2, 28: R=-ga-ra; ^{d}R-e$_2$-bil; ^{d}R-e$_2$-labir, TDT 2,695; e$_2$ ^{c}R u$_3$ alam Gudeo, TDT 4,7310; AO 5376 VII 32.

49) (PA) ^{d}Še-TIR-an-na (882).
50) (PA) ^{d}ŠE-TIR-pap (883).
51) (PA) ^{d}ŠE-TIR-gal$_2$, BE 6 II 29 (*Siegel*).
52) (PA) ^{d}ŠE-TIR-ku$_3$-sud (881).
53) (PA) ^{d}Še-gi$_6$-e/i (3113).
54) (PA) ^{d}Še-kug-ga (3103).
55) (PA) ^{d}ŠE-ME (3113).
56) (PA) ^{d}ŠE-KU-nun-sir$_2$, *Schm.Or.* 8,72.
57) *cf.* še: ^{d}TAR—; ^{d}Giš—; ^{d}Sa—maḫ; ^{d}Nidaba—; ^{d}Zi-ba-an—; ^{d}Zi-kal-la—; ^{d}Nun-bar—.

675.

1) (PA) ^{d}SiR$_2$ (597/2930), F 20,15; AO 5376 II 12.
2) (PA) ^{d}SiR$_2$-SiR$_2$ (372).
3) ... (PA) ^{d}...-BU (371).
4) (PA) ^{d}bu-zu-ur Buzur$_2$ (381).
5) (PA) ^{d}BU-ZU-KU-NUN-ŠE-ID, F 1,10.
6) (PA) ^{d}BU-li, *Schn.Or.* 8,33 (376).
7) (PA) ^{d}BU-la-la (375), *E6.* TuL 12 I 28.
8) (PA) ^{d}SiR$_2$-ru-ku, AOF 9,99.
9) (PA) ^{d}Sir$_2$-ri-ia-aš$_2$ (378).
10) (PA) ^{d}SiR$_2$-ri-ga$_2$-ga$_2$ (379/2934).
11) (PA) ^{d}Sir$_2$-ri-da (391); *cf.* ^{d}Šir-ri-da.
12) (PA) ^{d}SiR$_2$-du (2931).
13) (PA) ^{d}SiR$_2$-du$_3$, STH 1,23,8.
14) (PA) / (PA) ^{d}BU-ne-ne/nu (377), KAV 42 II 15; 63 I 33; 72 a 16.
15) (PA) ^{d}BU-unu-du$_3$-du$_3$ (374).
16) (PA) ^{d}BU-u$_2$-ku-nun-še, F 1,10.
17) (PA) ^{d}Bu-ga-aš (373).
18) (PA) ^{d}BU-nir (2929) (= ^{il}En-zu).
19) (PA) ^{d}BU-BU-nad, F 1,9.
20) (PA) ^{d}BU-KU-nun-še, F 1,10; 20,15.
21) ... (PA) ^{d}Sir$_2$-...ḫa-ti$_2$-il, AO 5376 VIII 14.
22) (PA) ^{d}SiR$_2$-SiR$_2$-ra (2934).
23) *cf.* bu: ^{d}Bi-ib—; ^{d}En—du$_3$-du$_3$; ^{d}Il-te—; ^{d}La-ḳi—; ^{d}La-ku—; ^{d}Na-i—; ^{d}Am$_2$——; $^{ma\check{s}}$Ki-in-da-kar—; ^{d}U$_3$——ul; ^{d}Nin-a—ḫa-du.
24) *cf.* sir$_2$: ^{d}Abzu/^{d}En-ki-pa$_3$—ra; ^{d}KAL-TAR——; ^{d}Nin-igi-nagar—; ^{d}Nin-nagar-ni—.

676.

1) (PA) ^{d}Uz-mu (1142).
2) (PA) ^{d}Uz-mu-u (*cf.* 283), *Flkst.* T.v.U. 11 e) z.8.
3) (PA) ^{il}Uz-ru ḳibê-šu-nu (1143).

677.

1) (PA) ^{d}Sud, KAV 172 Rs. 7.
2) ... ($^{2}_{60}$) (PA) ($^{2}_{60}$) ^{d}...-sir ($^{2}_{60}$)-maḫ ($^{2}_{60}$), AO 5376 IV 41.
3) (PA) ^{d}Sud-tag-kam, AO 5376 IV 34.
4) (PA) ^{d}Su$_3$-ag$_2$, AO 5376 IV 39.
5) (PA) ^{d}Su$_3$-ga-ag$_2$ (2868).
6) (PA) ^{d}Sud-e$_2$ (2871).
7) (PA) ^{d}Sud-da-ag$_2$ (2870).
8) (PA) ^{d}Sud-da-ub-da, *SGl* 251.
9) (PA) ^{d}Su$_3$-ud (2864), *cf.* ZA 41,304.
10) (PA) ^{d}Su$_3$-ud-gan (2866).
11) (PA) ^{d}Su$_3$-ud-ag$_2$ (2865).
12) (PA) ^{d}Sud-am$_3$ (*cf.* 2870), AO 5376 IV 35.
13) (PA) ^{d}Sud-am$_3$-na (2869).
14) *cf.* ^{d}Šag$_4$-su$_3$-zu; ^{d}Šag$_4$-lal-su$_3$ ^{d}Giš-sug$_4$-ga; ^{d}Ku$_3$-su$_3$.

678.

1) (PA) ^{d}ša-ḫa-an SAḪAN (2826), AO 5376 III 49; *cf.* ^{id_2}ša-ḫa-an = Pu-rat-tu, *Br.* 3168.
2) (PA) ^{d}SAHAN/ṢIRU (3000/2211) F 7,9; 1,11;

Schn.Or. 8,65; *cf.* ZA 40,296; KAV 218,B III 7.

3) (DIŠ) ^{d}SAḪAN-nu-da, FG,2; 5,2.

4) (DIŠ) ^{il}Ṣir-ri (3000).

5) (DIŠ) ^{d}MUŠ-tab-ba-abbu (2215).

6) (DIŠ) ^{d}MUŠ-ta-tal-lu (2214).

7) (DIŠ) ^{il}Muš-ta-bar-ru-u mu-ta-nu (2216).

8) (DIŠ) ^{d}MUŠ-bi-sag, F 55,6.

9) (DIŠ) ^{d}MUŠ-ir-geštin-balag, F1,11.

10) (DIŠ) ^{d}MUŠ-ir-pad$_3$-balag, *Barton, Misc.Bab.Inscr.* 1 VII 5.

11) (DIŠ) ^{d}MUŠ-gal (2827).

12) (DIŠ) ^{il}Muš-te-šir ḫab-lim (2217).

13) (DIŠ) ^{d}MUŠ-šag$_4^{ŠE}$-du-da, F 1,11.

14) (DIŠ) ^{d}Muš-kug-abzu (2212).

15) (DIŠ) ^{d}MUŠ·LAGAB (2281), F1,17 (-ilan) F19,2; 5,2/R2; 1,18; 18,12.

16) (DIŠ) ^{d}MUŠ·ḪA·DU·A, F 7,9.

17) *cf.* muš: ^{d}U$_2$-tu-DI —; ^{d}Ka-am —; ^{d}Nu—da; ^{d}Nin —— da-ru; ^{d}Nu-KU — da.

679.

1) (DIŠ) ^{d}TIR (3293), FG,3; 5,3/R4; 23,3.

2) (DIŠ) ^{d}Tir-an-na (3294), KAV 63 r 3.

3) (DIŠ) ..., ^{d}Tir-ga-..., F 55,5.

4) *cf.* Giš ^{d}TIR; amar ^{d}TIR, F 63,5.

5) (DIŠ) ^{d}TIR-igi (3295).

6) (DIŠ) ^{d}TIR-x-x-ud-KAR-ni·RIN, F 56,3.

7) *cf.* tir: ŠE·TIR; Gašan/En/Ninni din-tir^{ki}.

680.

1) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te (3251)

2) ^{ŠE}... (DIŠ) ^{d}Te^{ŠE}..., F 1,8.

3) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te-la-am (3254) (= ^{il}Ṣarpanitu *in Elam*).

4) ^{ŠE} ^{ŠE} (DIŠ) ^{d}Te^{ŠE}-gi$_4^{ŠE}$-gi-ur-sag, FG3,1.

5) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te-ri (3257).

6) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te-ip (3256).

7) (DIŠ) ^{nap}Te-ip-ti (3256).

8) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te-unu-du$_3$-du$_3$ (3252).

9) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te-saḫar-ra, AO 5376 VI 14.

10) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te-bi (3251).

11) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te-e-i-še-ba-a-aš (3253).

12) ^{ŠE} ^{ŠE} (DIŠ) ^{d}Te^{ŠE}-gi$_4$-mud, FG3,1.

13) ^{ŠE} ^{ŠE} (DIŠ) ^{d}Te^{ŠE}-gi$_4$-ad, F 58,2.

14) ^{ŠE} ^{ŠE} (DIŠ) ^{d}Te^{ŠE}-gi$_4$-nir-BU·NUN, F 39,7.

15) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te-im-ti (3256).

16) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te-im-du/tu (3256).

17) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te-eš-su/šu-up (3258) (*Hurr.*) = ^{il}Adad, *Rev.Hit. & As.* 7,116/61f.

18) (DIŠ) ^{d}Mul$_2^{mu-ul-la}$-la$_2$ (2202; 3255), *s.Plan.*

19) (DIŠ) ^{d}Mul$_2$-la$_2$-gal (2203).

20) (DIŠ) ^{d}Mul$_2$-la$_2$-ḫul (2204) = gal-lu-u lim-nu (452).

21) (DIŠ) ^{d}Te-ip-tu, *Scheil, Dél.* 28, *Mél ép.*, 14,3.

22) *cf.* TE: ^{d}Gan —; ^{d}Eme^{e-me} —; ^{d}Il—ḫi-ri; ^{d}Il—ri; ^{d}Na-ru —; ^{d}Nin-me — abzu; ^{d}Ta-tu-ia —; ^{d}Umun-IM — na; ^{d}Pa-te-en-šar.

680c

1) [(DIŠ) [^{d}KAR^{ka-a}-du-ug dug$_4$ (1677).

2) (DIŠ) ^{d}Kar-zi/ši (= ^{d}KAL, *Asian.*),

RHA 7,84.

3) ^{d}Kar-du (1677).

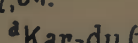
4) ^{d}Kar-ra-e$_3$ (1679).

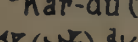
5) ^{d}Kar-DUN (1680/78).

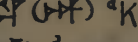
684.

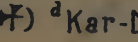
1) ^{d}BABBAR/UTU, *pass.* (334), *cf. Schn. Or.* 8,30f.

2) ^{d}am-na Amna (244).

3)  ^{il}Adad (1071); = ^{il}Ešdar (1072); ^{il}Sin (1074); = ^{il}Enlil (1073).

4)  ^{d}ka-as UD... (1139).

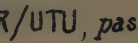
5)  ^{d}Bab$_2$-ba-nu-il$_2$-la/la$_2$, BE 6 II 88; 49,29; 58,1,2; CT 25, 14 18. (333).

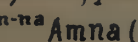
6)  ^{d}Bab$_2$-ba-a-a, KAV 42 I 20.

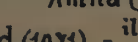
7) ^{d}Ud-an-ka, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 155,3.

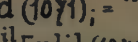
8) ^{d}Utu-dingir-utu, AO 5376 IV 37.

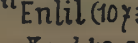
9) = ^{d}U$_4$-tu-an-zadim = ^{d}TAG·TUG$_2$, AJSL 36,159.

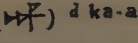
10)  = ^{d}U$_4$-tu-an-rat$^{??}$, AJSL 36,159.

11)  u$_4$-tu-an-uš-bar = ^{d}TAG+TUG$_2$ AJSL 36,159,35

12)  u$_4$-tu-an-mes = ^{d}TAG+TUG$_2$, AJSL 36,159.

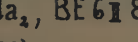
13)  u$_4$-tu-an-SA$_2$·MAŠ = ^{d}TAG+TUG$_2$, AJSL 36,159.

14)  ^{d}UD ^{d}Edin-na-gub-ba, ŠL 381,226; KAR 142 III 20; VR 16,48e).

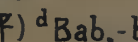
15)  ^{d}UD ^{d}Jr^{ki}... (1100).

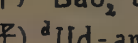
16) ^{d}UD·KA, F1,7.

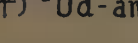
17) ^{d}Zabar-ku$_3$ (*cf.* 1279), F 60,2.

18)  ^{d}Zabar-dib-ba = ^{d}IM, M, SAI 5833.

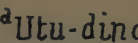
19) ^{d}UD·KA·NUN·DI (1126).

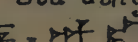
20)  ^{d}UD·KA·ZAL-an-na (1128), KAV 64 IV 17.

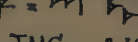
21)  ^{d}UD-gu$_3$-UNU$_7$ (*?sl.* de$_2$) (1103), *cf.* KAR 142 III 22.

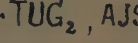
22)  ^{d}UD-gu$_3$-de$_2$ (1102).

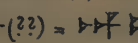
23) ^{d}UD-gu$_3$-ra-ra (1104); KAR 142 III 23.

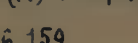
24)  ^{d}UD-gu$_3$-ninnu (1127), CT 25,14,24.

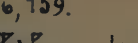
25)  ^{d}UD-uru-ki (1119).

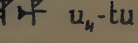
26)  ^{d}UD-uru-LU (1120 *u.* 1125!)

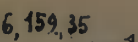
27)  ^{d}UD-lul$_2$-lu (1105).

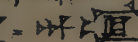
28)  ^{d}UD-mah^{tu}... (1130).

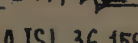
29)  ^{d}Babbar-mu (1075), CT 25,17,29.

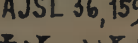
30)  ^{d}Babar-bar-ra (1101), *Dél.* 27,150,2.

31)  ^{d}Ud-nu-ḫa-ḫi-li, *Scheil, Dél.* 27,163,2.

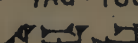
32)  ^{d}UD·ḪU-am$_3$ (1124).

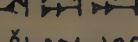
33)  ^{d}UD-nam-edin-na (1132).

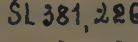
34)  ^{d}Babar-gi-na (334).

35)  ^{d}UD-^{sir_2}-ri-da ^{d}UD (2932); *cf.* , AO 5376 IV 37; *cf.* ^{d}Še$_{10}$-ri$_5$-da (3120).

36) ^{d}UD$^{šir-ri-da}$ ^{d}UD (*cf.* ^{d}Sir$_2$-ri-da, AO 5376 IV 37.

37)  ^{il}Tam-tim (= *Tiamat*) (3275) = asakku, TU 47,4 (RA 16,145).

38)  ^{d}UD-nun-PA·RU-Gal-KA, F 39,6.

39)  ^{d}UD-nun-ur$_4$-ɜ, F 56,3.

40) ^{d}UD·NUN-... F 60,2.

41) ^{d}UM$_2^{um}$ ^{d}Uru-ki, CT 25, 22,36.

42) ^{d}UD·ŠIR·BUR^{ku}·DUL^{ki}, F 1,12.

43) ^{d}UD·KA·BAR·KU$_3$, F 60,2.

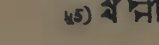
44) (1133).

45) (cf. 3081), KAV 64 IV 19.

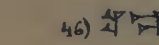
46) KAV 64, 14, 18.

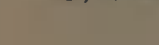
47) (1113).

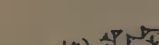
48) (1118).

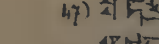
49)  (1115), CT 24, 35, 3, 6).

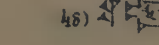
50) (1114), CT 24, 35, 2, 6).

51) 

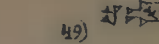
52) 

53)  (1283).

54)  (cf. 3081), KAV 64 IV 24.

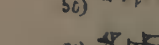
55)  (1123).

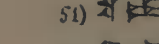
56) KAV 64 IV 20.

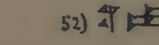
57)  (1288).

58) Scheil, Dél. 27, 134, 3

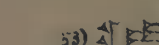
59) (1110) *zu tilgen! zu lesen:* (ina) ^{d}Utu nazâzi^{zi}.

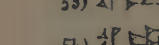
60)  Scheil, Dél. 27, 114, 1.

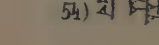
61)  Éb. TuL 12 I 35 (ša ma-al-gi-e^{ki}).

62)  (1106).

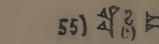
63) (1108).

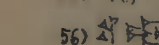
64)  (1107).

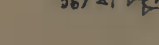
65)  (1108).

66)  (1109).

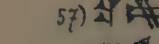
67) (1289).

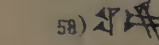
68)  ŠL 381, 226 f.; cf. ib. 554, 67.

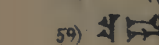
69)  KAV 172 III 3.

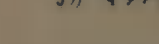
70)  F 55, 9.

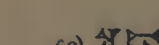
71) (1135).

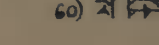
72)  (1134).

73)  *Torczyn. Zempelr. p.* 12, 1.

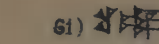
74)  (1121).

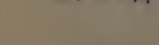
75)  (1122).

76)  *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 150, 3.

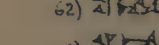
77)  (1131; 3081) KAV 64 IV 16.

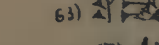
78) *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 155, 2.

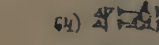
79)  Šum[-ta?] (2935)

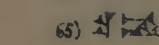
80)  F 60, 1.

81) UP 9 1 58, 3, 2.

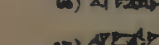
82)  F 1, 7.

83)  (1098), AO 5376 III 26.

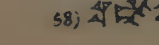
84)  (1111).

85)  (1236; cf. 1116).

86) (1116; cf. 1286).

87)  (3081), KAV 218, A II 4, 12.

88) *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 163, 3.

89)  KAV 51 Ps. 22.

90) BE 6 II 49, 29/31/33.

91) KAR 142 III 21.

92) (1136), CT 25, 14, 34.

93) (1138).

94) (1099).

95) KAR 142 III 30.

96) KSt. 5, 26 IV 36, 156.

97) ^{d}Ut-te-ab-bad$_3$-mu, F 60,7.

98) nad-a-ka = ^{il}Um-bubbulu ša ^{d}Nergal ša Sip-par^{ki}) (1117), OLZ 1917, 9 f.; cf. ^{d}Ir-ra = ^{d}UD·UD.

99) ^{d}UD-e$_3$ (334; 1112).

100) ^{d}Ud-e$_3$-a, *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 159,1.

101) ^{nap}UD·UD, (cf. 1116 f.), F 1,11.

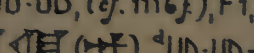
102) ^{d}UD·UD-gal-Unug^{ki}, F 37,3 s. 60,3 (...).

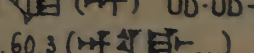
103) ^{nap}UD·UD·Unug^{ki}-gi, F 60,1.

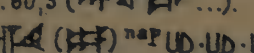
104) ^{d}Ud-ḫi-li, *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 136,1.

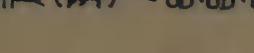
105) ^{d}UD-kam (1287).

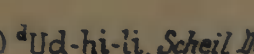
106) ^{d}UD·ŠAR$_2$-MU$_2$, *Eblg.* KAR 189, 11 f.

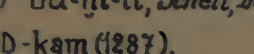
107)  ^{d}UD·igi-gin$_2$, F 60,3/6.

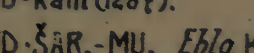
108)  ^{d}UD-dim$_2$, F 60,5.

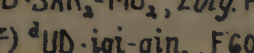
109)  ^{d}UD·Di·NE, TDT 3 II 5164.

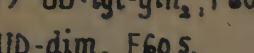
110)  ^{d}UD-šu$_2$-a (1137).

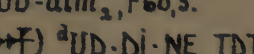
111)  ^{d}UD·KU·ḪAR-uš$_8$, F 60,8.

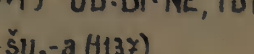
112)  ^{il}Ûmu-šelašû še-la-šu$_2$-u-kam (1163).

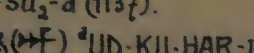
113)  ^{d}UD·ki-bad$_2$, F 1,17.

114)  ^{d}Ud-ki-izi (1139), *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 163,1.

115)  ^{d}Ud-me-gal$_2$ *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 94,2.

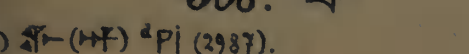
116)  ^{d}Ud-me-nun, *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 190,1.

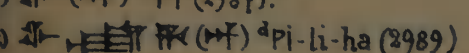
117)  ^{d}Ud-tuk, *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 162,2.

118)  ^{d}UD-ḫa-za-lum, TDT 3 II 5607.

119) cf. ud: ^{d}Gašan — zal-li; ^{d}Gud —; ^{d}En/Nin — ti-la; ^{d}Ḫu-ud-ḫa; ^{nap}Ḫu — ra-an; ^{d}Balag — da; ^{d}Kin-gal — da; ^{d}Lugal — da, *etc.*

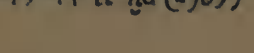
688.

1)  ^{d}Pi (2987).

2)  ^{d}Pi-li-ḫa (2989)

3) ^{d}Wu-ru(-un)-ka-at-te (= ^{d}Za-ba$_4$-ba$_4$, *Ḫatti*), RHA 7, 37.

4) ^{d}Wu-ru(-un)-še-mu (*Ḫatti*), *Sonnengöttin d. Stadt Arinna*, RHA 7, 38.

5)  ^{d}Pi-sa-an-gu-nu-ku = = ^{d}MES-sag Unu^{ki} = ^{d}LAGAB [-bar-e$_3$], KAV 46,13; 63 I 47.

6) ^{d}Pi·NE·PEŠ (2990), cf. AOF V 101 ff.

7) ^{nap}Pi-ni-gir$_2$ (2991)

8) ^{d}Pi·NI·DU-... (2992).

9) ^{d}Pi-ir (2993), KAV 151,13; CT 25,16, 8.

10) ^{il}Pi-ḫ uz-ni, VR 43,51.

11) ^{d}Pi-it Di.... (2988).

12) ^{d}Pi-šu-ki-na, KAV 42 I 37.

13) ^{d}Pi-piš-...., *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 286 I 7.

14) cf. pi: ^{d}En — —; ^{d}Da — nu; ^{d}GAR^{se-pi} —; ^{d}Ḫa —; ^{nap}Ba-ši-ib — ti; ^{d}Aš-tu-u — nu.

689.

1) ^{d}Šag$_4$-... (3074/3075).

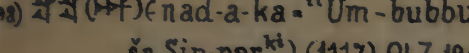
2) ^{d}Šag$_4$-zu (3062), cf. ZA 47, 10, 43, 47, 51, 55; ZA 31, 109.

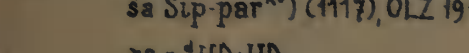
3) ^{d}Šag$_4$^{sun_1}-su$_2$ (3069), *Eb.* TuL 159, 22.

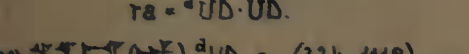
4) ^{d}Šag$_4$-zu-dingir-e-ne (3063).

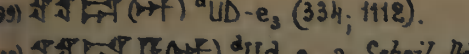
5) ^{d}Šag$_3$-zu-maḫ (3064).

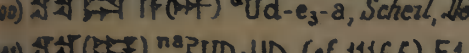
6) ^{d}Šag$_4$-gir$_2$, F 9,8.

7)  ^{d}Ša$_3$-an-ba (?na) (3058).

8)  ^{d}Šag$_4$-zi (3065), *Délég.* 27, 53 *Obv.* 6; 137,1.

9)  ^{d}Šag$_4$-gi-pad$_3$-da (3073), *Th. Rel.* 101,8; KAR 132 I 28.

10)  ^{d}Šag$_4$-maš$_2$ (3068).

11)  ^{d}Šag$_4$-sur-ra (3072)

12) (▷) ^{d}Ša$_3$ $^{ša_3\text{-}su\text{-}rum}$ surum (3070), KAV 64 I 19.

13) (▷) ^{d}Ša$_3$-surum-nun-LIL$_2$ (? statt ta)-e$_3$ (3071).

14) [(▷)] (▷) ^{d}Šag$_4$-uš-KA (= ^{il}Jš-tar) SU-(Subartu), KAV 173, 23.

15) (▷) ^{d}Ša$_3$-par$_4$, *King S. Tabl.* I 63, 18.

16) (▷) ^{d}Šag$_4$-ga-dul-la (3059).

17) (▷) ^{d}Šag$_4$-ga-ḫul$_2$-la (3059).

18) (▷) ^{d}Šag$_4$-kuš$_2$-ša$_{17}$-kalam-ma (3066).

19) (▷) ^{d}Šag$_4$-sud-zu (3069).

20) (▷) ^{d}Šag$_4$-ud (3061).

21) (▷) ^{d}Šag$_4$-dubur-nun, AO 5376 I 16.

22) (▷) ^{d}Šag$_4$-pad$_3$-da (3073).

23) (▷) ^{d}Šag$_4$-dubur $^{du\text{-}bur(ur)}$ru (3060).

24) (▷) ^{nap}Šag$_4$-ki, F 36, 4.

25) (▷) ^{d}Ša$_3$-la$_2$-sud (3067).

26) (▷) ^{d}iš-ḫa-ra ŠAG$_4$-KIL, VAT 11513, *Rev.* I 21 (ZA 31, 103, 20f.).

27) (▷) ^{d}Ša$_3$-ḫa-an, *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 137, 2.

28) šag$_4$: ^{d}Gan—ga; ^{d}Gal-ab—ga; ^{d}Dun—ga-na; ^{d}Jn-na—ga; ^{d}Lamga—ga; ^{d}Nin-uru—ga; ^{d}A—nu-gi-a; ^{d}En—dug$_3$; ^{d}Giš-ku—zu; *etc.*

700.

1) (▷) ^{d}Zalag$_2$(-ga) (1013) = ^{il}Nusku, KAR 58, 1; = ^{il}Sin, CT 25, 42, 4; 24, 39, 19.

2) (▷) ^{d}Zalag-gu$_2$-KIL, ZA 47, 10, 55.

3) (▷) ^{d}Zap-pa; (▷) *s. Plan.*

4) (▷) ^{d}Zalag-ga (1817).

5) (▷) ^{d}ZALAG-kur-kur-ra (1014).

6) (▷) ^{d}ZAB $^{min\text{-}za\text{-}ab\text{-}u_4\text{-}tu}$utu (1318).

7) (▷) ^{d}ZALAG-KIL, ZA 47, 10, 51.

701.

1) (▷) ^{d}Nunuz-aš-du-mu (236

2) (▷) ^{d}Nunuz-x (= ga+bar)-ḫu (? ri) (2366).

3) cf. nunuz: ^{d}En-nu—kad; ^{d}Nu—ku-me-a ^{d}Nu—ki-a.

714.

1) (▷) ^{d}Zib (1370f.), *s. Plan.*

2) (▷) ^{d}Zib-zib$_2$ (1371) = (▷) (

Plan.

3) cf. zib: $^{d\,min}$KAB-ta—ta; ^{d}Dil-ṣu-um—.

715.

1) (▷) An-šar$_2$ / ^{d}ŠAR$_2$ (= ^{il}Ašur) (294), KA 39, 62; 74, 12. 14. 15.

2) (▷) ^{d}ŠAR$_2$-gir$_2$, F 9, 9.

3) (▷) ^{nap}Ḫi-li (1446).

4) (▷) ḫi-li-bu-u$_2$ (= ilum) (14

5) (▷) ^{d}Ḫi-Li-dim$_2$-KIL, F 37, 9

6) (▷) ^{d}Šar$_2$-bad (1444), KAV 145, 14f.

7) (▷) ^{d}ŠAR$_2$-mu (LAK 809), F 37, 7.

8) (▷) ^{il}Šar$_2$-rat (3091).

9) (▷) ^{d}Šar$_2$-nu-be, F 23, 1.

10) (▷) ^{d}Šar$_2$-nu-nunuz, F 23, 1 (LAK

11) (▷) ^{d}Šar$_2$-kad-ki (3101).

12) (▷) ^{d}Guru$_{12}$ $^{gu\text{-}ru_3}$-GAM (583).

13) (▷) ^{d}Šar$_2$-gaz (3084), KAV 49 I 15.

14) (▷) ^{d}Dug$_3$-ga (750).

15) (▷) ^{d}Šar$_2$-ur$_3$, TDT 4, 7128; *Var.* šar$_2$-ur$_4$.

16) (▷) ^{d}ŠAR$_2$-SAR, F 1, 17.

) (𒀀)𒄑𒌅 (𒀭) ^{il}(Ḫi)-iš-mi-ti-ik, (1448).

) 𒀀𒁀𒀀𒆠 (𒀭) ^{d}Šar$_2$-gi$_4$-a (3087).

) 𒀀𒁀𒂗𒁉𒈾 sar$_2$-ra-at Dil-bad^{ki} (3092).

) 𒀀𒁀𒂗𒄑𒌅 (𒀭) ^{d}Šar$_2$-ra-i-tum (3093), *Eb.* Tul. 10,10; 12 I 17 (šarrat šu-^{il}Sin-ki).

) 𒀀𒁀𒆠𒀀𒄑𒌅 (𒀭) ^{d}Šar$_2$-ra-a-ḫi-tum, *Schröd, Panth. von Uruk* (SB PrA 1916, S. 1188).

) 𒀀𒁀𒄑𒌅 (𒀭) ^{d}Šar$_2$-it-tum, KAV 50 I 9.

) 𒀀𒁀𒂍 (𒀭) ^{d}Šar$_2$-gal, *Br.* 8268; AO 5376 I 32.

) 𒀀 𒀭 ^{d}ŠAR$_2$ $^{ša_2\text{-}ar\text{-}min}$ŠAR$_2$ (3094; 3095).

) 𒀀𒅎𒂍 (𒀭) ^{d}Ḫi·Pi (1444).

) 𒀀𒀀𒁀𒌅 (𒀭) ^{d}Šar$_2$-šar$_2$-ra (3096).

) 𒀀𒄿𒁉𒌅 (𒀭) ^{d}Ḫi·Di-e-ri (1445).

) 𒀀𒌅 (𒀭) ^{il}Sarru (3090).

) 𒀀𒌅𒄩𒄩/𒀀 (𒀭) ^{d}Ḫi-ib-rag-gu/gi, KAV 42 I 35; 43 I 16.

) 𒀀 𒀭 ^{d}ŠAR$_2$ $^{ša_2\text{-}ar_2}$-kin (3088).

) 𒀀𒁀𒂍/𒄑 (𒀭) ^{d}Šar-šarbe/bi (3089).

) 𒀀𒌅𒂍 (𒀭) ^{d}Šar$_2$-ur$_4$ (3085), KAV 49 II 15.

) 𒀀𒌅𒂍 (𒀀) 𒀭 𒀀𒄩𒄩 (𒀭) ^{d}Šar$_2$-ur$_4$ u ^{d}Šar$_2$-gaz (3086).

) *cf.* šar$_2$: ^{d}An-šar$_2$; ^{d}An-na—gub$_3$-ba; ^{d}En—; ^{d}Ki—; ^{d}Ki—gal; ^{d}Me—gal; ^{d}Nun—; ^{d}Nin-ki—^{ša_2}-ra; ^{d}Nin—; ^{d}Pa-te-en—; ^{d}En/Nin-me—ra; ^{d}Ki——ra, *etc.*

716.

) 𒀀𒀭𒀀𒁀𒀀𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}'A-na-ab-sa-a (118).

) 𒀀𒀭𒀀𒌅𒀀 (*Var.* 𒀀𒀀) 𒀀𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}'A-a-ru-ba-a/i-ni-e (119).

717.

1) 𒀀𒀭𒀀𒄑𒌅 (𒀭) ^{d}Uḫ-bi-tum (168/1147).

2) 𒀀𒀭𒀀𒆗𒌅 ^{d}Uḫ-ḫa-zu (169).

3) ////𒀀𒀭𒀀 𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}...-uḫ-an (1146).

720.

1) 𒀀𒌅 𒀀 (𒀭) ^{d}Kam-ki (1676).

721.

1) 𒀀𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}Adad/MER$_2$ (1563), *cf.* 7 ^{d}IM, KAR 142 III 11-18.

2) 𒁀𒌅𒀀𒀭 (𒀭) $^{mu\text{-}kil}$IM (*cf.* 2173).

3) 𒀀𒀭 (𒀭), KAV 39 61.2; 42 II 8; 49 II 5; 51 6 24; 113,5; 148 83 f. 171,17; 179 III (23).

𒀭𒀀𒀭𒀀𒁀 57,4.

𒀭𒀀𒀭𒌅𒁀 180 III 13; 42 III 16.

𒀭𒀀𒀭𒌅𒁀 180 III 14; 42 III 17.

𒀭𒀀𒀭 78,7; 176,5-9.

𒀭𒀀𒀭𒀭𒀀𒀭 KAV 2 VI 21.

𒀭𒀀𒀭𒀭𒀀𒀭 26 *pass.* (23).

4) 𒀭𒀀𒀭 - 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 ^{d}IM - ^{d}A-ad-du (23), KAV 63 IV 32 f.

5) 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀀𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}Iš-lu-mir IM, VAT 11513 *Rev.* I 12.

6) 𒀀𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}IM-zu-an-na (1566) (= ^{d}Šu-zi-an-na) = ^{il}Gu-la, VAT 10220,18 (*Hom. Festschr.* 177); KAV 46,18.

7) 𒀀𒀭𒀭𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}IM-uru-la (2148).

8) 𒀀𒀭𒀭 𒀭/𒀭𒀭𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}IM-ir$_3$-tum$_3$/tu$_5$ (1569).

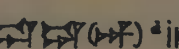
9) 𒀀𒀭𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}IM·KA (2155).

10) 𒀀𒀭𒀭 𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}IM$_3$-mu-ru, F 54,7.

11) 𒀀𒀭𒀭𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}IM-si-sa$_2$ (2152/1570).

12) 𒀀𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}IM$_3$-tab-azu-dugud^{bu}, F 18,1.

13) 𒀀𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 (𒀭) ^{d}IM$_3$-du-nun-šu-še-bur, F 20,3.

14)  ^{d}IM-du-du, BE 8 I 142,8.

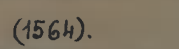
15) ^{d}IM-mar-tu (2151).

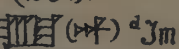
16) ^{d}IM-pa-e$_3$ (1571).

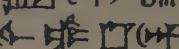
17) ^{d}MER$_2$-ra (2147).

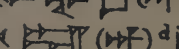
18) ^{d}IM-gal-edin-na, (1564).

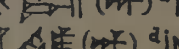
19) ^{d}Jm-mer, VAB I 208 *n.* 6.

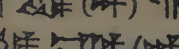
20)  ^{d}JM-bu-ub-KIL, F 60,8.

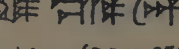
21)  ^{d}IM-kur-ra (2149), DT 46,21.

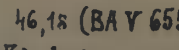
22)  ^{d}IM·UD·ḪAR, F 55,4.

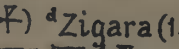
23)  ^{d}Jm-ḫur-sag (1567), DT 46,18 (BA V 655).

24)  ^{d}Ziqara (1373).

25)  ^{d}MER$_2$ $^{me\text{-}ir\text{-}me\text{-}ir}$-Mer$_2$, (2158), KAV 178,5.

26)  ^{d} a-ḫu-ud Aḫud, *Br.* 8503; 12243 (II R 47,22 *unleserlich*).

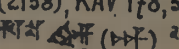
27) 

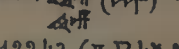


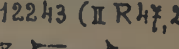
^{d} me-ir-me-ir MER$_2$·MER$_2$ (2157/2158).

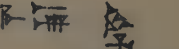
28) ^{d}IM-ab$_2$, F 81,8.

29) ^{d}IM-mi-ḫu, *Schn. Or.* 8,48

30)  ^{d}IM-mi-ḫu-ud-ud, *Schn. Or.* 8,47.

31)  ^{d}IM-nim-gir$_2$ (2154).

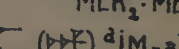
32)  ^{d}IM-dugud^{bu} (1565), F 58,12; SAK 134,14,16.

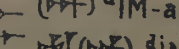
33)  ^{d}IM-me-ri-ia (1568).

34) ^{d}IM·MEŠ (2153).

35) ^{d}Im-ku-gar-ra, *Eb.* Tul 26,12.

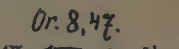
36) ^{d}IM·LU·LU, F 1,11.

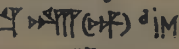
37)  ^{d}IM-gar-e-nu-šar$_2$ (3103).

38)  ^{d}Jm-.....ia$_2$ (1572).

39) *cf.* IM: ^{d}An—kur-ra-ne-in; ^{d}En-ki—du; ^{d}Li—; ^{d}A—; ^{d}Dumu-sal—; Umun—temen-na; ^{d}Nin ^{d}IM-gi$_6$; ^{d}Nin-gir-su ^{d}Dugud^{bu}.

722.

1)  ^{d}Kalam$_2$ (=^{il}Kalîtu), *s. Plan.*

2)  ^{d}Kalam$_2$-ḳu (416), *cf.* AOF 9,99a.

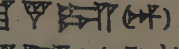
3) ^{d}Bir-bir-ra, *Eb.* TuL 160,16.

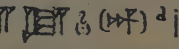
4) *cf.* ^{d}Za-gin$_3$-bir-bir.

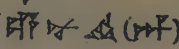
723.

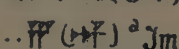
1) ^{d}MUR/ḪUR (1404), KAV 55,3; 63 II 44.

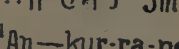
2) ^{d}ḪAR-be (1405) (=^{d}Enlil) (*Kass.*).

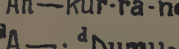
3) ...  ^{d}...ḪAR-ḫu, F 1,8.

4)  ^{d}Mur-nun, F 1,10.

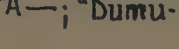
5)  ^{d}Ḫur-sag-kalam-ma-ki-i-tum, PSBA 1901 *May 6.*

6)  ^{d}ḪAR-ta-az-nu (1409).

7)  ^{d}ḪAR-ta-i-mu (1410).

8)  CT 24, 49 I 1/2.

^{d} ḫar Ḫar$_2$; ^{d} gu-ud Gud.

9)  ^{d}Ḫar-du-ni[-aš], ZA 31, 103,3; VAT 11513 *Rev.* I 3.

10) ^{d}ḪAR·iš (1407).

11) ^{d}ḪAR-mes, KAV 42 II 10.

12) ^{d}HAR-da-aš (1406).

13) ^{d}ḪAR·ki, RTC 8,3.

14) ^{d}ḪAR-me-lim (1408).

15) *cf.* ḪAR: ^{d}Giš—an-ki; ^{d}Ḫa—nim; ^{d}Jm—si; ^{d}La-ma—; ^{d}Muš—an-ki; ^{d}Nig$_2$-gu$_2$—an-na; ^{d}Nin—an-na; ^{d}Am-si—ra; ^{d}Ta—ra; ^{d}Gašan-ḫur-sag-ga; ^{d}Me/Mu-lu—sag; ^{d}Eš—ra, *etc.*

724.

1) ^{d}Ḫuš (1436).

2) ^{d}Ḫuš-ušum-du$_3$-a (1440)

3) (𒀭)𒄑𒌷𒄑𒌷𒀀 (𒀭) ^{d}Ḫuš-ušum-gal (1439).
4) (𒀭)𒄑𒌷𒄑𒌷𒀀 (𒀭) ^{d}Ḫuš-uru (1438).
5) (𒀭)𒄑𒌷𒄑𒌷𒀀 (𒀭) ^{d}Ḫuš-bi-šag$_5$ (1437).
6) (𒀭)𒄑𒌷𒄑𒌷𒀀 (𒀭) ^{d}Ḫuš-ki-a (1441) = ^{il}Nergal ša Nippuru^{ki}, KAR 142 III 29.
7) *cf.* huš: ^{d}An—a; ^{d}Aš-pap—; ^{d}Ušumgal—; ^{d}idim—; ^{d}Lu$_2$—a; ^{d}Lugal—ki-a; ^{d}Lugal-igi—am$_3$; ^{d}Me—; ^{d}Dim—.

736.

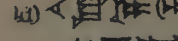
1) (𒀭)𒄑𒌷𒄑𒌷𒀀 (𒀭) ^{d}Kam(-ma)-ru-še-pa (*Göttin der Gesundheit, Heth.*) RHA 7,67.

733.

1) (𒀭)𒄑𒌷𒄑𒌷𒀀 (𒀭) ^{d}gi-in-gi-ra GINGIRA (= ^{il}Ištar), CT 19,19,29 *a*; ŠL 404, 2.

750.

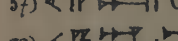
1) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun, KAV 51 *Vs.* 17; = ^{il}Šamaš (1031; 1165); = ^{d}Ištar (1029/30; 1166); = ^{il}Enlil (1028); = ^{il}Antum (1026); = ^{il}Enzu (1027/1164); = ^{il}Anum (1025); = ^{il}Adad (1024);
2) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-abzu (1173).
3) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-šen-kul-kul (1220).
4) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-mu-du-ru (1206).
5) Umun ^{d}Mu-ul-lil$_2$-la$_2$ (1208).
6) Umun ^{d}Jb-a-ra (1191).
7) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-ba$_{12}$-bil (1176).
8) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-ir$_3$-ra (1194).
9) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-šubur (1218).
10) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-tu (1037).
11) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-ti-bi-ir-si (1203)
12) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-mu-ta-am$_3$-nag (1141), *Th. Dg. Rit.* 46,35.
13) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-mu-ta-am$_3$-ku$_2$ (1140), *Th. Dg. Rit.* 46,35.
14) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-mu-zid$_2$-da (1207).
15) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-nam-ma (1209).
16) Umun-Nibru^{ki} (1212).
17) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-gu$_2$-si-sa$_2$ (1180).
18) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-gu$_2$-du$_8$-a^{ki} (1181).
19) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-si-gal (1214).
20) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-gur (1033), *vgl.* ^{d}Nergal, CT 35,6,63; BE 14 *n.* 131,11.
21) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-sa-maš (1216).
22) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-sa-a (1215).
23) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-ab-a (1167/1171).
24) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-banda (1177).
25) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-dim$_3$-me-ir-an-ki-a (1184).
26) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-bad$_3$-Tibira^{ki} (1176).
27) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-bi-lu-lu (1179).
28) (𒀭)(𒀭) ^{d}Umun-urugal-la (1188).
29) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-NINDA + gud (1213).
30) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-pa-e$_3$, IV R 23 *n.* 1; III R 57 *n.* 6, 66.
31) [𒀭] ^{d}[Umun-]u$_2$-a (1187).
32) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-lamma-a (1195).
33) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-e-pa$_5$ (1186).
34) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-amaš-kug-ga (1174).
35) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-e$_2$-mes-lam (1182).
36) (𒀭) ^{nap}Umun-ra-maš-ta (1050).
37) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-a$_2$-zu (1170)
38) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-a$_2$-gid$_2$-da (1169).
39) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-bar$_2$-gi-si (1178).
40) (𒀭) ^{d}Umun-ma-da (1204).

41) ^{d}Umun-šu-lum (1036).
42)  ^{d}Umun-kur-gar-ra (1198).
43) Umun-Larak^{ki} (1201).
44) ^{d}[Umun-kar]-nun-na, (1196)
45) ^{d}Umun-šag$_4$-ṣi-tum (1217)
46) Umun-iM-temen-na (1193).
47) ^{d}Umun-ḫur-sag-ga$_2$ (1189).
48) ^{d}Umun-umun (1032) (= ^{il}Adad).
49) Umun-gir$_3$ (1211).
50) ^{d}Umun-gir$_3$-ra (1210).
51) Umun-igi-ka-nag-ga$_2$-igi-kur-kur-ra (1219).
52) ^{d}Umun-Din-tir^{ki} (1185).
53) ^{d}Umun-ki (1199).
54) ^{d}Umun-ki-sa$_2$-a (1200)
55) ^{d}Umun-me^{d}Ni·RA$^{\text{ḫ}}_{\text{ú}}$ (1034).
56) ^{d}Umun-me-ir-si (1205).
57) ^{d}Umun-a-zu (1168).
58) ^{d}Umun-a-ab-ba (1167).
59) ^{d}Umun-id$_2$-da (1192).
60) ^{d}Umun-lu-a (1202).

750.[b]

1) ^{d}Buzur$_3$, VR 43, 29 (380).

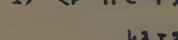
754.

1)  ^{d}Si$^{\text{ḫ}}_{\text{ú}}$ si-$^{\text{sul}}$-ḫul-du-ul-lu, KAV 64 I 20.

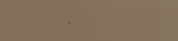
756.

1) ^{d}U-gur (= Nergal) (2332/1095), KAV 43 I 30; 63 I *pass.*; 154, 8; 165, 1 *ff.*; 218, A II 8; 10, B I 12 - 186, 69.
2) ^{d}Nergal; *cf.* ? ^{d}Nergal^{meš}; = ^{d}Ba-ra; = ^{d}Mes-lam-ta-e$_3$-a; = ^{d}Ḫuš-ki-a; = ^{d}Ud-bu-bu-ul; ^{d}J-sar-pad$_3$-da; = ^{d}Bi-bi; = ^{d}Lu$_2$-ḫu KAR 142, III 27-34.
3) = ^{il}Nergal-bullit-[anni] *Arch. Orient.* XVII 210, Z. 8

757.

1) es$_4$-dar, *Schn. Or.* 8, 50.
2) ^{d}Eš-dar (1617) (= ^{il}Jštar), ŠL 118, 3.
3) ^{d}Geš$_4$-dar, KAV 78, 10; 218 A I 47; B I
4) ^{il}Jštar e-la-ma-ti, KAV 218, A II 19 (1617).
5) ^{il}Jštar-kakkabi (1617, 8), KAV 78, 22.
6) ^{il}Jštar ša [uru]-bar-ra-zi (*cf.* 1617), KAV 72 8 14.
7)  ^{il}Jštar [ša] ^{alu}ri-mu-še (*cf.* 1617), KAV 72, 11.
8) ^{il}Jštar [ša] ^{alu}Ni-nu-a (*cf.* 1617), KAV 72, 8 10; 78, 34.
9) ^{il}Jštar š[a e$_2$]-gal (*cf.* 1617), KAV 72, 613.
10) ^{il}Jštar-meš, KAV 218 A I 20.

759.

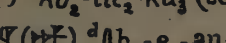
1) ^{d}ab-ka-aš Ab$_2$-[kaš]$^{\text{ḫ}}_{\text{ú}}$ (148
2) ^{d}Ab$_2$-gir$_2$, F 9, 8.
3) ^{d}Ab$_2$-na-ar-bu (149), ZA 31, 102, 28 (KAV 51, 28).
4)  ^{d}Ab$_2$-u$_2$ $^{\text{-mu-un-}}$ du$_3$-du$_3$, KAV 192 I 9.
5) ^{d}Ab$_2$-u$_2$ $^{\text{nu (statt kul)}}$ $^{\text{-mu-un-}}$ du-du, KAV 179 I 10.
6) ^{d}Ab$_2$-u$_2$ ki ^{d}Nannar-ki-ag$_2$, KAV 172 I 8.
7) ^{d}Ab$_2$-u$_2$-ki ^{d}Nannar-e-di-nu, KAV 179 II 9.

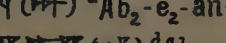
8) (▷▷▽) $^{d}Ab_2$-lil$_2$-ku$_3$ (2015).

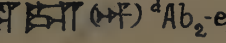
9) (▷▷▽) $^{d}Ab_2$-e$_2$-an-na (146).

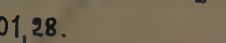
10) (▷▷▽) $^{d}Ab_2$-e$_2$-tur$_3$-ra, *Th. Ilg. Rit.* 101,28.

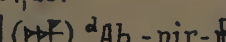
11) (▷▷▽) $^{d}Ab_2$-nir-[a].

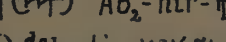
12)  (▷▷▽) $^{d}Ab_2$-tir, KAV 51,6.

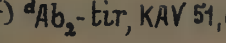
13)  (▷▷▽) $^{d}Ab_2$ $^{\acute{e}}$-šag$_4$, F1,9.

14)  (▷▷▽) $^{d}Ab_2$-šag$_4$-guru$_2$-na, KAV 64 IV 10.

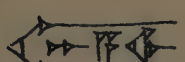
15)  (▷▷▽) $^{d}Ab_2$-igi-a-DU, F1,18.

16)  (▷▷▽) $^{d}Ab_2$-kug-ga (145).

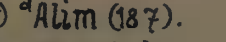
17)  (▷▷▽) $^{d}Ab_2$-me, CT 24,47 I 7.

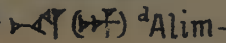
18)  (▷▷▽) $^{d}Ab_2$-LU-LU, ZA 31,102,7; KAV 51,7.

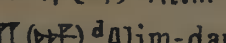
19) *cf.* ab$_2$: ^{d}Ama — zi-kur-ra; ^{d}Gul — šag$_4$-ga; ^{d}Umun — dubur; ^{d}Lugal — dubur; ^{d}Nin — sag.

760. 

1) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Alim (187).

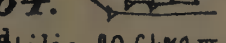
2)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Alim-nun-na (189).

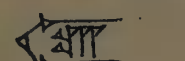
3)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Alim-dara, KAV 172 *Rs.* 4.

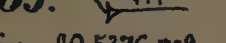
4)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Alim-ban$_3$-da (188).

5) *cf.* alim: ^{d}Gal$_2$ — ma; ^{d}Asar — (-nun-na).

764.

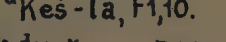
1)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lilis, AO 6479 III 17 (*Th. Ilg. Rit.*).

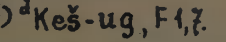
765. 

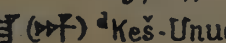
1)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Kir$_2$, AO 5376 IV 9.

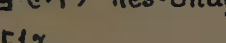
766.

1) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Keš-la, F1,10.

2)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Keš-ug, F1,7.

3)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Keš-Unug^{ki}; *cf.* ^{d}Ninni-Kiš^{ki}, F1,7.

4)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Keš-Unug^{ki}-ud^{hu}, F3,1.

5)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Keš $^{\acute{e}}$-ki-šir $^{\acute{e}}$, F54,4.

770.

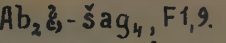
1) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gi$_6$ (595) = a-ta-lu-u, III R 58 *n.* 8,3.

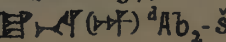
2) (▷▷▽/▷▷▽) $^{d/mul}$Gi$_6$, F55,12; 56,10, *s. Plan.*

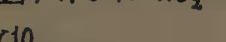
3) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi (2219).

4) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-nu-an-na (2229).

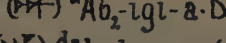
5) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-nu-am-mu-u$_2$ $^{\acute{e}}$, KAV 173,19.

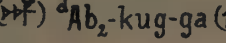
6)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-nu-u$_2$-an-ni (*cf.* 2229), AKF I 28; JRAS 1929, 26.

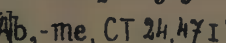
7)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-nu(-u$_2$)-ul-la, CT 25,29,15; 30,23.

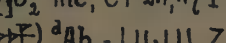
8)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-mu-kar-mu-[li$_3$]-me, KAV 173,19.

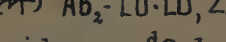
9) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-nu-ul.... (2230).

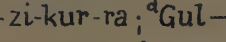
10)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}[Mi]-nu-u$_3$-li; *cf.* ^{d}Me-nu-i-li, KAV 173,20.

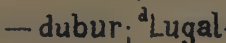
11)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-bad (2235).

12)  (▷▷▽) ^{il}Mi-na-a iš-ti be-li$_3$ (2228).

13)  (▷▷▽) ^{il}Mi-na-a i-kul be-li$_3$ (2227).

14)  mi-ri-zi-ir (2233).

15)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-tur$_3$, F1,8.

16)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-sa [kisal] $^{\acute{e}}$, (2232).

17) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-du-am-nu-ge$_2$ (2220).

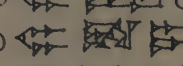
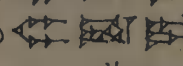
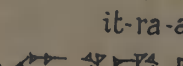
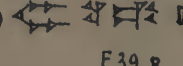
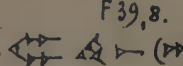
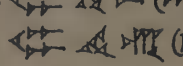
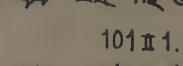
18) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-il-ma (2226).

19) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-uš-dug$_3$ (2222), KAV 47, 11; 62,12; 65 II 11 - $^{\acute{e}}$ 63, II 18.

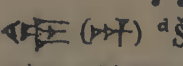
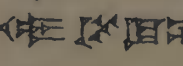
20) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-(kisal-si) $^{\acute{e}}$, F5,4.

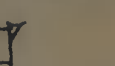
21) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-e-da-mar-za (2221).

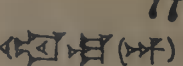
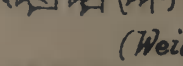
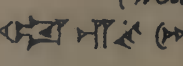
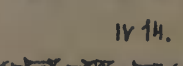
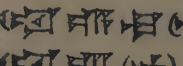
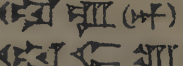
22) ^{il}Mi-il$_2$-ki-li/lu/lim/lum (2225) (= Milik ili).

23) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-sar, iB 180 (*Or.* 21,28).
24) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-id-ra (2238).
25) (▷▷▽) ^{nap}Mi-it-ra-aš-ši-il$_2$ (2239).
26)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}MI·UD·GUD·GUD-x, F39,8.
27)  (▷▷▽) ^{il}Mi-šar$_2$-rum (2234).
28)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-šar$_2$-ri (2234), *Th.Ilg.Kt.* 101 II 1.
29)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-nim-zi-ir (2231).
30)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-ki-it (2224).
31)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-ḫa (2223).
32)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Mi-gar-ru (2234), KAV 42 I 24; 34; 43,I 15.
33) *cf.* mi: ^{d}Lugal-igi——a; ^{d}E-ta—tum; ^{d}El-la-mi-e; ^{d}Zi—in-gi; ^{d}Ma—; ^{d}Ku—si; ^{d}Kun-zi-ba—; ^{d}Ma—a/e, *etc.*

771.

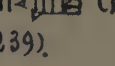
1)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Šakan (3079).
2)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Šakan-sabar (3080).

772. 

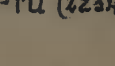
1)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gul-la, *Astrol. B. Nd.m.Siv. (Weidner, Handb.).*
2)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gul-zi[/-si$_2$ in K.] AO 5376 IV 14.
3)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gul-kal-la, KAV 145,13.
4)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gul-mes (578).
5)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gul-ab$_2$-šag$_4$-ga (576).
6)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Gul-gul (577).
7) *cf.* ^{d}Ki-gul-la; ^{d}Nin-dim-gul-dellu.

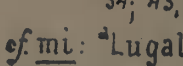
774.

1) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nad$_3$-..... (2298/2289).
2) .... (▷▷▽) ^{nap}Nad$_3$-...., F1,4.
3) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nad$_3$-gal, AO 5376 I 44.
4) *cf.* ^{d}En-ga-nad$_3$; ^{d}Sa-ma-nad$_3$.

777. 

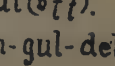
1) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nim-gir$_2$, KAV 64 v 9.
2) (▷▷▽) ^{d}nim-gir$_2$-gir$_2$-ri Nimgirgir (2399).
3) ^{d}nim-gi-ig-ri ^{d}[R]-^{d}Id-d[a], (2349).
4) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Nim-nim, KAV 64 v 8.
5) *cf.* nim: ^{d}Giš—dug$_3$; ^{d}E—dug$_3$; ^{d}Ḫa-ḫar—; ^{d}Menu-an—; ^{d}Gibil—gir$_2$; ^{d}Mer—gir$_2$; ^{d}Ug—ma^{ki}; ^{d}Za-gin$_3$—ma; ^{d}Ti-ba—ma.

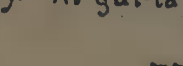
778. 

1)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}Tum$_3$-ma, F1,8.
2) *cf.* tum$_3$: ^{d}Abzu—lagab; ^{il}Aḫ-bi—; ^{d}Ga$_2$—dug$_3$, *etc.*

780.

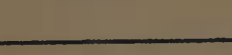
1) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lama-ka-ka (*Var.* -ga-ga), AO 5376 IV 1.
2) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lam-mu, *s. Plan.*
3) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lam-sag-gin$_3$+za, F1,8.
4) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lam-ab-x-ne-zag, F55,10.
5) (▷▷▽) $^{lam-ga}$Lamga (=^{il}Sin)=^{il}Ištar (1823), KAV 63 III 37 ff.
6) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Lam$_{(3)}$-mar^{ki} (1822).
7) *cf.* lam: ^{d}A—ga; ^{d}Ba-a—; ^{d}Umun-e$_2$-mes—; ^{d}Ju-ku—; ^{d}Me—mi; ^{d}Mes—ta-e$_3$-a; ^{d}Ninni—; ^{nap}Ši-ḫu—.

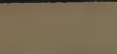
782. 

1)  (▷▷▽) ^{d}AMAR (233).
2) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Amar-zu (239).
3) (▷▷▽) ^{d}Amar-an-na (233).
4) (▷▷▽) ^{d}AMAR ^{d}En-zu (^{d}Bur$_3$-Sin),

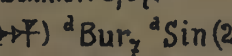
(235), *Schn.Or.* 8,67.

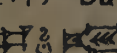
5) ^{d}Bur$_7$ ^{d}Sin (2986).

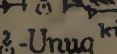
6)  ^{d}Amar-ban$_3$-da-AB$_2$-Unug^{ki}, F1,8.

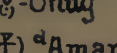
7)  ^{d}Amar-du-.... (234).

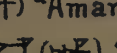
8) ^{d}Amar-par$_3$-bil, F63,1.

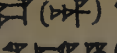
9)  ^{d}Amar-ra-ḫe$_2$-e$_3$- (241), KAV 63 I 15; 65 I 16 *f.*

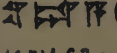
10)  ^{d}Amar-ra-e$_3$-a (241).

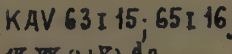
11)  ^{d}Amar-ra-a-zu (240), KAV 63 I 16; 65 I 18; *cf.* ^{d}Ama-a-ra-zu.

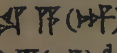
12)  ^{d}AMAR·UD (= Marduk) (2078), KAV 42, III 9; 43 II 24; 47,5; 61,2-4; 62,6; 63 II 11 *f.*; 65, II 5; 154,5; 180, III 5; 218, B II 32 – 134, IV 11; – 78, 23; AO 5376 III 7.

13)  ^{d}Amar-tir, F63,5.

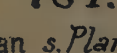
14)  ^{d}Amar·ZALAG$_2$ (*ältere Form für*) (237).

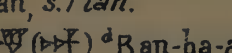
15)  ^{d}Amar-MI (-a/za ?), F4, 2; 5,4; *Jestin* 629 III 2.

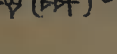
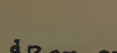
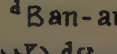
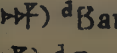
16)  ^{d}Amar$_2$-dun-kud·KIL, F55,7.

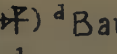
17)  ^{d}Amar-šuba (238), *Poeb.* HGT 154,6.

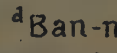
784.

1)  ^{d}Ban, *s. Plan.*

2)  ^{d}Ban-ba-an-sur, CT 26,45, 22 *ff.*

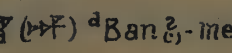
3)  ^{d}Ban-an (2971).
 ^{d}Ban-an-na.
 ^{d}Ban-a-ni.
 ^{d}Ban-nu.

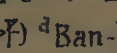
4)  ^{d}Ban$_2$-mer, F1,13.

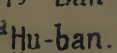
5)  ^{d}Ban-kug-lal, F1,10.

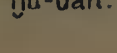
6) *cf.* ^{d}Al-ban; ^{d}Ḫu-ban.

785.

1)  muš-da = ^{d}DIM$_2$ = ^{il}Ea ša idinni (2218).

2)  ^{d}Dim$_2$-dumu (= ^{d}Dumu-dumu) (821).

3)  ^{d}DIM$_2$·SAR (823), V R 43, 33c.

4)  ^{d}Dim$_2$-dim$_2$-ma (604).

5) ^{d}Dim$_2$-dim$_2$-gal-lum (822).

6) *cf.* dim$_2$: ^{d}Dara——; ^{d}Nig$_2$-zi-gal$_2$——ma/me; ^{d}A—ma-na-giš; ^{d}Gašan-ma—; ^{d}Dara—; ^{d}En-šal^{di-im}—; ^{d}Me—šag$_5$; ^{d}Na/Nu—mud; ^{d}[Nin]$^{di-im}$—; ^{d}Nin-me—an-na; *etc.*

786.

1) ^{d}Ul-li-gar-ra, KAR 4 ‰ 11.

2) ^{d}Ul-maš (1151), *cf.* ^{d}Ul-ma-aš.

3) ^{d}Ul-maš-ši-tum (1152); *cf.* ^{d}Ul-ma-ši-tum.

4) ^{d}Ul-si-ga (= ^{il}Jš-tar) (1153).

5) ^{d}Ul-ma-aš, *Schn.Or.* 8,46.

6) ^{d}Ul-ma-si-tum, *Schn. Or.* 8,46.

7) ^{d}Ul-ma-ši-tum, *Legr. R. d'Ur* 273,12; *Schn.Or.* 8,46.

8) ^{d}Ul-sig$_7$-ga (1154).

9) ^{d}Du$_7$-šar$_2$-ra (1155), *cf. den Gott von Petrae* אדוראדו, Δουσαρης, ZA 30,284-7.

10) ^{d}Ul-lu(-ia), ZA 39,28,1,7; 30,4,10 *f.*

11) ^{d}Ul-.....(1156).

12) .... ^{d}....-UL (739).

13) *cf.* ul: ^{d}En-bu—; ^{d}En—; ^{d}En/Nin-uru—la; ^{d}U$_3$-bu-bu—; ^{d}Bar$_2$—li-gar-ra; ^{d}Uru—la; ^{d}Nin—(-e-ne), *etc.*

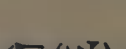
787.

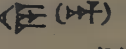
1) dŠita (3225).

789.

1) dGIR$_3$/ŠAKAN/SUMUKAN (1080), *Th.Dg. Rit.* 65,40; AO 5376 IV 45; *Eb.* Tul. 26 *ff.*; *Schn. Or.* 8,37; KAV 42 I 25, III 36; 44,11.

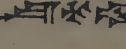
2) su-mu-ug-ga GIR$_3$ (1081/2861,2).

3)  dGIR$_3$-... (621), AO 5376 IX 24.

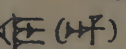
4)  dGIR$_3$-bal-u$_2$ (618).

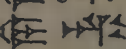
5) dGIR$_3$-SU-ban$_3$-da, F 1,18.

6) dGIR$_3$-SU-DU, F 18,8; 19,6.

7)  dGIR$_3$-an, *Contenau* 1.

8) dGIR$_3$-an-na-ge$_2$ (617).

9)  dGIR$_3$-maḫ, *Schn.Or.* 8,37.

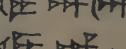
10)  dŠakan$_2$ (gan$_2$) (616); *cf* dSag-gan$_2$; dŠakan.

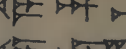
11) dGIR$_3$-tur, F 1,7.

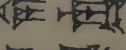
12) dNe$_3$-iri$_2$-gal (2332/29); (*cf.* OLZ 1917,17; AKF II 17,3); *Schn.Or.* 8,37; AO 5376 IX 33.

13) dGIR$_3$-ama-a-ni-lib$_2$-gan$_2$ (619).

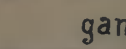
14) dGIR$_3$-gazi-am$_3$ (620), CT 26, 46, 10.

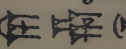
15)  dGir$_3$-kalam-ma, AO 5376 IX 17.

16)  dGIR$_3$-KAL, F 1,7.

17)  dGIR$_3$-KAL-ka, F 1,7.

18) dGIR$_3$-e$_2$-an-na, KAV 64 III 11.

19)  dGIR$_3$-ra (615).

20)  dGIR$_3$-ra-gal (?2332), KAV 65 II 21.

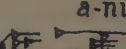
21) dGIR$_3$-da, *Schn.Or.* 8,37.

22) dGIR$_3$·SIR$_2$ (622).

23) [ ] d[GIR$_3$]·GIR$_3$ (1085).

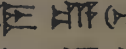
24) dGIR$_3$-ki-gi$_6$, F 60,1.

25) dGIR$_3$·KI-a, AO 5376 IV 36.

26)  dGIR$_3$-meš, (*cf.* 615), KAV 43 I 26.

27) *cf.* gir$_3$: dGašan — da; dGiš —; dDa —; dNin — (banda); dNin — da; dNin — mal; dLugal — ra.

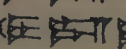
791.

1)  dDugud^{ḫu} (755).

2) dDugud-lal (756).

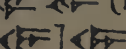
3) *cf.* dugud: dŠu-ni —; dIM — ^{ḫu}.

792.

1)  $^{d/mul}$Gig, ŠL 466,10 *f.*; *s. Plan.*

2) *cf.* gig: dA-mal — dug$_4$-ga; dNin-erin — ḫul.

796.

1)  dNigin$_3$-gar (2395).

2) *cf.* dGašan/Nin-nigin$_3$-mar-ra; dNin-pap-nigin$_3$-gar-ra; dNin-nigin$_3$ F.

798.

1) dIGI (3195).

2) dJgi dJm-dugud^{ḫu}, KAV 64 Rs. IV 21.

3) dJgi-KA-gu (3204), K 5413 A 10

4) dJgi-la-ba-ad (3206), AO 537 r 45; CT 24, 33, 21.

5) dŠi-la-bad$_3$ (3206/7), *Th.Dg.Rit.* 114,12; 116 *n.*6.

6) dJgi-na-ab-du$_7$ (1530).

7) dJgi-na-ne-..., F 55,9.

8) dJgi-na-ma-ra-te (3212).

9) dJgi-bar-ru (1510).

10) dJgi-bar-lu$_2$-ti, *Th.Dg.*

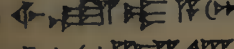
Rit. 114,12 ; AO 5376 v 46.

11) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-li-i-a (3208).

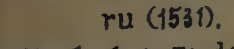
12) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-nu-dara-ru-ru (1531).

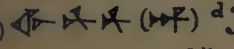
13) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-pap-pap, F 26,1; 65.

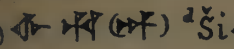
14) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Ši-pak (1526 ; 3200/3215) *(Kass)* = ^{d}Marduk.

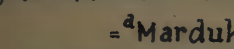
15)  (Ⓓ) ^{nap}Jgi-ḫu-lam (3201).

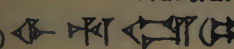
16) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-gal$_2$-mi/me (= ^{d}Ši-ig-mi) (3196).

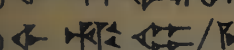
17)  ^{nap}Ši-mud / Jgi-mud (3210).

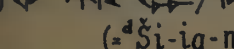
18)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-zi-bar-ra (1524), *Schn. Or.* 8,47.

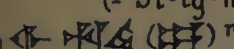
19)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-zi-si$_4$-si$_4$, AO 5376 IX 12.

20)  ^{nap}Jgi-dara-ru-ru (1515).

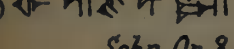
21)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-nun-bi-KU, *Schn. Or.* 8,47.

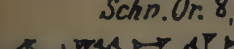
22)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-gun$_3$-gun$_3$-ni, KAV 69,7 ; AO 5376 IX 12.

23)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-kab (1527).

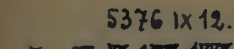
24)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Ši(-i)-ḫu/pak (3215).

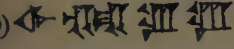
25) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi$^{i-gi-šu-ba-KU}$-SUBA (1534).

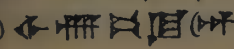
26)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Ši-i-šar-rat (3216).

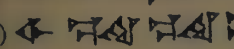
27)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Ši(-i)-ma-li-ia (3209).

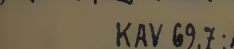
28) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-ḫe$_2$-gal$_2$ (1525/1), AO 5376 III 4.

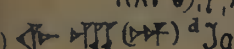
29)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Ši-ta-aš-ka-šu-nu (3217).

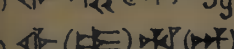
30)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Ši-ta-gam (3218).

31)  (Ⓓ) ^{il}Ši-ta-me pî-šu-nu (3217).

32)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Palil (1516/3198), KAV 48 II 12 ; *cf.* ^{giš}gigir-igi-gin-na, TDT 4,7126 ; MVAG 1898,6,20 *Rs.* 19 ; AFO III 16 *n.* 2.

33)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Palil-an-na (1517).

34)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Palil-dingir-e-ne (1518).

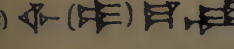
35)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Ši-du-ri (3199) (= ^{il}Jš-tar) KAV 173,16 *(Var.* ^{d}Ṣi-du-ri).

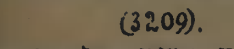
36) (Ⓓ) ^{d}PALIL...(1519 ; *cf.* 3199).

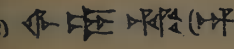
37) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Ši-IB$_2$ (3219).

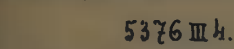
38) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-bi (2892 *d*)

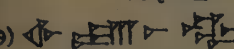
39) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-bi-gub$_2$-me (1511), KAV 173,18.

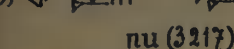
40)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Palil-tug$_2$-nam-ti-la (1512).

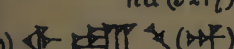
41)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Palil-tug$_2$-silim-ma (1513).

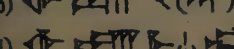
42)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Ši-ni-bur (3213).

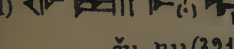
43)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-ama-šu$_3$ (1509).

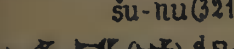
44)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-giš, *Scheil, Délég.* 27,152,2.

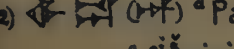
45)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-pa, *Scheil, Délég.* 27,152,3.

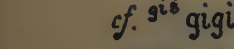
46)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}IGI·PA·SA (3214).

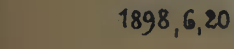
47)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-ra-bar-ra (1533).

48)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Ši-šar-ra-a[t], AO 5376 VIII 17.

49)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-zag (1523).

50)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}IGI-da-da (3197/1514).

51)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}LIM-ma-na (? ^{d}Jgi-ma-na) (2022), TDT 2,195.

52)  (Ⓓ) ^{d}LIM-ma-KU (? šu$_3$), *Schn. Or.* 8,47 (1529) ; TDT 2,3523 *Rs.*

53) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-sig$_7$-sig$_7$ (1532), KAV 69,7.

54) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Ganṣir (= ^{d}Jr-ni-na) (1528).

55) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-muš-ušumgal, KAV 64 *Rs.* IV 23.

56) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-muš-ḫuš, KAV 64 *Rs.* IV 22.

57) (Ⓓ) ^{d}IGI-ud-išib-ka-ra-bu (1522)

58) ^{nap}Jgi-DUG$_3$-ga (3202).

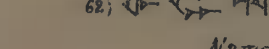
59) (Ⓓ) ^{d}Jgi-dug$_3$-ga (1520)

60) ^{d}IGI$_{3}$-uḫ-ḫa-aš$_{2}$ (3203).

61) igi ^{d}Im-dugud^{ḫu} (1565), KAV 64 IV 21.

62) ^{d}Ši-mi-ig/gi (*ḫurrit. Name des Šamaš*) VAT 7449, 8 (KBo 1, 36; RA 36, 8).

63) ^{d}Ši-mi-ig-KU$_{3}$, VAT 7449, 8; *cf.* ^{d}Ša-ma-ag, ^{d}Šu-mu-ug; ^{d}Ši-mi-ig; KBo 1, 36.

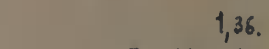
64)  ^{d}Ši-mi-i-gi-ni-e-ti-la-am$_{3}$ (3211).

65) ^{d}Ši-mi-ṭan = ^{d}Usan$_{2}$ CT 25, 31, 21.

66) ^{d}ŠI·UL$_{3}$-man$_{3}$ (3205).

67) ^{d}IGI·IGI·UR (?ḫul)·KAL, F 1, 2.

68) ^{d}Ši-me-ki/gi (*ḫurr.*) *Sonnengott.* RHA 7, 59 (*Var.* ^{d}Zimeki, ^{d}Šimigi, ^{d}Ši-mi-ig).

69)  ^{d}IGI·KU (?DIB), KAV 173, 11; *der Paralleltext* 48, 7 *hat* .

70) ^{d}Igi-nagar-ki, F 60, 2.

71) *cf.* igi: ^{d}Dub—; ^{d}Lugal—di; ^{d}Lugal—du-an-na; ^{d}Lugal—uku; ^{d}Lugal—ḫur^{ḫu}-ra; ^{d}Lugal—ḫuš-am$_{3}$; ^{d}Lugal—mi-mi-a; ^{d}Nina—gal$_{2}$; ^{d}Pa—du; ^{d}Lugal—ra-maḫ-di.

799.

1) ^{d}Pa$_{3}$/Pa-zu-zu, MAOG XIV II 15 *ff.*; RA 18, 130.

2) ^{d}Pad$_{3}$-da (2968).

3) *cf.* ^{d}Lugal-an-ni-pad$_{3}$-da; ^{d}Nina-šag$_{4}$-pad$_{3}$-da; ^{d}En-ki-pa$_{3}$.

800.

1) ^{d}Ar-ka-a-a-i-tu (277).

2) ^{nap}Ar-ḫu (276).

3) ^{d}Ar-ṣi-be-di-ni-e (280).

4) ^{d}Ar-ni-i-e (279).

5) ^{d}Ar-ma, *Mondgott (Ḫitt.)*, RHA 7, 80.

6) ^{d}Ar-ma-da, ZA 34, 168 *f.*; WO (1949), 268.

7) ^{d}Ar-$^{\prime}$-a (274).

8) ^{d}Ar-man-nu (278), *Eb.* TuL 12 I 8.

9) ^{d}Ar-di-i-e (275).

10) ^{d}Ar-ṭu-$^{\prime}$-ra-ir-u$_{8}$-e (281).

11) ^{d}Ar-ṭu-$^{\prime}$-ar-ir-u$_{8}$-e (281).

12) *cf.* ^{d}Za-ar-mu; ^{d}Zi-mal-ar-si; ^{d}Ka-ar-sa; ^{d}La-ar-ru; ^{d}Na-kid$_{3}$-ar-si.

801.

1) ^{d}Iskim-ti (1584), KAV 172 II 7.

804.

1) ^{d}Sig$_{5}$ (3220).

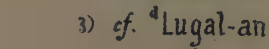
805.

1) ^{d}Igi-dib. (*Der Paralleltext* 173, 11:) KAV 48, 73; F 1, 12.

2) ^{d}U$_{8}$-[ḫal]$_{3}$-lu (1066).

3) ^{d}U$_{3}$-Li^{mu}-ša$_{4}^{ša_{2}}$ (1067).

4) ^{d}U$_{3}$-li-tu$_{2}$ (1068).

5)  ^{d}U$_{3}$-mu-un-ḫuš-[ki-a], CT 24, 26, 136; *cf.* Lugal-ḫuš-ki-a. (1190)

6) ^{d}U$_{3}$-mu-un-dar-a,

Langd. Par. Rs. 3,35/47.

) (DIŠ) $^{d}U_3$-ma-ni-sa_2-sa_2 (1069).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}U_3$-bu-bu-ul (1064), AO 5376 IX 39.

) (DIŠ) $^{d}U_3$-e_3-maḫ-lu (1065).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}U_3$-dug_3 F 1,12.

) (DIŠ) $^{d}U_3$-igi, F 1,9.

) (DIŠ) $^{d}U_3$-ku (1070).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}U_3$-ku-gal-an-na (218).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}U_3$-a-nun-na (1063) (= (DIŠ) (- (DIŠ))) VR 30,41a.

) *cf.* ^{d}Nin-u_3-ki-$šar_2$-ra; ^{d}Lugal-kalam-ma-u_3-tu-ud.

806.

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ḫul (1427), *cf.* ^{d}Uku-uš.

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ḫul-... (1428)

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ḫul-nu-... (1429).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ḫul-ni-šag$_5$ (1430).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ḫul-meš, *King, Mag.*

) *cf.* ^{d}A-la_2-ḫul; ^{d}Gidim-ḫul; dingir-ḫul; Maškim-ḫul; ^{d}Mul-la_2-ḫul.

807.

) (DIŠ) ^{d}SILIM (2924).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}Sa_2$-kud; *cf.* ^{d}Sag-kud; KAR 142 I 24; 47,15; 49 II 14; 65 II 13.

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-kur_5-ra (808), *cf.* (DIŠ) *Del. SGL.* 134.

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-kur_5-an-ki (809).

) (DIŠ) ^{d} di-ku Di-ku_4-um (804)

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-ku_4-maḫ (811).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-ku_4-si-sa_2 (812).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-ku_4-gal (810).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-ku_4-meš (*cf.* 808), KAV 42 I 23; 78,8; 42 I 43.

) (DIŠ) $^{d}SA_2$-tu, KAV 72 *a* 13.

) (DIŠ) $^{d}SA_2$-mu-un-KA (2926).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}SA_2$-mu-un-NI (2927).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}SA_2$-maš / ? bar (2804).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-gi-ru-u (802).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-ri-tum (807).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}SA_2$-ri-id (1454).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di ^{gu}-ru-uš-ti $_2$[ ] ? (813).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-ni-tu/tum/te, KAV 72,619; 42 II 20; MDOG 54,24; 78,12.

) (DIŠ) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di(-e)-du-a-i-ni-e (803).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}Sa_2^{sa}$-kalam-mu (2805).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}SA_2$-ma-nu, KAV 78,25; 72 I 7.

) (DIŠ) $^{d}SA_2$-ma-nu-ḫa (2925).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}SA_2$-Ḫi-i (1453).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-Di, *Barton, Misc. B. Inscr.* 1 XII 13.

) (DIŠ) .... ^{d} di-eš .... (801).

) (DIŠ) $^{d}Sa_2$-nimin $^{3}_{C}$, CT 24,27,15.

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-me-tum (805), *cf.* MAOG 14 II 41 *ff.*

) (DIŠ) $^{d}Sa_2^{sa-ak}$-kin (2806).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Di-meš (806)

) *cf.* di-ku_4: ^{d}A—ušum; ^{d}A—maḫ; ^{d}A—$šug_3$-ga; ^{d}A—$šug_3$-gal; ^{d}A—$šug_3$-maḫ; ^{d}A-dir—.

) *cf.* di/SA_2: *pass.* ^{d}A—e-šu; ^{d}A—ušum; ^{d}U-tu-di-muš; *cf.* si-sa_2 *pass.* ^{d}Maḫ—gal; ^{d}Zi-ba-an—; ^{d}Ḫi—e-ri; ^{d}Na-ru-di; ^{d}Na-ḫu-un-di.

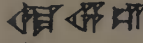
809.

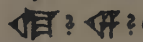
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Dul (757).

2) ^{d}Dul-du-e, *Schn. Or.* 8,42.

3) ^{d}Dul-kur-gal, KAV 177,4.

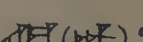
4) ^{d}Dul-kug-ga (758).

5)  ^{d}Du$_6$-ku$_3$, AO 17662 *Obv.* 19.

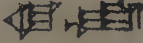
6)  ^{d}Dul-ḫa-la-ab (759).

7) *cf.* dul: ^{d}Gim$_2$—kug-ga; ^{d}Dumu—ku$_3$; ^{d}En—kug-ga; ^{d}En-dul-ku$_3$-ta-e-ne; ^{d}Jb—kug-ga; ^{d}Nin—kug-ga.

812.

1)  ^{d}Ki(?an-ki) (1733).

2) ^{d}Ki-li-li (1754), *cf.* OLZ 1928, 1*ff*.

3)  ^{na_4}Ki-li-tum$_2$, F56,3.

4) ^{d}Ki-[illegible] (1735).

5) ^{d}Ki-ti-tum (1767)

6) ^{d}Ki-nu-ni (1756).

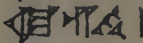
7) ^{d}Ki-maš, KA 72 *a* 18.

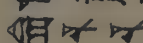
8) ^{d}Ki-gi-ir (1739), KAV 64 iv 7.

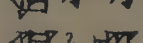
9) ^{d}Ki-nu-nu (*in* PN, *cf.* BE xiv).

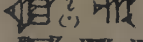
10) ^{d}Ki-ri-ru (1759).

11) ^{d}Ki-ri-ri-ša (1760).

12)  ^{d}Ki-ri-iš-ša (1761).

13)  ^{d}Ki-ri-ir (1758).

14)  ^{d}Ki-sur-ra (1757).

15)  ^{d}Ki-dur, F1,17.

16) ^{na_4}Ki-in-da-kar-bu (1747).

17) ^{d}Ki-DU-DU, KAV 78,29.

18) ^{d}Ki-iš-kur (1749), *Eb.* TuL 12 i 33 (ša Kir-bi-ti^{ki}).

19) ^{d}Ki-bi-[illegible]-tum (1736).

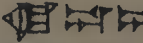
20) ^{d}Ki-du$_3$-al-[illegible], F1,14.

21) ^{d}Ki-ir-ba-an, MES (= ^{il}Nergal), ŠL 317, 3c.

22) ^{d}Ki-ir-sa-ma-aš (1748).

23) ^{d}Ki-UR$_3$ (1744).

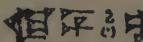
24) ^{d} ki-id KID$_2$ (1768).

25)  ^{d}Ki-it-tum (= ^{d}Zi) (1750) = , RA 31, 84 *n.* 3.

26) ^{d}Ki-ma-ad[illegible], *Tabl. d. Jroh.* 5520.

27) ^{d}Ki-šu-tag-ga-nu-tug (1766).

28) ^{d}Ki-šag$_5$ (1762), KAV 62,4; G5 II 3, 145,10; 63 II 10.

29)  ^{d}Ki-gam, KAV 64 v 3.

30) ^{d}Ki-kur-ta-e$_3$, *Jestin* 629 *Rs.* 1,6.

31) ^{d}Ki-šar$_2$ (1763), KAR 142 iv 12 (= ^{il}Ni-du$_8$-gal ^{d}Nin-ki-gal).

32) ^{d}Ki-šar$_2$-gal (1764).

33) ^{d}Ki-šar$_2$-šar$_2$-ra (1765).

34) ^{d}Ki-ab$_2$-ta-na-ti, KAV 42 I 4; 43 I 25.

35) ^{d}Ki-gul-la (1738).

36) ^{d}Ki-kam[illegible]-mi, F58,2.

37) ^{d}Ki-gir$_3$-gi$_5$, F58,2; 60,1.

38) ^{d}Ki-ši-tum (*Mari*), CRAI, 1946, *p.* 16.

39) ^{d}Ki-ḫul (1746).

40) ^{d}Ki-sa$_2$-a (1742).

41) ^{d}Ki-ki-ḫu, F1,9.

42) ^{d}Ki-eš (1743)

43) ^{d}Ki-dur$_2$-KA·ZAL (1740/52).

44) ^{d}Kir-dur$_2$-an (1751).

45) ^{d}Ki-dur$_2$-KEŠ^{ki} (1741/53).

46) ^{d}Ki-dur$_2$-sug-tum$_3$, F60,5.

47) ^{d}Ki-gu-la (1737).

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ki-sikil-la$_2$, RA 17, 32 f.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ki-min(-^{2})-an-na (1755).
) Ki-a-nag (1734).
) Kibri-id$_2$, ŠL 461, 281 *d* (= ki-bir na-a-ri), 285; *cf. Kunstmann, Gebetsbesch. p.* 114.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ki-gur$_7$, F 36, 5.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ki-ib, KAV 54, *a* 3. 6. 84.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Ki-za-za (1745).
) *cf.* ki: *pass.* ^{d}A — bar-a; an-ki; ^{d}Gašan —; ^{d}Dam — an-na; ^{d}En-ki; ^{d}En-ki-bi-ir; ^{d}Ud — bil; ^{d}Nin — (mar-ra), *etc.*

814.

) (DIŠ) ^{d}Nimin (2400/2401).
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Nimin$^{ni\text{-}min\text{-}du}$-d[U], (2402).
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Nimin-ni$^{ba\text{-}a\text{-}lam}$-$^{?}$ (2383), CT 24, 19, 4 *c*).
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Sanabi$^{ša_2\text{-}na\text{-}bi}$ (-bi) (3082).

816.

) *cf.* din: ^{d}Nin — tir^{ki}; ^{d}Gašan — dib-ba; ^{d}Gašan — tir; ^{d}Umun/En — tir^{ki}; ^{d}Nin — ug$_5$-ga.

818.

) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN/ŠUL (772), VR 44, 20; CT 25, 34 *Rs.* 10; F 1, 1; *Schn. Or.* 8, 40.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}ŠUL-ba (-$^{?}$zu)-ab-u, KAR 142 i 7.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN/ŠUL-apin, RE 6 II 43, 11.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-mu-du, F 1, 7.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-zi-maḫ-na, KAV 64 iv 11.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN/ŠUL-gi (776), *Schn. Or.* 8, 42; KAV 63 III 46.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-gi ^{d}IM-dugud^{bu} UD-UD, *Schn. Or.* 8, 42.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-gi-ki-an-ki, *Schn. Or.* 8, 42.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-gi-Umma^{ki}, *Schn. Or.* 8, 42.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-gi-a-ka-KA-ki, *Schn. Or.* 8, 42.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-KAB-ur$_2$-du-du, (730, 5)
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-sag-ga$_2$ (785).
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-ab (773).
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-ur$_3$-ra/ri (778).
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-pa-... (784).
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-PA-dar-a, KAV 42 i 7.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-pa-e$_3$ (781), F 6, 4; 5, 5, *Rs.* 3; AO 5376 III 29; *Schn. Or.* 8, 42; *Eb.* TuL 25, 13.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-PA-e$_3$-ri-a (783).
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Dun-pa-e$_3$-ta-ri-a, AO 5376 vii 9.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Dun-pa-e$_3$-dar-a, AO 5376 vii 8.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Dun-pa-e$_3$-ta-dar-a (782).
) (DIŠ) ^{d}Šul-pa-e$_3$-a, KAV 63 II 47; *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 147, 1.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-pa-e$_3$-e$_2$-gal, TDT 2, 761; 4, 7310.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-pa-e$_3$-ta-u-a (782).
) (DIŠ) ^{d}ŠUL-PA-AMAŠ-a (780), KAV 42 i 6.
) (DIŠ) ^{d}DUN-ga (774).

27) (DUN-gal-tur-e_3), VR 44,20 c.
28) (DUN-$šag_5$ kud-kil), F55,7.
29) (DUN-$šag_4$-na (*cf.* 786)), F1,13.
30) (DUN-$šag_4$-ga (786)).
31) (DUN·ḪAR-nun (787)), *cf.* LAK 442.
32) (DUN·ḪAR^{ŠE}-nun-ab (788)).
33) (DUN·ḪAR^{ŠE}-nun-e_2-maḫ (789)).
34) (DUN-gir_3), *Contenau* 23,2.
35) (^{d}ŠUL-man (3165)).
36) (DUN-x), F1,7.
37) (DUN-gar (775)).
38) (DUN-za-gin_3-na (779)).
39) *cf.* DUN: ^{d}Garaš — ni-gar; ^{d}Za-gin_3 —; ^{d}Ir_3-ra —; ^{d}Kar —; ^{d}Kar_2 —; ^{d}Gu-za ^{d}DUN-gi.

819.

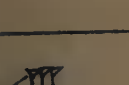
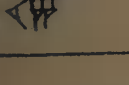
1) (^{d}Ku_3 (157)), F9,10; *Schn. Or.* 8,29.
2) (^{d}Kug-an (158)).
3) (^{d}Ku_3-an^a-ni^{nu}-si) AO 5376 IX 25.
4) (^{d}Ku_3-bad (161)), KAV 42 II 4; 43 I 36.
5) (^{d}Guškin (584/162)), *Nmk.* 34 *Rs.*
6) (^{d}Guškin-banda (585)), *Éb.* TuL 104,28; AO 5376 VII 31.
7) (^{d}Ku_3-nam^{ŠE} (165)), BE 3,41,3.
8) (^{d}KU$_3$·SIG$_8$), *Éb.* TuL 104,28; 101 *n. a*).
9) (^{d}Ku_3-nun-na (163)), KAV 46, 20; 63 II 2; *cf.* ZA 33,139; AKF II 14,22.
10) (^{d}Ku_3-si), ZA 36,180.
11) (^{d}Ku_3-$tag^{ŠE}$-ga), *Scheil, Délég.* 27,53 *Obv.* 5.
12) (^{d}Ku_3-ad-IM-tab), F55,4.
13) (^{d}Ku_3-bi (161)), *cf.* ZDMG 67,147.
14) (^{d}Ku_3-PA·SUG$_4$·SIKIL-ga (164)).
15) (...^{d}...-ku_3-ga), AO 5376 VIII 47.
16) (^{d}Ku_3-lab_2-ba), *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 53 *Obv.* 4.
17) (^{d}Ku_3-lib_2-nun), F1,10.
18) (^{d}Ku_3-bu/bi (159/161)), ZDMG 67,147; *cf.* ^{d}Ku-bu/bi, *Schn. Or.* 8,29.
19) (^{d}Ku_3-su_3 (160)), *cf.* BE 6 II 39,1-3; *Flkst. T. v. Urk.* 15 *f.*; *Th. Ilg. Rit.* 46, 36; AO 5376 VII 40; KAV 42 I 26; 49 II 13; RA 41,31 *n. 9.*
20) (^{d}Ku_3-babbar (166)) - [...]
21) (^{d}KU$_3$·GAR^{ŠE}-lam), F1,20.
22) *cf.* kug/ku_3: *pass.* ^{d}Ab_2—ga; ^{d}Gašan-dim_5-me-ir—; ^{d}Dumu-dul —; ^{d}Lugal—nun-na; ^{d}Muš — abzu; ^{d}Nin — gal_2; ^{d}Amaš — ga; ^{d}Ba — ga; ^{d}Nin-mar — ga, *etc.*

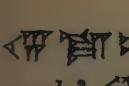
820.

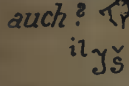
1) (^{d}Kur_6 (2969)).
2) (^{d}Kur_6-an-na (2970)), CT 24,43,13

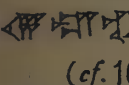
821.

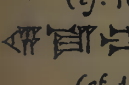
1) (^{il}(15-) Jštar (1617)), KAV 42 III 3; 60,2; 154,11; 76,3.
2) (^{il}Jštar-aš-šu-ri-tu (1617)), KAV 42 II 23; 180 II 11 - 42 II 31.
3) (^{il}Jštar ^{d}Zi-e (1619)).
4) (^{il}Jštar-an-ni-ri (1620)).
5) (^{il}Jštar-an-ni-si
6)), KAV 49 I 4.
" "), 174,14.

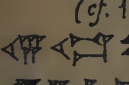

197,10 (cf. 1617);
auch?  , 42 II 19;
^{il}Jštar alu/ša$_2$/ša-lam$_4$-an.

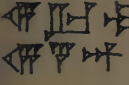

^{il}Jštar ^{alu}EN...ki (cf. 1617), KAV 154,11.

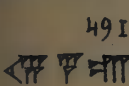

^{il}Jštar ša ^{alu}Nina^{ki} (cf. 1617), KAV 197,11; 43 II 10; 48 II 14.

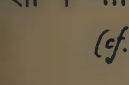

^{il}Jštar-nim-ru (1622).

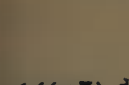

^{il}Jštar-ur-mah^{meš} (1618).

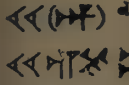

^{il}Jštar-ša$_2$ šamê (1617), KAV 49 I 3.

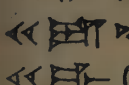

^{il}Jštar ša e$_2$-e-kin (cf. 1617), KAV 42 I 36.

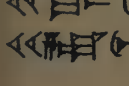
822. 


^{d}Man (3081) = ^{il}Šamaš, KAV 172 II 17.

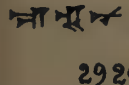

^{d}Man-zi-ni-ri (2075).

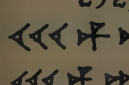

^{d}Man-da-nu, KAV 63 I 23*f.*

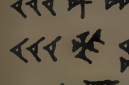

^{d}Man-gal (382).

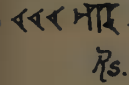

^{d}Man-za-at, ZA 40,251 *n.*5.

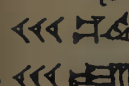
823.

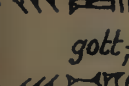

^{d}si-in-nu SÎN (332/1015/2929), KAV 51a 3; 49 II 2.

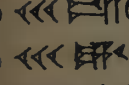

^{d}Eš-bar-an-na (1017).

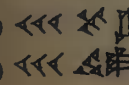

^{d}Eš-bar-an-ki (1016).


^{d}Eš-mu-din-di (1019).


^{d}Sin-ri-'-i, LKU 33, *Rs.* 26.

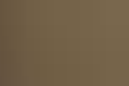

^{il}Eš-dar (1617).


^{d}Eš-ta-an, *(Ḫatti), Sonnengott; cf.* ^{d}Jš-ta-nu.


^{d}Eš-iš, F 1,14.

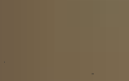
^{d}Eš-gir, F 1,12.

^{d}Eš-še ku (1022).


^{d}Eš-ḫar-ra, (1606), RI 144, 194 (*Fig.*65), *Symbol Skorpion*; CT 2,47,20.

12)
^{d}Eš-ḫa-ra (1606) *Th.Dg.* LC *p.*62.

13) *cf.* eš: ^{d}Ki—; ^{d}Lugal—bar-ra; ^{d}Lugal-ud-de-eš-dug$_4$-ga; ^{d}Te—su-ub; ^{d}Ur—engar.

824. 

1)
^{d}NIMIN = ^{il}Ea = Antum, ŠL 473,3/6.

2)
^{d}min (= E_2-a) sa$_2$-na-ba-^{ku}NIMIN (864).

3)
^{d}NIMIN-du (2432), (= ^{d}Ninurta).

4)
^{d}Šanabi (= $^{il}E_2$-a), ŠL 473,8.

826.

1)
^{d} il-lil Jlil (2755).

2)
^{d}Ninnu 5 gin$_2$..., RA 41,22,15.

831.

1)
^{d}DIŠ (831).

2)
^{d}Diš-mug-...(833).

3)
^{d}Diš-dingir-ra (832), *nach* İNES II 119 *zu tilgen und* tilla$_2$ *zu lesen.*

4)
^{d}Diš ^{d}Ninni$_5$ (834).

5)
^{d}Diš-ninni (835).

6)
^{d}DIŠ-am$_3$ (831) (= ilu iš-ta-a-nu.

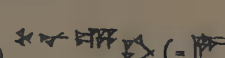
832.

1)
^{d}[Lal-ḫar-gal]-zu, KAV 149,8.

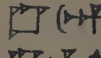
2) *cf.* lal: ^{d}Ne-mun—; ^{d}GIŠ·TUG$_2$·PI—; ^{d}Giš—abzu; ^{d}Dugud—; ^{d}En-gan$_2$—; ^{d}En—ge$_2$; ^{d}Mar-tu—an-ki; ^{d}Nin-pu—; ^{d}Nin-pu$_2$—; ^{d}Nin-tu—šu-du; ^{d}Pu$_2$—; ^{d}Šag$_4$—sud; ^{d}Nin-uru—la; ^{d}Um-me-ga—zi.

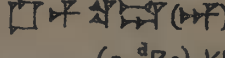
833.

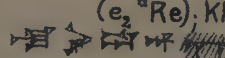
1)
^{d}KURNUN (1729)

2)  (-) (▷▷) kur-nu-un KURNUN (= ^{il}Taš-me-tum, ŠL 482,12).

834.

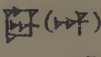
1)  (▷▷) ^{d}LAGAB (*cf.* 1812), F 61,1.

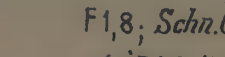
2)  (▷▷) ^{d}LAGAB-bar-e_3, TDT 2,2727 (e_2 ^{d}Re); KAV 46,18.

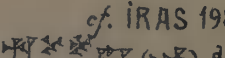
3)  ^{d}la-ir-du LAGAB + ? (1813).

4) *cf.* lagab : ^{d}Abzu-tum —.

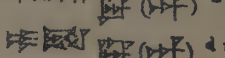
835.

1)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nammu/Engur/^{d}Id$_3$/Ga$_2$ (1009/1535), F 1,8; *Schn.Or.* 8,46; KAV 154,10; AO 5376 I 36; *cf.* IRAS 1922,390.

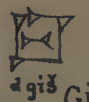
2)  (▷▷) ^{d}nam-mu R

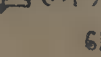
 (▷▷) ^{d}ga$_2$-a R CT 29,46,21-23.

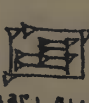
(▷▷) ^{d}i-id R

3)  i-id ID$_3$-sig$_7$, CT 29,46,24.

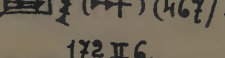
4) *cf.* engur : ^{d}En —; ^{d}Mu-ud—ra; ^{d}Nin —.

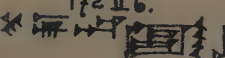
839. 

1)  (▷▷) ^{d}Gigir (613); *cf.* ^{d}giš Gigir, TDT 3 II 6546; *Nies* 41,11 (e_2 ^{d}Gigir)

846. 

1) (▷▷) ^{d}ZAR, F 63,9.

2)  (▷▷) ^{d}Zar-gaz (1325); *cf.* ^{d}Šar$_2$-gaz.

3)  (▷▷) ^{d}Zar-pa-ni-tum (1326), AO 5376 III 9.

4) (▷▷) ^{d}Z/Ṣar-bu-u (1324/2997).

849.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}la-ḫar LAḪAR (1814).

2) (▷▷) (467/3192), *auch geschr.* , KAV 172 II 6.

3) (▷▷) ^{d}še-ir-ba-ŠURIM-alam (3193).

856.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Šara$_2$ (1812), *Schn.Or.* 8,69; F 20,16 4; 1,1; 7,17; *cf.* = = *Syll.* (65,108) 111.

2) .... (▷▷) ^{d}....šara$_2$, AO 5376 VIII 11.

3) (▷▷) ^{d}Šara ^{d}IM·DUGU *Schn.Or.* 8,71.

4) (▷▷) ^{d}Šara$_2$ ^{d}IM DUGUD^{ḫu}-UD·UD, *Schn.Or.* 8,71.

5) (▷▷) ^{d}Šara$_2$-Umma^{ki}, *Sch Or.* 8,71.

6) (▷▷) ^{d}Šara$_2$-e_2- il$_2$-la, *Schn.Or.* 8,71.

7) (▷▷) ^{d}Šara$_2$-dul-guški *Schn.Or.* 8,71.

8) (▷▷) ^{d}Šara$_2$-ki-an-ki, *Or.* 8,71.

9) (▷▷) ^{d}Šara$_2$-a, F 72,4.

10) (▷▷) ^{d}Šara$_2$-a-ka-ḳa^{ki}, *Or.* 8,71.

867.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Pu$_2$-lal; (2985) ^{d}Nin-pu/pu$_2$-la (= ^{d}Ṭul-la$_2$?; *hat* e. *Wert* ṭul ?).

876.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Šuš$_5$, KAV 179 I 12; *cf.* 172 I 11.

878.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Sug-uru-ta-še-g F 55,6.

2) (▷▷) ^{d}Sug-uru-t tir-tum$_3$, F 55,8.

3) (▷▷) ^{d}Sug-uru-ta-

ḫar-x(-$u_6^?$), F 55,6.

(▷▷) ^{nap}Sug-uru-ta-gu-ku_3 F 55,3.

(▷▷) ^{d}Sug-lugal, F 1,14.

(▷▷) ^{d}Suk-ku-lu (2878) (*Var.* Su-ku-lu_6), CT 24,28,74,8)

886.

(▷▷) ^{d}$Kili_3$ (2396).

(▷▷) ^{d}$Kili_3$-bad (2397).

(▷▷) ^{d}ki-li-da-gal$Kili_3$ dagal (1772).

cf. ^{d}En-ki-da-$kili_3$; ^{d}Me-$kilib_3$-šu-du_7.

889.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-....(2135).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-abzu (2102), KAV 172,6.

(▷▷) ^{d}Jšip-an-na (= i-ši-ip A-ni) *Kis* 1904,10-9,66 *Rs.* 5.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me$_{\text{šeš}}$-uru-gal-ga$_{\text{šeš}}^{?}$, F 1,10.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me$_{\text{šeš}}$-uru-gal-gal, F 1,10.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-asar, F 57,14.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-la (2112).

....(▷▷) ^{d}....me-la-$ša_2$, KAV 173,24.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-maḫ (2114).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nu-an-nim (2123).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nu-i-li (2124).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nu-am-nu-u_2 (2122).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nu-u_2-tum, F 13 *R.*

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nu-šu-du_7 (2126).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nu-nunuz-du, F 1,8.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nu-nim (2125).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nu-a-zu (2119).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nu-a-ru (2121).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nu-a-du (2118).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nu-a-ni (2120).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-ḫu (2106).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-gi-ad-x, F 57,14.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-en, KAV 154,9.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-en$_{\text{šeš}}^{!}$-$šar_2^{?}$-ra, (982), *Eb.* TuL 33,24.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nun-an-na, AO 5376 VI 30.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nun-e-si (2127).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-sag-GIR_3 $_{\text{šeš}}$

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-sag-ninnu, TAG 374.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-um, F 1,13.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-gan (2105).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-$šir_4$ (2134), *cf.* ^{d}Me-$šir_2$.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-lam_2 (2117) (= Enlil) DT 46, 13 (BA V 655 *f.*); *Jest.* 629,2 (F); F 6,2; 5,3; 1,9.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-Unug^{ki}-mu, F 1,8.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-Ni$_{\text{šeš}}$, F 57,14.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-men, F 57,14.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-ir (2108).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-ir-tum_3 (2128).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-ir-me-ir (2109).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-PA-KU-x, F 57,15.

(▷▷) ^{d}ME-ra (2131).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-$kuš_2$-ag, F 63,4.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-zag-..., F 1,9.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-šu-du_7 (2136).

(▷▷) ^{d}ME-$ŠIR_2$ (= ^{d}Šib-bu), *Landsb., Fauna*, 58.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-nidaba, F 57,7; 7,8.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-te-..., F 1,12.

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-te-an-na, KAV 65 IV 14.

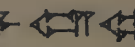
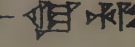
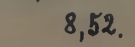
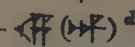
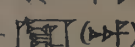
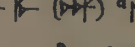
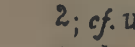
(▷▷) ^{d}Me-$šar_2$-gal (2133).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-$šar_2$-me, F 57,13.

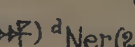
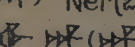
(▷▷) ^{d}Me-ḫur-sag (2104).

(▷▷) ^{d}Me-ḫuš (2107).

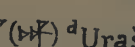
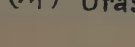
(▷▷) ^{d}Me-dim_2-$šag_6$ (2103)

53)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-lam-mi (2118).
54) (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-kiš, F57,13.
55) (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-tum$_3$-a, F57,13.
56) (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-lim$_{(3)}$, F57,14.
57) (▷▷F) ^{d}ME-x-dun-gišgal, F18,11.
58) (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-ki-gal$_2$ (2110), *Schn. Or.* 8,52.
59) (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-ku$_3$ (2101).
60)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-ninnu-an-na (2130).
61)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-šara$_2$, F8,2.
62)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-kili$_3$-šu-du$_7$ (2129).
63) (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-me (2115), *Th. Ilg. Rit.* 101,5; KAV 76, 2; *cf.* ur-me-me=ka-lab ^{il}Ša-maš ^{šam}ur-ku ^{d}Me-me, *Del. SGl.* 186*f.*
64)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-me-šag$_6$-ga (2116), *Schn. Or.* 8,52; AO 5376 VIII 36.
65) (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-kin (2111).
66) (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-nagar, F9,6.
67)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-a (2099).
68)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Me-a-ni (2100).
69) (▷▷F) ^{il}Me-ša$_2$-rum/ru (2132), (*Var.* ^{d}Mišara).
70) *cf.* me: *pass.* ^{d}Gašan-ur—; ^{d}Di—tum; ^{d}El-la—si; ^{d}En—ur-an-na; ^{d}En—ur-ur; ^{d}En—lu-lu; ^{d}En—šar$_2$-ra; ^{d}U—an-ni-ra; ^{d}Za—ru; ^{d}Ḫar—ši; ^{d}Jd—šu; ^{d}Jr-me-si; *etc.*

891.

1)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Ner (2331) (Jgigi).
2)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Ner-igi-an (2333).
3) *cf.* ^{d}Ab$_2$-ner-n[a].

892.

1)  (▷▷F) ^{d}Uraš/iB (1255), KAV 42 II 32; AO 5376 I 34.
2)  (▷▷F) ^{d}u$_2$-ra-aš URAŠ (1496).
3) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-ba (1495), *cf.* CT 25,50,17/18
4) (▷▷F) ^{d}iB-la-i-tu (1502).
5) (▷▷F), F60,1; ^{d}Jb
6) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-na (1503). [šir-ud-ḫar-ḫar-d
7) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-na-sa$_2$ $^{sa-}$ sa$_2$ (1506).
8) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-na-ḫa-Ki-
(1505).
9) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-na-ḫa-za (1504).
10) (▷▷F) ^{d}iB ^{d}Nun-nun-ib, F55,2.
11) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-bad$_3$-dur$_2$-ra, (1497).
12) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-ta, F59,4.
13) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb^{id_2}-edin-na (1501
14) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-gal (1498), *Schn. Or.* 8,47; AO 5376, 227.
15) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-bu-še-kud-ku F56,4.
16) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-te $^{bi-it}$bit (1507)
17) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-lam-KU, F39,9.
18) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-lal-tum, BE 6 II 17,14.
19) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-a(-ku) (1496).
20) (▷▷F) ^{d}Jb-ḫa-ku$_2$ (1499).
21) *cf.* ib: ^{nap}A—a; Umun ^{d}—a-ra; ^{d}Ninni—gal; ^{d}Nin—; ^{d}Nin—ka-ta.

893.

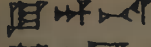
1) (▷▷F) ^{d}KU (1689/3134), F62,3; 61.
2) (▷▷F) ^{d}giš KU, KAV 42 I 10.
3) (▷▷F) ^{d}KU-ba-ba, *Arch. of Ireh.* 5, 229ff.
4) (▷▷F) ^{d}Ku-ba-ba, F1,12, *Sonnengöttin der Stadt Arinna, Vorläuferin* Κυβήλη, RHA 7,84.
5) (▷▷F) ^{d}KU-an-KA, *Schn. Or.* 8,72.

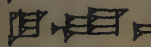
6) ^{d}KU-an-na (794/1690).

7) ^{d}KU-tu-SAR (1709).

8) ^{d}KU-LI-LI, KAV 42 II 28.

9) ^{d}KU-maḫ (795), *Schn. Or.* 8,72; AO 5376, I× 11.

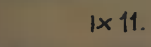
10)  ^{d}Ku-nu-uš-gad-ru (1701).

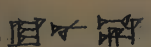
11)  ^{d}DURU$^{du\text{-}ru\text{-}na}$-na (800).

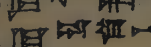
12) ^{d}Dur$_2$-ru-na (1703) = *Del.* 27,159,2.

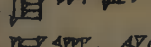
13) ^{d}Dur$_2$-ru-ni-tu$_2$/tum, (1704).

14) ^{d}Dur$_2$-ru-te$^{\acute{e}}$, *Troup. d. Dreh.* 61.

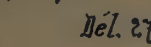
15)  ^{d}Zid$_2$-zi$^{\acute{e}}$, KAV 63 III 18 (AKF II 73,22).

16)  ^{d}KU-gi, F 1,16.

17)  ^{d}Mu$_4$-nam-en-na-mu$_4$ (= ^{d}Pala$_2$-mu$_4$), AO 5376 VI 43.

18)  ^{d}Pala-mu$_4$, AO 5376 VI 43.

19) ^{d}KU-ti-e$_2$-maš-maš (1710).

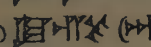
20)  ^{d}Ku-ri-gal-zu, *Arch. Or.* XVII 212 *n.* 6.

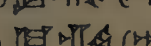
21) ^{d}MU$_4$-nun, *Schn. Or.* 8,72; *Jestin* 629,3(?).

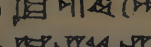
22) ^{d}MU$_4$-nun-an-na (*cf.* 1690), KAV 65 III 1.

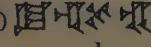
23) ^{d}MU$_4$-nun-KA, *Schn. Or.* 8,72.

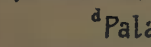
24) ^{d}Mu$_4$-nun-na (3266), KAV 63 III 24; AO 5376 VI 44.

25)  ^{d}Mu$_4$-nun(-nun) (*cf.* 3266), F 5,3; 1,7.

26)  ^{d}MU$_4$-nun-gal, *Poeb.* HGT 106,4; *cf.* ^{d}Ma-nun-gal.

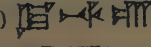
27)  ^{d}MU$_4$-sag-ku-li-de$_3$, KAV 178 II 14.

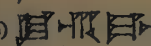
28)  ^{d}KU-DAR-..., F 4,2.

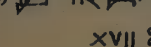
29)  ^{d}KU-ta-abzu (799/1706).

30) ^{d}KU-ta-ta-ti (1708).

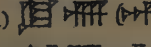
31) ^{d}KU-ta-ta-te/ti (1708), KAV 42, II 24; 174,12.

32)  ^{d}KU-ta-ta-a-ti (1707).

33)  ^{d}KU-bi$_2$-ga (1692).

34)  ^{d}KU-anšu$^{\acute{e}}$ (1375).

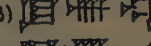
35) ^{d}KU-tum-sar (1709).

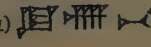
36)  Ku-bi (1691), *daemon fetus monstruosi*, RA 19,81,82,3; 159,161; ZA 37,275 *ff.*; ZDMG 67,147.

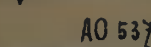
37) ^{d}KU-uš (3011).

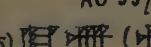
38) ^{d}KU-IŠ-KU-KIL, F 39,5.

39) ^{d}Ku-mar-bi (= ^{d}Enlil, *Heth.*) RHR 7,53; RA 36,18.

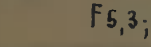
40)  ^{d}Ku-mar-we (= ^{d}Enlil) (*Hurr.*) RHA 7,53.

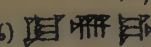
41)  ^{d}KU-u$_2$-šum, *Bez. Cat.* 70 (K 266,34).

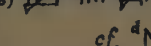
42)  ^{d}Ku-u$_2$-šu (1693).

43)  ^{d}KU-LIL$_2$-DU, *Chiera, Sum. Rel. T. p.* 17,36.

44) ^{d}KU-KAL (1705).

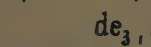
45)  ^{d}KU-ba$_2$-ba$_2$, *Arch. of Dreh.* 5, 229 *ff.*; JCS II 128.

46)  ^{d}KU-e$_2$$^{\acute{e}}$-tur$_3$-urudu$^{\acute{e}}$-urudu$^{\acute{e}}$, F 18,13.

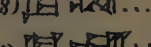
47)  ^{d}KU-NIR, F 1,10.

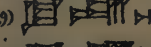
48) ^{d}Še$_3$^{še}-ri$_5$-da (3120) (*cf.* ^{d}Šir-ri-da, ZA 41,198).

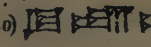
49) ^{d}KU-da, *Schn. Or.* 8,46.

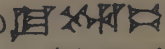
50)  ^{d}Ku-ša-ri-iḫ-ḫu, RHA 7,123.

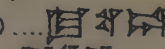
51) ^{d}Ku-bu/bi, (1691), *Dämon der Fehlgeburt*, *cf.* RA 19,81,82,3; ZA 37,275 *ff.*; ZDMG 67,147; *cf.* ^{d}Ku$_3$-bu/bi.

52)  ku-bu(-um) (1691).

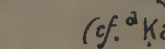
53)  ^{d}KU-BU-nun-KU-tu, *Langd. Par. R* 1,20 *f.*; AO 5376 II 22. (1702).

54)  ^{d}KU-SUG-nun-ku-tu, KAV 179 II 15.

55)  (Ⓕ) ^{d}Ku-uz-bi (1694).

56) ....  (Ⓕ) ^{d}....KU-e_3-a, AO 5376 VII 25.

57) (Ⓕ) ^{d} Ku_2-ud-ma KUDMA (1711) *(cf.* ^{d}Ḳadmu), KAR 142 II 21.

58)  (Ⓕ) ^{d}Ku-u-šu-uḫ/ša-aḫ *(Ḫurr.) e. Mondname*, RḪA 7,53; *cf.* RA 36,8.

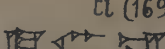
59) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Ku-lit-tum (1699).

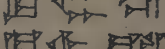
60) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Ku-lit-ta-na-a-ti (1698).

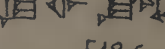
61) (Ⓕ) ^{d}KU-mi-si (1700).

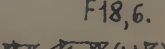
62) (Ⓕ) ^{d}KU·IGI·KID$_6$·AB$^{3}_{(c)}$, F18,6.

63) (Ⓕ) ^{d}KU-dim$_2$ (3150).

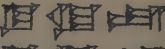
64)  (Ⓕ) ^{d}Ku-ki-ta (796/1696).

65)  (Ⓕ) ^{d}KU-ki-ta-abzu, (797).

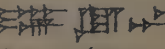
66)  (Ⓕ) ^{d}KU-me-ga, F 1,13.

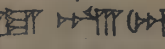
67)  (Ⓕ) ^{d}Mu$_4$-mu$_4$ (1695/2194), AO 5376, VI 49.

68) (Ⓕ) ^{d}KU-a (1689).

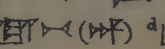
69)  (Ⓕ) ^{d}KU·A·KID$_5$-ku-u$_4$-bu, F 37,9.

894.

1)  (Ⓕ) lu$_2$ ^{d}Dib-ba-da (1827).

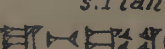
2)  (Ⓕ) ^{d}LU-gir$_2$, F 9,8.

3) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Lu-la-KU (1831).

4)  (Ⓕ) ^{d}LU·BAD (1828), *s. Plan.*

5) (Ⓕ) ^{d}LU-bad-sag-uš (1830), *s. Plan.*

6) (Ⓕ) ^{d}LU-bad-gud-ud (1829), *s. Plan.*

7)  (Ⓕ) ^{d}LU-šag$_5$ (1834).

8) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Lu-laḫ$_4$-ḫi, RḪA 7,123.

9) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Lu-lim (1833), *s. Plan.*

10) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Lu-lu (1832), AO 5376 VI 40.

11) *cf.* lu: ^{d}En-bi——; ^{d}En-me——; ^{d}En-ša——; ^{d}Umun-bi——; ^{d}Nin-ma——; ^{d}Lugal-a$_2$——; ^{d}Suk-ku—; IGI·DIB ^{d}Ud-uru—; ^{d}Da-ga—; ^{d}Ba—; *etc.*

900.

1) (Ⓕ) ^{d}KIN-..., F 5,4.

2) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Kin-aš-mu (3014).

3) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Kin-nu-šum (1776), KAV 172, III 17.

4) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Kin-gub$_2$-ba-ni (3013).

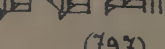
5) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Kin-gi, RA 41,30; *2. Sohn von* ^{d}*Enmešarra)*; RA 16, 154 *statt dessen:* ^{d}Kin-gu-gu = ^{d}En-me-šar-ra; AO 17626 *Obv.* I 2.

6) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Ki-in-gu (1774) Rm 275 *Rs.*5 *(=Erd-Stier), cf.* ZA 31,97; ^{d}Ḳin-gu; *Éb.* TuL 36,18; ZA 47,14,105.

7) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Ḳin-bi-du-un-kin (1773).

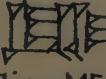
8) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Ḳin-ga, AO 17662 *Rev.* 10.

9) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Ḳin-ma, ZA 47,14,107.

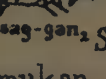
10)  (Ⓕ) ^{d}Ḳin-gal-ud-da (1775).

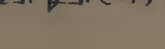
11) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Ḳin-gu(-gu) (1774), *2. Sohn von* ^{d}*Enmešarra*, RA 16,154; 41,30; *cf.* ZA 47,14,105; 31,97 (^{d}Jš-ḫa-ra ^{d}Kin-gu), *Éb.* TuL 30; 41,9. (KAV 42 I 31 = ^{d}*En-me-šar-ra*).

12) *cf.* kin: ^{d}Me—; ^{d}Sa$_2$ $^{sa\text{-}ak}$—; ^{d}Šar $^{ša\text{-}ar}$-kin; ^{d}Tu—nu-ga-ṭu-la.

901. 

1) (Ⓕ) ^{d}Sig$_2$-MES-... (2920), *cf.* ŠL 539, 61*f.*

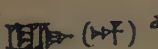
902. 

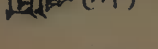
1)  (Ⓕ) ^{d} $^{sag\text{-}gan_2}$ Saggan (3079/723), *cf.* ^{d}Šakan; ^{d}Sumuḳan.

2) ^{d} ga-a-a-u GA·A·A·U (722).

908.

1) ^{d}Šu$_2$ (2078), ŠL 545, 30.

2)  ^{d}Šu$_2$-dir-ia (3152).

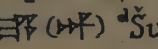
3)  ^{d}Šu$_2$-bir-bi (3140).

4) ^{d}Šu$_2$-gar (3147).

5) *cf.* šu$_2$: ^{d}Ud — a; ^{d}Lugal-du-du — — a; ^{d}Lugal-du$_3$ — a; ^{d}Lugal-ki-du$_3$ — a.

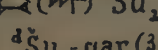
909.

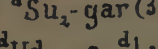
1) ^{d}En$_2$ (392).

2)  ^{d}En$_2$-e$_2$-NU-ru (1007), *cf.* AJSL 37, 53 *ff.*

916.

cf. Th. Dg. Hom. Sum. 32, 7.

1)  ^{d}Šenbar-im$_2$-im$_2$-me, ŠL 551, 6; 202, 7; CT 24, 5, 31.

2)  ^{d}Sabar-ra-gir$_5$-gir$_5$-me, AO 6479 III 7 *(Th. Dg. Rit. 6).*

919.

1) ^{d}SAL-... (2833).

2) ^{d}SAL-li (2834).

3) ^{d}SAL-KA-gu (2836).

4) ^{d}SAL-zi-KU-..., F 1, 18.

5) ^{d}SAL-dar-a (2843).

6) ^{d}SAL-x, F 1, 13.

7) ^{d}SAL-ki-a (2840).

8) ^{d}SAL-egi (2837).

9) ^{d}SAL-egi ^{e}-gi-tum-ma-al (2839), AO 5376 I 19.

10) ^{d}Sal-egi-me-a (2838).

11) ^{d}SAL·SAL-maš (2842).

12) ^{d}SAL-gu-LUL, F 26, 4.

13) *cf.* sal: ^{d}Bur-šu —; ^{d}Gig-gu —; ^{d}Dumu — iM; ^{d}Nin-ka —; ^{d}Nin-ur — — la; ^{d}Nin-uru — la.

920.

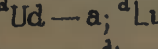
1) ^{d}ṢU-nun, F 1, 13.

921.

1) ^{d}Nin/^{il}Bêltu (359), *Děl.* 27, 289, 3; KAV 115, 4; 136, 13.

2) ^{d}Nin..., AO 5376 III 22.

3) ^{d}Nin..., AO 5376 III 23.

4)  ^{d}NIN $^{šа_2-la}$-aš-guškin (2426).

5) ^{d}Nin-ḫal (2574), AO 5376 I 16.

6) ^{d}Nin-mug-ga (2665), *Schn. Or.* 8, 61; KAV 63 I 42; *Děl.* 27, 272, 2.

7) ^{d}Nin-zadim (2566), FG 4; 5, 4/R 3; *Jestin* 629, 3 (F).

8) ^{d}Nin-zadim-zadim-gal (2567).

9) ^{d}Nin-ba-na ^{ŠÀ}, *Barton Hav.* 3 *Pl.* 127 *d*).

10) ^{d}Nin-ba-bar-ra (2428).

11) $^{d\,e}$Nin-zu (2568), *Schn. Or.* 8, 58.

12) ^{d}Nin-zu ^{d}A-zu (2569).

13) ^{d}Nin-zu-li-bur-na, *Eb.* Tul. 32, 22.

14) ^{d}Nin-zu^{ŠÀ}-nun, F 1, 4.

15) ^{d}Nin-abzu (2413), *Schn. Or.* 8, 58.

16) ^{d}Nin-zu-gal, *Scheil, Děl.* 27, 173, 2.

17) ^{d}Nin-su-an-na, AO 5376 VI 42.

18) ^{d}Nin-su-x (= sa+Ni^{a}), F 1, 6.

19) ^{d}NIN·ŠUN·ŠUN·

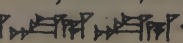
NA, *Scheil, Délégation en Perse* 27, 119, 3.

20) ^{d}Nin-šen-šen-ku$_3$ (2731).

21) ^{d}Nin-su+ga$_2$-su+ga$_2$-na, AO 5376 v 19.

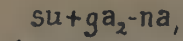
22) ^{d}Nin-gir$_2$ (2467).

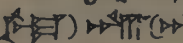
23) ^{d}Nin-gir$_2$-su (2473), F 1,5; 60,5; *Schn. Or.* 8, 55; *der Pflug, sein Symbol*, RA 34, 42; KAV 42 II 6/10; 43 I 37; *cf.* , KAV 96, 11.

24)  ^{d}Nin-gir$_2$-su-ba-ga$_{\text{ĝ}}^{\text{z}}$ (2474).

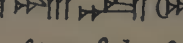
25) ^{d}Nin-gir$_2$-su ^{d}KA-Di (2479).

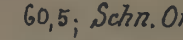
26) ^{d}Nin-gir$_2$-su ^{d}IM-dugud$^{\text{hu}}$ (2477).

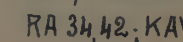
27)  ^{d}Nin-gir$_2$-su-igi-bi (2476).

28)  ^{d}Nin-gir$_2$-su-nin-ni-gar-ra (2478).

29) ^{d}Nin-gir$_2$-su-uru+x-ki (2475).

30)  ^{d}Nin-gir$_2$-zi-da, *Sohn von* ^{d}*Enmešarra*, RA 41, 30, 34; HUCA 17, 37; RA 16, 146 *ff.*

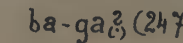
31)  ^{d}Nin-tar-tar-ra, KAV 64 III 31.

32)  ^{d}Nin-tar-mu-un-uš, *Scheil, Délégation en Perse* 27, 139, 1.

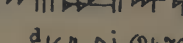
33) ^{d}Nin^{d}Zu-u/^{d}Im-dugud$^{\text{hu}}$, TAG 428.

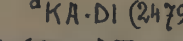
34) ^{d}Nin-an-na (2422), AO 5376 I 26; KAV 50 III 12; 173, 8.

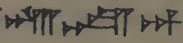
35) ^{d}Nin-^{d}Si$_4$-an-na (2423), *Schn. Or.* 8, 56.

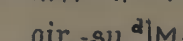
36)  ^{d}Nin $^{d\text{ĝ}}$Ninni[-su-su] e$_2$-gal KU·DU, F 1,7.

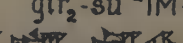
37) ^{d}Nin-an-ta-gal$_2$ (2424).

38)  ^{d}Nin-dingir-e-ne (2508), KAV 64 III 26.

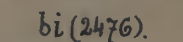
39)  Nin ^{d}LAMA (2631).

40)  ^{d}Nin ^{d}Lama-sig$_5$-ga, RA 41, 36, 20.

41)  ^{d}Nin-dingir-ra (2507).

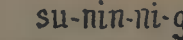
42)  ^{d}Nin ^{d}Da-Lagaš$^{\text{ki}}$, *Schn. Or.* 8, 56.

43) $^{d\text{e}}$NIN ^{d}IM-dugud$^{\text{hu}}$ (2590), KAV 172 II 3; 179 II 5.

44)  ^{d}Nin-dingir-meš (365), KAV 64 II 11.

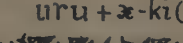
45) ^{d}Nin-KA, F 1,5; KAV 153, 8.

46) ^{d}Nin-....-ka, *Scheil, Délégation en Perse* 27, 269, *Rev.* 3.

47)  ^{d}Nin-ka-aš-bar-an-ki (2600), AO 5376 III 43.

48) ^{d}Nin-KA-aš-bar-ra (2599).

49) ^{d}Nin-ka-si (2605) (= ^{d}Gub-ba-ga-ra-ra), F 5,5; *Schn. Or.* 8, 59; AO 6479 III 17 (*Th. Dg. Rit.* 5); AO 5376 VII 44.

50)  ^{d}Nin-ka-lam$_4$, AO 5376 v 27.

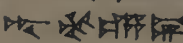
51) ^{d}Nin-ka-bi-dug$_3$-ga (2601).

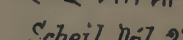
52) ^{d}Nin-ka-amaš-a (2598).

53) ^{d}Nin-ka-dug$_3$-ga, AO 5376 x 26.

54) ^{d}Nin-KA-u$_3$, KSt. 1, 68, 31; *Or. NS.* 15, 260, 258.

55) ^{d}Nin-KA-u$_3$-tu, *Langd. Par. Rv.* 3, 30/45.

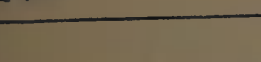
56)  ^{d}Nin-ka-sal (2604).

57)  ^{d}Nin-ka-ur-a-sig$_{10}$-ga (2603).

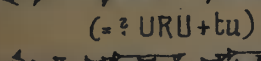
58) ^{d}Nin-KA-ur$_4$-ra (2602).

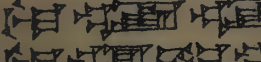
59) ^{d}Nin-ka-imin, AO 5376 v 26.

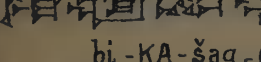
60) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-KA+tu-KA+tu (= ? URU+tu) (2606).

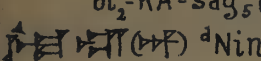
61)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-tu$_{6}$-tu$_{6}$ (2664).

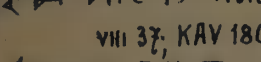
62) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-sub-bi$_{2}$-KA-šag$_{5}$ (2429).

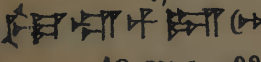
63)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru (2549), F1,19; AO 5376 VIII 37; KAV 180,II 9.

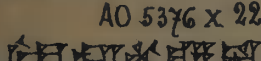
64)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-bar-ra (2552), AO 5376 X 22.

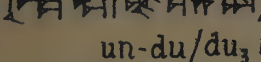
65)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-mu-un-du/du$_{3}$ (2555).

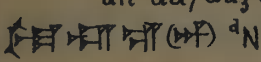
66)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-si (2559).

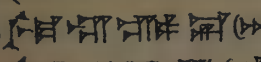
67)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-sag-ga$_{2}$ (2557).

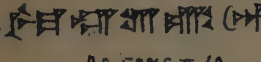
68)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-šag$_{4}$-ga (2560), AO 5376 II 19.

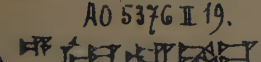
69)  (▷▷) $^{d\,e}$NIN-uru-bil-bi (2556).

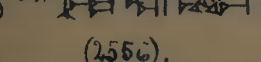
70)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-unu-ki, AO 5376 VII 49.

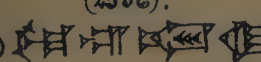
71)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-eg̃ir, AO 5376 VIII 37/39.

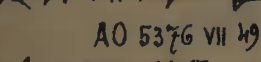
72)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-ni, *Schn.Or.* 8,58.

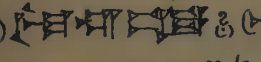
73)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-ul-la (2553).

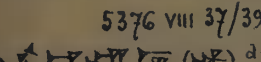
74)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-ki-gar-ra, AO 5376 V 30.

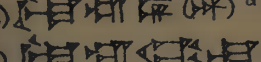
75)  (▷▷) $^{d\,e}$NIN-uru-kug-ga, (2551).

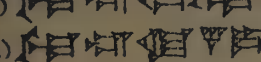
76)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-lal-la (2554).

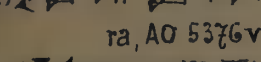
77)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-sal-la (2558)

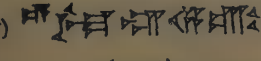
78)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-a-mu-du (2550).

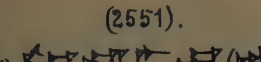
79)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru-a-mu-un-du, AO 5376 V 32.

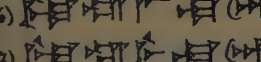
80)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru+tu-uru+tu (2725), F1,5.

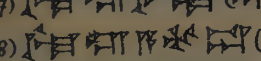
81)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru$_{2}$, AO 5376 VII 13.

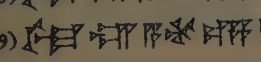
82)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-uru$_{2}^{u_2\text{-}ru}$-gal, CT 24,13,38.

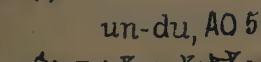
83)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-asal, F1,5.

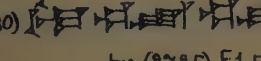
84)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-šubur, *Schn. Or.* 8,63; F1,5; AO 5376 IX 28; *Děl.* 27, 277,1; KAV 50 II 4.

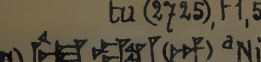
85)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-šubur-ra (2729).

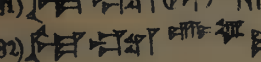
86)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-la (2630).

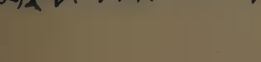
87)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-apin (2562).

88)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-maḫ (2645), KAV 69,2f.; AO 5376 III 17.

89)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-maḫ-...(2646).

90)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-tu (2733), *Schn. Or.* 8,64; AO 5376 III 19.

91)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-TU^{dur} (2740).

92)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-tu-la, *Scheil, Děl.* 27,268,3.

93) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-tu-tu-ri (2743).

94) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-tu-ama-uru-da-SAR-a (2734).

95) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-tu-zag-ga (2736).

96) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-tu-ud (2735).

97) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-tu-ḫar-ra (2742).

98) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-...-li, AO 5376 IX 4.

99) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-PAP (2614), KAV 50 III 4.

100) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-dim$_{4}$ (? kur$_{2}$-kur$_{2}$) (2503/2615), F1,6; AO 5376 I 18.

101) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-isima (2713).

102) (▷▷) ^{d}Nenkum (2330).

103) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-pap-nigin$_{3}$-gar-ra (2712).

104) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-mu (2661), *Scheil, Děl.* 27,157,4.

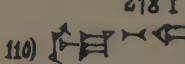
105) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-mu-zu (2662), *Děl.* 27,142,1.

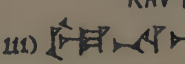
106) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-mu-mu (2663), F1,6.

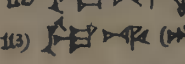
107) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin$^{min\ dug}$KA-BUR$^{pa\text{-}ḫa\text{-}ar}$ (2499)

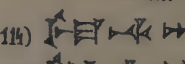
108) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ka-igi-bi, F 55,4.

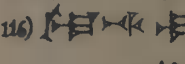
109) ^{d}Nin-ru-ru-gu$_2$, KAV 218 I 43,49.

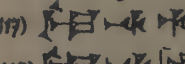
110)  ^{d}NIN^{te-lit} Jb-be$_6$ KAV 145,3.

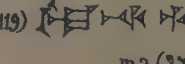
111)  ^{d}Nin-na-aš-ka, F1,2.

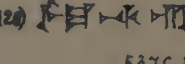
112)  ^{d}Nin-na-ki?...: AO 5376 VI 46.

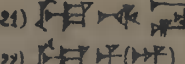
113)  ^{d}Nin-ti (2744), F 5,5; 1,2; *Bél.* 27, 271,2; *Schn.Or.* 8,63.

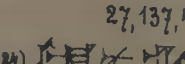
114)  ^{d}Nin-ti-ḫal (2745).

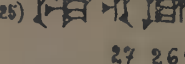
115)  ^{d}Nin-ti-la, KAV 50 III 14.

116)  ^{d}Nin til$_3$-la-ug$_5$-ga, AO 5376 VIII 24.

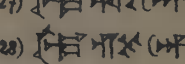
117)  ^{d}Nin-ti-gal$_2$, *Fā* 40,8.

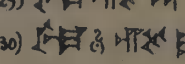
118)  ^{d}Nin-ti-mud, AO 5376 VIII 23.

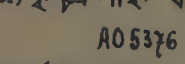
119)  ^{d}Nin-ti-mud-kalam-ma (2747).

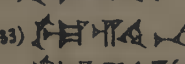
120)  ^{d}Nin-ti-tal?-du$_{10}$, AO 5376 VIII 23.

121) ^{d}Nin ti-GA$_2$+en (2746).

122)  ^{d}Nin-maš (2432), F1,4; KAV 63 II 41; *Bél.* 27,137,4.

124)  ^{d}Nin-nu-gi (2679).

125)  ^{d}Nin-ḫu-lu-ḫa, *Scheil, Bél.* 27, 269, *Obv.* 1 *et Rev.* 1.

126)  ^{d}Nin-nam-tar-tar-ri (2677).

127) ^{d}Nin-gal$_2$, *Wengl.* 27,11.

128) ^{d}Nin-zi (2571), F1,5.

129) ^{d}Nin-zi-an-na (2570).

130) ^{d}Nin$_6$-zi-da (2571).

131) ^{d}Nin-zi-ku$_3$-zi(?ga), AO 5376 II 38.

132) ^{d}Nin-gi, F1,4/6.

133) ^{d}Nin-gi-na, AO 5376 IV 40.

134) ^{d}Nin-gi min (=ni-ki-ti-im)-DU$_3$ (2465).

135) ^{d}Nin-gi-kug-ga (2464) *cf.* ZA 31,102, 27 (KAV 51 a 27).

136) ^{d}Nin-gi?-li$_2$?, *Scheil, Bél.* 27,271,

137) ^{d}Nin-nun (2680), KAV 50 III 2; AO 5376 I

138) ^{d}Nin-nun-zu(?), F1,4.

139) ^{d}Nin-nun-na (=^{il}Jš-tar), KAV 6 13 : 173,9.

140) ^{d}Nin^{tur}-tur$_3$ (2741).

141) ^{d}Nin-nun-kal, F1,2.

142) ^{d}Nin-kad-ki-du$_3$ (2446).

143) ^{d}Nin-ak-ka-di (2418).

144) ^{d}Nin-$^{dim-gul}$dimgul (250

145) ^{d}Nin-en-nun-pa (2528).

146) ^{d}Nin-en-lil$_2$, *Scheil, Bél.* 27, 286 I 3.

147) ^{d}Nin-Nibru^{ki} (2682/367), AO 5376 II 17.

148) ^{d}Nin-en-lugal-e-ne (2587), KAV 64 III 26.

149) *Legr. N. d'Ur.* 294; *cf.* ^{d}En-gal-laḫ$_4$, *Schn.Or.* 8,57.

150) ^{d}Nin-en-te$_6$, F1,3.

151) ^{d}Nin-en-ku-gi-ki, F1,6

152) ^{d}Nin-dara$_3$-an-na (2491) KAV 49 I 7; 145,6.

153) ^{d}Nin-šur, *Scheil, Bél.* 27,137,3.

154) ^{d}Nin-muš$_2$ (2732).

155) ^{d}Nin-MUŠ$_2$-za-gin$_3$-na (2700).

156) ^{d}Nin-ninni (2688).

157) ^{d}Nin-ninni-Unug^{ki}, *Schn.Or.* 8,59.

158) ^{d}Nin-ninni-Unug^{ki} a-ka-ḳa^{ki}, *Schn.Or.* 8,59.

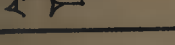
159) ^{d}Nin-ninni-MAŠ (2690).

160) ^{d}Nin-ninni-kur, F1,4.

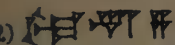
161) ^{d}Nin-ninni-Erin^{ki} (268

162) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ninni-za, F 1,4.

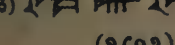
163) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-sa-ĝum$_{2}$-ma, (2692).

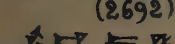
164)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-sa-a, AO 5376 IV 33.

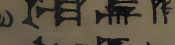
165) (▷▷) ^{d}NIN^{ni}-sa-a (2691).

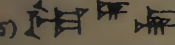
166)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-sa-za, *Stavare 2 Rs.* 2,16.

167) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-GAN$_{2}$, *Schn. Or.* 8,59.

168)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-kar$_{2}$-ra (2613).

169)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-gu$_{2}$-ḫal-sir$_{2}$-ka, AO 5376 VIII 1.

170)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-gu$_{2}$-bar-ra, AO 5376, 223.

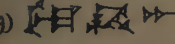
171)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-dur-ba (2501).

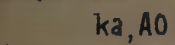
172) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-si-an-na (2703).

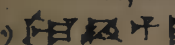
173) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-si-gar-an-ne (2704).

174) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-dar, *Schn. Or.* 8,63.

175) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-dar-an-na (2463), AO 5376 VI 21; *Schn. Or.* 8,63; *Eb. Tul.* 163,1.

176)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-dar-an-gun$_{3}$-na (2462), AO 5376 V 25.

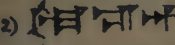
177)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-dar-a (2490), AO 5376 VII 7; *Schn. Or.* 8,56.

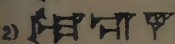
178)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-sag, F 1,6; *Schn. Or.* 8,62.

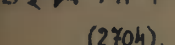
179) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-sag-SAR-SAR (2693).

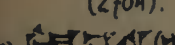
180) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-sag-AB$_{2}$+kid$_{2}$-gi-ki, TDT 3 II 6574.

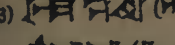
181) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-sag-gud, F 1,4.

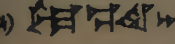
182)  (▷▷) ^{d}NIN-ma$_{2}$-gur$_{8}$-ra (2644).

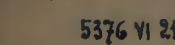
183)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ma$_{2}$-laḫ$_{4}$ (2643).

184)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ma$_{2}$-gur$_{11}$-ra, AO 5376 VIII 43.

185)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-TAK, F 1,6.

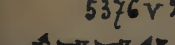
186)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-TAG-TAG (2730)

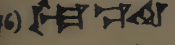
187)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ta[k-ku], AKF II 74,7.

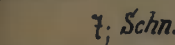
188)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-AB, *Schn. Or.* 8,56.

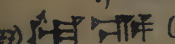
189) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-AB-..., F 1,2/7.

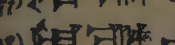
190) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-AB ^{d}Dugud^{ḫa}, F 2,2.

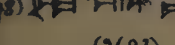
191)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-AB-gal (2530), *Schn. Or.* 8,55; *Th. Ilg. Rit.* 101,5 (^{d}Nin-eš$_{2}$-gal).

192)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-AB-alam$_{2}$ (2531).

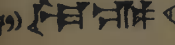
193)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-[ab]-sar$_{2}$, CT 25,48,17.

194)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-nap$_{2}$-dug$_{3}$ (2673).

195)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-mul, AO 5376 [illegible].

196)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-mul/ul (2666).

197) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-mul-nun-na (2668).

198)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-mul-dar-a (2667).

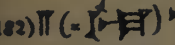
199) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ug (2536), *Jestin (F)* 629,4; *Schn. Or.* 8,57.

200) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ug/ug$_{2}$-ban$_{3}$-aa, AKF I 28,8; ZA 10,296,32.

201) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-dub (2498).

202) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-um-ma-šag$_{5}$-ga (2548).

203) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-um-ma-sig-ga (2542).

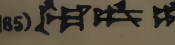
204)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin$^{dub-bi-sag}$ dubbisag (2718), KAV 179 II 4.

205) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-i-si-abzu (2580).

206) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ḫe$_{2}$-nun-na, *Th. Ilg. Rit.* 114,3.

207) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ḫe$_{2}$-ul-bi, KAV 50,1 11.

208) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-gan-ganam$_{4}$ (2450).

209)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-du$_{13}$^{du}-sag (2497), KAV 84 II 30.

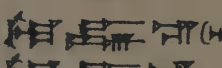
210) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ban$_{3}$-da, (2481).

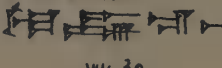
211) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ZIZ$_{2}$$^{-zi-iz-na}$-na (2572).

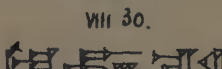
212) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-ad-ka-at (2427).

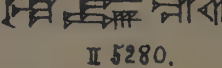
213) (▷▷) ^{d}Nin-in (2591), F 1,4.

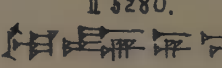
213) ^{d}Nin-in-ti-na, AO 5376, 212.

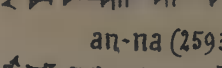
214)  ^{d}Nin-in-si (2595), *Schn. Or.* 8,59.

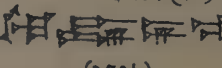
215)  ^{d}Nin-in-si-na, AO 5376 VIII 30.

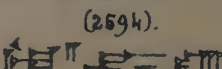
216)  ^{d}Nin-in-si-sa$_2$, TDT 3 II 5280.

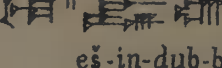
217)  ^{d}Nin-in-ni-si-an-na (2593).

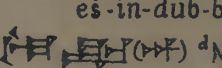
218)  ^{d}Nin-in-ni-si-na (2594).

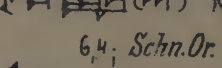
219)  (*buchstabiert.* a-na e-ri-eš-in-dub-ba-šu$_3$) = ^{d}Ereš-in-dub (1011/2592).

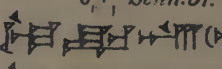
220)  ^{d}Nin-SAR (2523/2694), F 1,3/5; 5,4; 6,4; *Schn. Or.* 8,57; KAV 63 III 44; RA 16,151; 41,42.

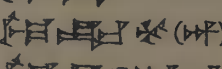
221)  ^{d}Nin-SAR-gir$_2$ (2695).

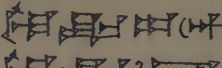
222)  ^{d}Nin-SAR-mu (2696).

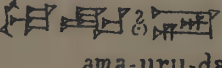
223)  ^{d}Nin-sar-ab, F 1,4.

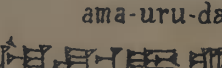
224)  ^{d}Nin-SAR-ama-uru-da-SAR-a (2698).

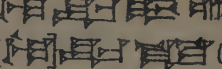
225)  ^{d}Nin-sar-zag-ga (2697).

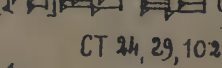
226)  ^{d}Nin-ezen-dub$_2$ (2699), CT 24, 29, 102 b.

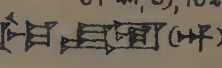
227)  ^{d}Nin-EZEN + LA, *Schn. Or.* 8,62; AO 5376 IV 13.

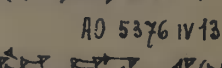
228)  ^{d}Nin-UG$_2$-na (2430).

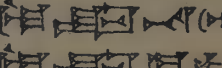
229)  ^{d}Nin-uk$_2$-ku-bar, AO 5376 V 34.

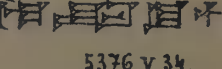
230)  ^{d}Nin-SAR + gu$_2$, KAV 65 I 15.

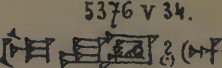
231)  ^{d}Nin-ezen + (si$_4$-la) (2525).

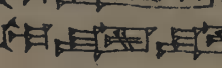
232)  ^{d}Nin-ubara-ubara, AO 5376 III 21.

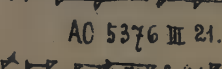
233)  ^{d}Nin-ezen + gud (2524).

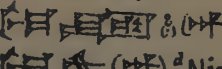
234)  ^{d}Nin-kas, F 1,19; 5,5/R 1.

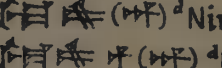
235)  ^{d}Nin-kas-bar, *Jestin* 629,4 (*Fara*).

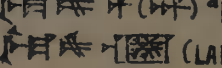
236)  (LAK 274) ^{d}Nin-kas-x, UP 9 I 67 Vs. 6.

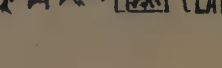
237)  ^{d}Nin-du$_8$, AO 5376 V 23; *Chiera, Sum. rel. T.* 15,15.

238)  ^{d}Nin-edin (2522), F 1,3.

239)  ^{d}Nin-du$_8$-igi, KAV 180, III 2.

240)  ^{d}Nin-bil-[lam]-LU, F 1,6.

241)  ^{d}Nin-ag$_2$-ga$_2$ (2414).

242)  $^{d\,ni}$NIN$^{bi\text{-}zi}$-bizi-mer (2439).

243) ^{d}Nin-AG$_2$-BU, F 1,4.

244) ^{d}Nin-ninda + nun-a, F 1,2.

245) ^{d}Nin-unu (2544), AO 5376, 169.

246) $^{d/nap}$Nin-unug^{ki}, F 1,1; F 23,3; 55,2.

247) ^{d}Nin-Nina^{ki} (2686).

248) ^{d}Nin-ninda + šar$_2$, F 1,3.

249) ^{d}Nin-ninda + pap, F 1,3.

250) ^{d}Nin-du (2493) F 1,3.

251) ^{d}Nin-du-gigir$_2$-ra, KAV 64 III 29.

252) ^{d}Nin-du-u-na (2494).

253) ^{d}NIN$^{e\text{-}gi}$-tum-ma-at (2739), CT 24, 5,8.

254) ^{d}Nin-geštin-an-na (2456), KAV 63 IV 38.

255) ^{d}Nin-geštin-na (2455).

256) ^{d}Nin-geštin-ug$_5$-ga, F 6,2/R 5; 4,1 b.

257) ^{d}Nin-geštin-EZEN + ?, F 5,2.

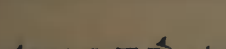
258) ^{d}Nin-geštin-PA, *Clay, Misc. Inscr.* 1.

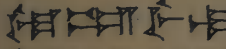
259) ^{d}Nin-uš, *Schn. Or.* 8,58.

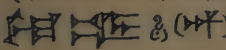
260) ^{d}Nin-uš-ka-lam$_2$-za$_3$, *Contenau* 7.

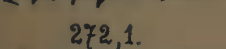
261) ^{d}Nin-uš-gid$_2$-da, TDT 3 II 5280.

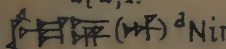
2) ^{d}Nin-ur$_2$-sal-la (2548).

3)  ^{d}Nin-anše$_3$, *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 272,1.

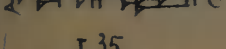
4)  ^{d}Nin-ni, *Schn. Or.* 8,62.

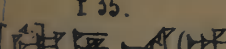
5)  ^{d}Nin-i$_3$-li (2581), AO 5376, I 35.

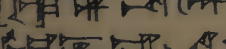
6)  ^{d}[N]in-ni-na, KAV 48,5 *b*.

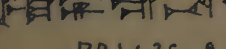
7)  ^{d}Nin-ni-si-na-ki, RA 41,36 *n.* 2; *Scheil Délég.* 27, 212,5.

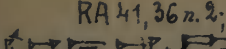
8) ^{d}Nin-ni-si-in-na (2582).

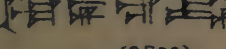
9)  ^{d}Nin-ni^{ga-ra}-gara$_2$ (2681).

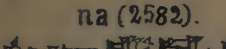
10)  ^{d}NIN-ga$_2$-ug$_5$-ga (2444).

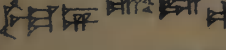
11)  ^{d}Nin-ga$_2$-giš (2441).

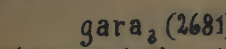
12)  ^{d}Nin-ga-aš (*Var.* ^{d}Ni-in-ga-aš) (= ^{d}Nin-gal, *Mondgöttin, Heth.*), RHA 7,125.

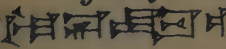
13)  $^{d\,e}$NIN-ga$_2^{sa}$-bur-ra, (2440), AO 5376 VIII 46.

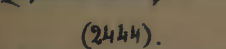
14)  ^{d}Nin-ga$_2$-gi$_4$ (2443).

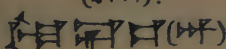
15)  ^{d}Nin-ni-gi$_4$-in, *Schn. Or.* 8,62.

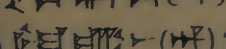
16)  ^{d}Nin-ga$_2$-gi$_4$-a (2442).

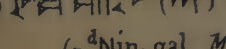
17)  ^{d}Nin-ama-e$_3$-... (2487).

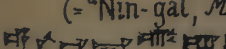
18)  ^{d}Nin-ama-me, F1,3.

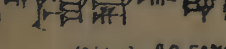
19)  ^{d}Nin-ama-a-a, IV R 1 II 27 *f.*

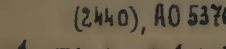
20)  ^{d}Nin-ur$_3$ (2545).

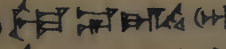
21)  ^{d}Nin-GA$_2$+muš, F1,3.

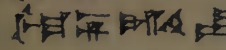
22)  ^{d}Nin-men-an-na (2660).

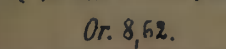
23)  ^{d}Nin-men-na (2659).

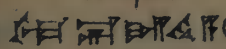
24)  ^{d}Nin-galga-sud, OLZ 1911,153; ZA 39, 263 *n.* 3.

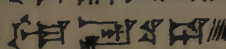
25)  ^{d}Nin$^{a-ma-aš_2}$-amaš (2419), KAV 50 III 6; AO 5376 I 22.

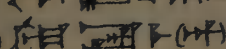
26)  ^{d}Nin-amaš-e (2421).

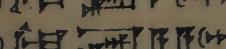
27)  ^{d}Nin-amaš-kug-ga (2420).

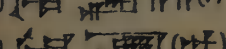
28)  ^{napa}Nin-par$_3$, F1,6.

29)  ^{d}Nin-ninda+gud (2687).

30)  ^{d}Nin-anšu$_3$ (2425).

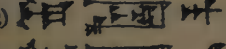
31)  ^{d}Nin-pa, F5,2; *Schn. Or.* 8,63; (2708); AO 5376 IV 3.

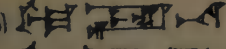
32)  ^{d}Nin-PA·AN, KAV 174,16; 42 I 38.

33)  ^{d}Nin-pa-mul-e-si (2709).

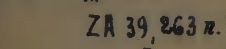
34) ^{d}Nin-pa-gal-... F5,3.

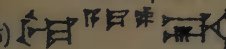
35) ^{d}Nin-pa-gal-ukkin, F5,2/R3.

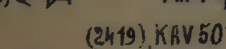
36)  ^{d}Nin-pa-x-gal, *Jestin (Fara)* 629,1.

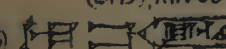
37)  ^{d}Nin-išin^{ki}, AO 17662, *Rev.* 1.

38) ^{d}Nin-pa-UD·MES$_3$, F39,8.

39)  ^{d}Nin-pa-ki-bi (2710).

40)  ^{d}Nin-pa-ki-du$_3$ (2711)

41)  ^{d}Nin-giš (2480) AO 5376 IV 2.

42)  ^{d}Nin-giš-zi, *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 268,2.

43) ^{d}Nin-giš-ma$_2$-du$_3$, AO 5376, 234.

44) ^{d}Nin-giš-dug$_3$-ga, *Schn. Or.* 8,55.

45) ^{d}Nin-giš-ḫar-an-na (2482).

46) ^{d}Nin-giš-zi-da (2481), F1,4; KAV 63 III 27; 65 III 19; *Stadtgott von* Giš-ban$_3$-da^{ki}, ZA 39, 247 *f.*; *van Buren, Iraq,* I 60,89; AO 5376 VII 19.

47) ^{d}Nin-gud-lagab+šu F1,6.

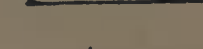
48) ^{d}Nin-mar (*cf.* 2649), F6,2; 5,3/R4; KAV 179 I 2.

49) ^{d}Nin-mar-KA, *Schn. Or.* 8,61.

310) ^{d}Nin-mar-ra (2649).

311) ^{d}Nin-mar-kug-ga (2647).

312) ^{d}Nin-mar-ki, *Schn.Or.* 8,61; AO 5376 VII 4.

313)  ^{d}Nin-mar-ki (2648)

cf. ^{d}R ^{d}Na-ru$_2$-a ^{d}Lim-ma-šu$_3$ šeg$_4$ Tig-ab-ba^{ki}

• • • • • • •

• Um$_5$-ḫa^{ki}

• Ḫu-erim$_2^{ki}$, TDT 2,695.

314) ^{d}Nin-mar-ki-su, *Scheil, Délég.* 27,269, *Obv.* 2.

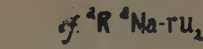
315) ^{d}Nin-e-su (2509).

316) ^{d}Nin-e-lal, *Scheil, Délég.* 27,140,2.

317) ^{d}Nin-al, F1,6.

318) ^{d}Nin-pisan$_3$ (2718), F1,5.

319) ^{d}Nin-kišib, *Gud.Cyl.B* 4,4; F1,4.

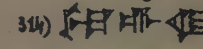
320)  ^{d}Nin-MES·dub, F1,1.

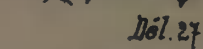
321) ^{d}Nin-KAL-men, F1,2.

322) ^{d}Nin-kal-zi, F1,1.

323) ^{d}Nin-kal-ug$_5$-gi, F1,2.

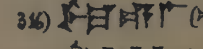
324) [^{d}Nin]$_5$ KAL-KAL, CT 18,29,45.

325)  ^{d}Nin-KAL$_5$-ra (2607).

326)  ^{d}Nin-KAL-sig$_4$-li, F1,1.

327) ^{d}Nin-kalam (2608).

328) ^{d}Nin-kalam-zi-gal$_2$-laš (2609).

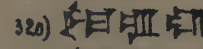
329)  ^{d}Nin-gara$_2$ (2454).

330) ^{d}Nin-gara$_2$-šar, *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 232 *Rev.* 4.

331) ^{d}Nin-.....-GA-tu (2446).

332) ^{d}Nin-lil$_2$ (359), *Schn.Or.* 8,60; AO 5376 I 48; KAV 42,1,19 *u.pass.*

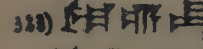
333) ^{d}Nin-lil-la$_2$/li (2636).

334)  ^{d}Nin-lil$_2$-KA-a-ku$_3$-muš-du$_8$, F 54,9.

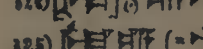
335) ^{d}Nin-lil$_2$-dar-a, *Schn.Or.* 8,61.

336) ^{d}Nin-lil$_2$-ug$_5$-ga, AO 5376 IX 32

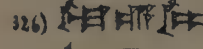
337) ^{d}Nin-lil$_2$-da-gal-di (2637).

338)  ^{d}Nin-lil$_2$-muš-du-ḫa-a-ku$_3$, F 54,9.

339) ^{d}Nin-lil$_2$-la$_2$ (2636), *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 232, *Rev.* 2.

340)  ^{d}Nin-e$_2$ (2510), F1,3.

341) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-an-na (2511), KAV 43 I 19; 42 II 4; 55,7; 65 III 1; 67,7; AO 5376 V 17.

342)  ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-dar-a, AO 5376, 300.

343) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-tur$_3$-kalam-ma (2521).

344) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-nana-a, AO 5376 V 21.

345) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-kab-ba (2517).

346) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-ḫub-ba (2520).

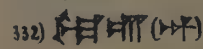
347) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-kab-ba-di, AO 5376 V 41.

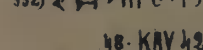
348) $^{d\,e}$NIN-e$_2$-ug$_5$-ga (2516).

349) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-bil-li (2512).

350) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-ni-ga, AO 5376 IV 16.

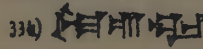
351) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-KAL-sur-sag, F12.

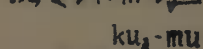
352)  $^{d\,e}$NIN-e$_2$-gi$_4$-a (2515), *Schn.Or.* 8,56.

353)  ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-da, *Schn.Or.* 8,57.

354) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-gal, F1,1; *Schn.Or.* 8,56; AO 5376 V 9; *Scheil, Délég.* 27, 173,1.

355) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-gal-la (2513).

356)  ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-g[al]-ug$_5$$_5$, F1,7.

357)  ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-gal-pa, F 5,3.

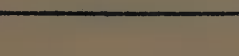
358) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-gal-LIM (2514).

359) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-kur-ra (2518).

360) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-ku$_3$, F1,2.

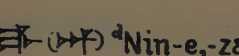
361) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-UMUŠ-a, TAG 402.

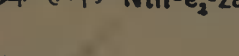
362) [ ] ^{d}[Nin]-e$_2$-a, F1,3.

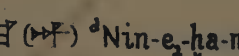
363)  ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-za-gal, *Jestin* 629,2.

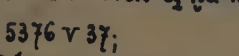
364) ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-ḫa-ma (2519), KAV 178,2; AO 5376 v 37;

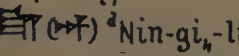
365) ^{d}Nin-gi$_4$-li, *Schn. Or.* 8,55; *Legr. R. d'Ur* 180,5.

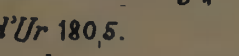
366)  ^{d}Nin-ra-gab, AO 5376, 230.

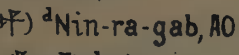
367)  ^{d}Nin-gar$_3$-en-na (2453).

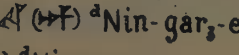
368)  ^{d}Nin-a$_2$, F1,4.

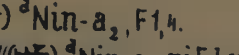
369)  ^{d}Nin-a$_2$-ni[-ku]$_3$ (2410).

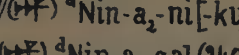
370)  ^{d}Nin-a$_2$-gal (2408), AO 5376 v 39; *Eb.* TuL 104,28.

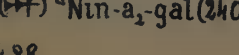
371)  ^{d}Nin-id-dam-ku$_3$-ga (2409)

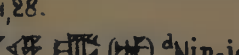
372)  ^{d}Nin-zag (2565), F1,4; *Scheil, Mél. épigr.* 10,1.

373)  ^{d}Nin-zag-ga (2565).

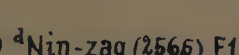
374)  ^{d}Nin-za$_3$-dim$_2$, *Eb.* TuL 104,28.

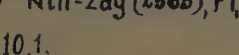
375)  ^{d}Nin-sar (2694) (*!nicht* ezen. Zf. = LAK 218, *nie* 611), *cf Jestin (Fara)* 629,3; AO 6479 II 10 *(Th. Ḫg. Rit.)*; AO 17626 *Rs.* 9; 17662 *Rs.* 8; *Schn. Or.* 8,62.

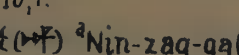
376)  ^{d}Nin-bar$_2$-gi$_4$-si, AO 5376 III 10.

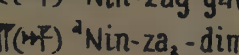
377)  ^{d}Nin$^{min(=n_2-ru)}$-uru$_3$, (2561).

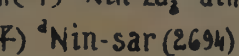
378) ^{d}Nin-urim^{ki} (2564).

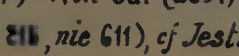
379)  ^{d}Nin-Urim-ma^{ki}, AO 5376 IV 22; *Schn. Or.* 8,63.

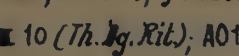
380)  ^{d}NIN^{e}-gug$_2$ (2461).

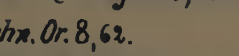
381)  ^{d}Nin$^{šà-ar}$-šar$_6$ (2433; 2723), F1,1; AO 5376 V 43.

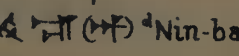
382)  ^{d}Nin-šar$_6$-gi-sum (2434)

383)  ^{d}Nin-šar$_6$-gi$_4$, AO 5376 V 40.

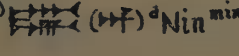
384)  ^{d}Nin-simug (2492), *Th. Ḫg. Rit.* 46,29.

385)  $^{d\,e}$E$_6$-mir^{mi-ir}-sig^{si-ga} (2676).

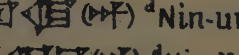
386)  ^{d}Nin-SAR + la$_2$, F1,2.

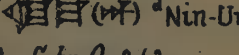
387)  ^{d}Nin-nigir$_2$ (2635), II R 59,8 e.

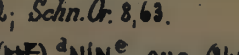
388) ^{d}Nin-da, *Schn. Or.* 8,55.

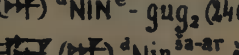
389)  ^{d}Nin-da-maḫ-ki(?di) (2485).

390) ^{d}Nin-da$_2$-ra, *Th. Ḫg. Mon. et Mém. tome* 27,14.

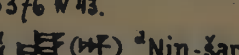
391)  ^{d}Nin-da-gal-zu (2484).

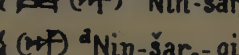
392)  ^{d}Nin-da-ganam$_4$-ma, (2486).

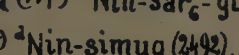
393)  ^{d}Nin-ma-ra (2642).

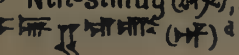
394)  ^{d}Nin-ma-da (2633), *Schn. Or.* 8,61; *Eb.* TuL 10,12; 12 I 19 (ša tar-ba$_2$-as^{ki}).

395) ^{d}Nin-ma-da-šu$_{13}$ (2639).

396)  ^{d}Nin-ma-dim$_2$ (2640).

397)  ^{d}Nin-ma-lu-lu (2641).

398)  ^{d}Nin-gal (2447), F1,1; *Schn. Or.* 8,55; AO 5376 IV 12; KAV 42 I 12; 51,26; 55,8 *etc.*

399)  ^{d}Nin-gal-aš-šur (2448).

400) ^{d}Nin-gal-du$_{11}$, *Scheil, Dél.* 27,161,2.

401) ^{d}Dam-gal-nun-na (2449), AO 5376 I 37.

402) ^{d}Nin-gal-pa-ukkin, F6,2; 5,2/R 4.

403) ^{d}Nin-bur$_2$ (2438), F1,1.

404) ^{d}Nin-bur$^{šà-al}$šal (2438).

405) ^{d}Nin-gir, F1,4.

406) ^{d}Nin-gir-gi-lum (2470).

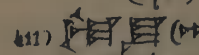
407) ^{d}Nin-kir-gi$_4$-lu, *Schn. Or.* 8,63; AO 5376 V 22.

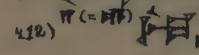
408) ^{d}Nin-gir-gi-lu^{ki}, *Chiera Sum. Rel. T.* 15,1.

409) ^{d}Nin-ša-gur, *Scheil, Dél.* 27,269 Obv 3.

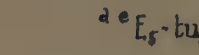
410) (=) ^{d}Nin-$^{\text{ša-la-aš}}$GUŠKIN (2721).

411) ^{d}Nin-šu, F5,1.

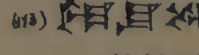
412)  (=) $^{d\,e}$E$_5$-tu$_5$-nig$_2$-lal-šu-du$_7$ tu-ni-ig-lal-la-šu-du (2737).

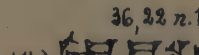
413)  ^{d}Nin-šu-su$_3$-da, RA 41, 36,22 *n.*10; AO 17662, *Rev.*7.

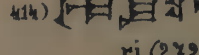
414) ^{d}Nin-šu-ud-aš-bar-ri (2727).

415)  ^{d}Nin-šu-ud-sud-da, KAV 177,2.

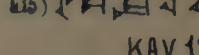
416) ^{d}Nin-šu-ku, F1,5.

417)  ^{d}Nin-LUL(?šu-ud)-aš-bar, F6,3; 5,3 R4; 1,3.

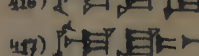
418)  ^{d}Nin-sig$_7$ (2706), AO 6479 III 4 *(Th.Bg. Rit.)* KAV 46,1,9 (R = il-ba-ba = ^{il}Za-ga$_2$-ga$_2$), AO 17662, *Obv.*8; RA 41,34 *n.*10.

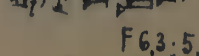
419)  ^{d}NIN (MA gunu)$^{du-ur-ku}$ (DURKU), *Chic. Syll.* 119.

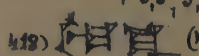
420) ^{d}Nin-šag$_6$, *Scheil, Dél.* 27,161,2.

421)  ^{d}Nin-šag$_5$-ga, AF I 254.

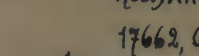
422) ^{d}Nin-Uri^{ki} (2563).

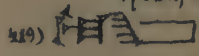
423)  ^{d}Nin-kur (2614), AO 5376 I 10.

424)  ^{d}Nin-kur-ra (2614), *Éb.* TuL 104, 28; *Schn.Or.* 8,60.

425)  ^{d}Nin-kur-ra-igi-gal$_2$ *Schn.Or.* 8,60.

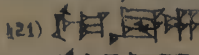
426) ^{d}Nin-kur-Ninni, F1,4.

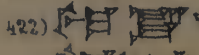
427)  ^{d}Nin-še-ḫa-e$_3$ (2724), KAV 178,3 (= ^{il}Sarpanîtu).

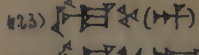
428)  ^{d}Nin-te-gal-ti-me, F1,3.

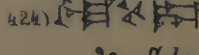
429) ^{d}Nin-kar (2610).

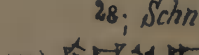
430) ^{d}Nin-kar-nun-na (2612), AO 5376 I 29.

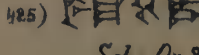
431)  ^{d}Nin-kar-ra/ra$_2$-ag, *Éb.* TuL 156 *ff.*; KAR 242; AO 5376 VIII 31.

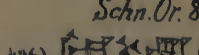
432)  ^{d}Nin-kar-ra-ag-a (2611).

433)  ^{d}Nin-kar-ra-a, *Scheil, Dél.* 27,138,1.

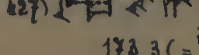
433)  (= ?) ^{d}(Ki-min-)Nin$_9$-sir$_2$-ka

434)  ^{d}Nin-gid$_2$-gid$_2$ (2707).

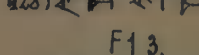
435)  ... ^{d}Nin-SÍR$_2$+SÍR$_2$... (2707).

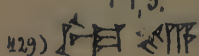
436)  ^{d}Nin-muš-du-ḫa-a, F 54,11; 1,1; 46, 4/6/8.

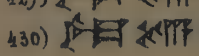
437) ^{d}Nin-muš-muš-ḫa-ru, F5, R3 *(ohne „ḫa"; ebenso:)* F1,3.

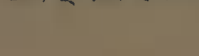
438)  ^{d}Nin-muš-du-ḫa-a-gir$_2$-gir$_2$, F 54,10.

439) (=) ^{d}Nin-muš-du-ḫa-â-x-me F 54,9.

440)  ^{d}Nin-$^{\text{muš}}_{\text{muš}}$-da-ru (2672).

441)  ^{d}Nin-ud, F1,3.

442)  ^{d}Nin-ud-ka, F1,3.

443)  ^{d}Nin-ud&-gir$_2$-&, F1,7.

444) ^{d}Nin-ud-ti-la (2538), AO 5376 I 28.

445) ^{d}Nin-ud-zal(?i$_3$)-li (2537), AO 5376 II 21.

446) ^{d}Nin-ud-lil$_2$-la$_2$, *Jestin* 629,2,1.

447) ^{d}Nin-ud-da-e$_3$, F1,3.

448) ... ^{d}Nin-PI-..., F1,7.

449) ^{d}Nin-šag$_4$-uru, F3; 5,4.

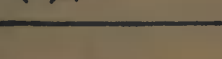
450) ^{d}Nin-šag$_4$-gi-pad$_3$-da, *Schn.Or.* 8,63.

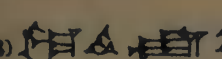
451) ^{d}Nin-šag$_4$-gi-pad-da (2720).

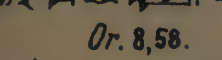
452) ^{d}Nin-šar$_2$ (2722), F1,4; AO 5376 I 24.

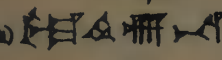
453) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ḫi-li-su$_3$, *Schn. Or.* 8,58.

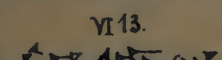
454) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-šar$_2$-nun-na, AO 5376 VI 13.

455)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-bir, AO 5376 I 20.

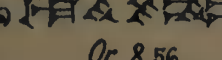
456)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ŠAR$_2$-še-bil, *Schn. Or.* 8,56.

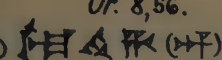
457)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ŠAR$_2$-ḫa, F1,6.

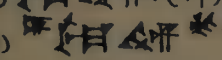
458)  (⊢⊢) $^{d\,mi}$Ni$_4$-muru$_3^{mu-ru}$-ki (2671), AO 5376 VII 3.

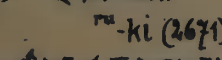
459)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-im-ma, *Schn. Or.* 8,59.

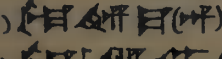
460) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-[i]m-mi, F1,7.

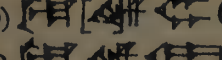
461)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-im-dugud^{bu} (*cf.* 2590), F1,7.

462)  (⊢⊢) $^{d\,mi}$Ni$_4^{ur}$-ur$_5$ (2579).

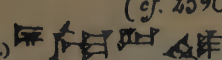
463)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ḫur-sag (*cf.* 2576), F1,6; *Schn. Or.* 8,58.

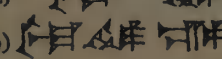
464)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ḫur-sag-ga$_2$ (2576), AO 5376 III 19.

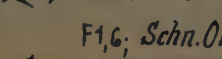
465)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ḫur-sag-kalam-ma (2577), AO 5376 V 28.

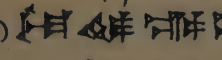
466)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ḫur-sag-še-da (2578), *cf.* Fö. 74 Rs. 2.

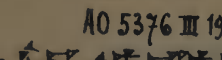
467) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ḫur-sag-gu-la, *Schn. Or.* 8,58.

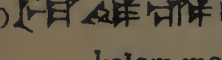
468)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ḫar-ra-an-na (2575), AO 5376 V 43.

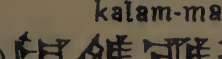
469)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ŠAR$_2$-10, RA 25,124,16.

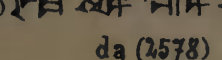
470)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-giš$_2$-gi, F1,6.

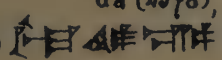
471)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-mi-kisal-u$_2$-sag, *Schn. Or.* 8,61.

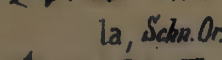
472)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-mi-KAL-edin, F1,2.

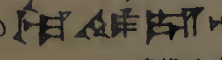
473)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-mi-dam (2466).

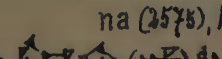
474)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ul (2539), AO 5376 I 6.

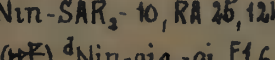
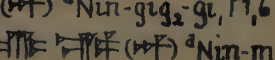
475)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ul-e-ne (2540).

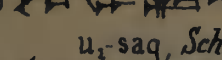
476)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ul-šu-šum (2541).

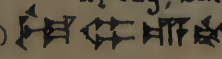
477)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ab$_2$-sag (2412).

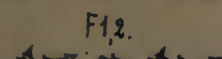
478)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-ab$_2$-man (2411).

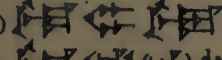
479)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-sun$_2$ (2701), *Schn. Or.* 8,62; AO 5376 III 39; *Děl.* 27,144,1.

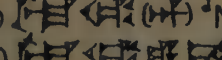
480) (⊢⊢):  = ^{d}R =  ^{d}Nin-sun$_2$-ni-in[-su]-na = ^{d}Gu-la, KAV 46,16.

481)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}[Ni]n-sun$_2$-sun$_2$ (2702).

482)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-amar-udu, *Scheil, Děl.* 27,236 I 4.

483)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin^{di-im}-dim$_2$ (2502).

484)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin[-me?]-dim$_2$-an-na, AO 5376 II 39.

485)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-lam-kur-ru-ki, AO 5376 V 29.

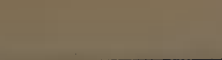
486) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-na$_2$, F1,5.

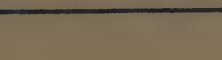
487) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-na$_2$-ki, F1,6.

488) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3$ (2468), F5,5; 4,4; AO

489) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3$-su (2473), KAV 218 A I 17, 24.

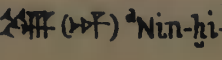
490) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3$-zi-da, AO 17662, *Obv.* 10.

491)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3$-banda (2469).

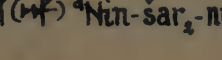
492)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3$-banda$_3$, *Scheil, Děl.* 27,278,1.

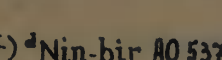
493) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3$-ga$_2$ (2472).

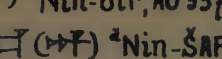
494) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3$-unu (2678).

495)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3$-du$_3$, F1,4; *Clay, Misc. Inscr.* 1.

496) (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3^{\delta}$-mi-gi$_4$, F1,4.

497)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3$-da (2471), AO 5376 IX 16.

498)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3$-šu-da (2535).

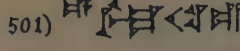
499)  (⊢⊢) ^{d}Nin-gir$_3$-nin-bar, F54,7.

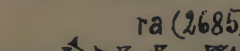
500) ^{d}Nin-Kiš, F1,2.

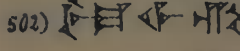
501) $^{d\,e}E_6$-nigin$_3$-gar-ra (2685).

502) ^{d}Nin-igi-zi-bar-ra (2588).

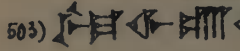
503) ^{d}Nin-u$_6$-di(ki)-šar$_2$-ra (2532), *cf.* AO 5376 v 48.

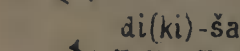
504)  ^{d}Nin-igi-zalag$_2$-ga, (2587).

505)  ^{d}Nin-igi-ku$_3$ (2586), *Éb.* TuL 176,11.

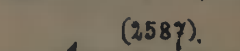
506)  ^{d}Nin-ildu, *Éb.* TuL 104,28, 107, 55 (nagar-gal-an-na); *Th. Ug. Rit.* 46,29.

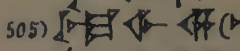
507) ^{d}Nin-sig$_5$-ga, AO 17662 *Rev.* 4.

508)  ^{d}Nin-u$_3$-ki-šar$_2$-ra (2533).

509)  ^{d}Nin-igi-nagar-sir$_2$(-ra) (2589), AO 5376 II 39.

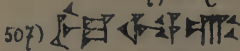
510) ^{d}Nin-Di, F1,1.

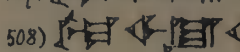
511)  ^{d}Nin-di-ku-ti..., F1,6.

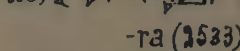
512)  ^{d}Nin-nigin$_3$, F1,1; 5,3/R 2.

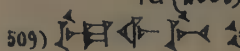
513) ^{d}Nin-du$_6$, F1,6.

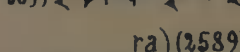
514) ^{d}Nin-du$_6^{du}$ babar-ra (2496), AO 5376 III 20.

515)  ^{d}Nin-du$_6$-du-e, *Schn. Or.* 8,57.

516)  ^{d}Nin-du$_6$-kug-ga (2500).

517)  ^{d}Nin-ki, (2616), F1, 2/6; 60,1; *Schn. Or.* 8,60; AO 5376 I 2; KAV 218 A II, 28,37.

518)  ^{d}Nin-ki-an-na = *Herrin von Himmel und Erde*, TAG 410.

519)  ^{d}Nin-ki-na (2622), KAV 42 I 30 III 8; 43 I 29.

520) ^{d}Nin-ki-zi-di, KB VI 2,24.

521) ^{il}Nin-irṣi-tim (2597).

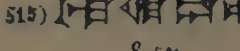
522) ^{d}Nin-ki-sur-ra (2623).

523) ^{d}Nin-ki-ag$_2$-nun-na (2618), AO 5376 III 41.

524) ^{d}Nin-ki-mar-ra (2621).

525) ^{d}Nin-ki-e-ne (2620).

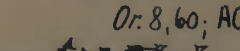
526) ^{d}Nin-ki-da, F6,3; 5,4/R 4.

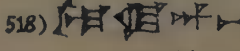
527)  ^{d}Ereš-ki-gal (1012/2619), AO 5376 IX 18; *Jél.* 27, 206 I 2; KAV 65 III 5; 84,2.

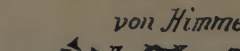
528) ^{d}Nin-ki-šar$_2^{ša_3}$-ra (2624).

529) ^{d}Nin-ki-im-du, F1,20.

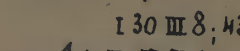
530) ^{d}Nin-ki-di, F1,4.

531)  ^{d}Nin-ki-ki, F1,6.

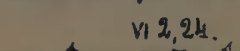
532)  ^{d}Nin-ki^{ša_3}-ku$_3$, F1,2.

533)  ^{d}Nin-ki-sal, F1,6.

534) ^{d}Nin-ki-a (2617).

535)  ^{d}Nin-tin/ti-ug$_5$-ga (2505), *Éb.* TuL 156 *b*; AO 17656 *Vs.* 2; RA 41, 36, 18.

536) ^{d}Nin-tin-ug$_5$-ga (2748), *cf. Jestin (Fara)* 629,1.

537)  ^{d}Nin-tin-ug$_5$ ga, *Schn. Or.* 8,64.

538) ^{d}Nin-din-pa-tar RT 23, 138.

539) ^{d}Nin-din-tir (2506).

540) ^{d}Nin-ku$_3$-gal$_2$ (2416).

541) ^{d}Nin-^{ša_3}-la-aš šalaš (2721) = ^{d}Ša-la-ša$_2$ šadî^{i}, šar-rat ^{d}Sag$_4$-zu.

542) ^{d}Nin-ku$_3$-nun-na (2417), *Schn. Or.* 8,55; AO 5376 IV 24.

543) ^{d}Nin-ku$_3$-u$_2$, *Scheil, Jél.* 27, 274,1.

544) ^{d}Nin-kug-ga (2415), AO 5376 VII 17.

545) ^{d}Nin-...-...[ku$_3$]-ga, AO 5376 VII 17.

546) ^{d}Nin-kug-gi$_4$, AO 5376 II 9.

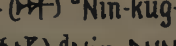
547) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-kug-gal (2416), KAV 50 III 10.

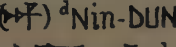
548) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-DUN, *Schn. Or.* 8,56.

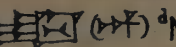
549) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-dun-ug$_6$, CT 10,2 (22470).

550) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-man (2436).

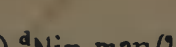
551) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-an-x, F, 20.

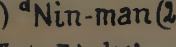
552)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-x-gi$_4$-ni (2633f); *cf. Jestin (Fara)* 629,3; RT 23,138.

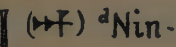
553)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-^{e}-gi^{i}-lal, KAV 64 I 25.

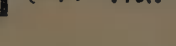
554)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-usar$_6$, F1,20.

555) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-lagab-ba, (2573).

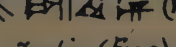
556)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-engur-ra (2529).

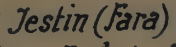
557)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-zar-bad (2719).

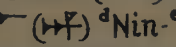
558)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-ganam$_6$ (2451).

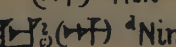
559)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-šara$_2$, DP 591,1; F1,5.

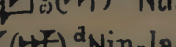
560) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-tul$_2$-sag (2717), KAV 64 III 29; *Schn. Or.* 8,63.

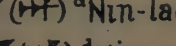
561)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-tul$_2$-la$_2$/la (2715/6), AO 5376 II 18; CT 24,7,13; 23,1436; CT 25,28,8; *Or.* N.S. 15,260; 256; *Langd. Par.* 3,27 *ff.*

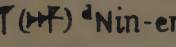
562)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-bul-bul^{hu} (2437).

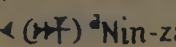
563)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-ME (2650), F1,1.

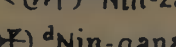
564)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-ME$_6$-abzu (2651).

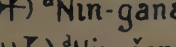
565)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-ME-ka-na, *Schn. Or.* 8,61.

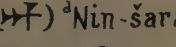
566)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-nu-e$_3$, F1,1.

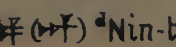
567)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-en-KA, *Schn. Or.* 8,61.

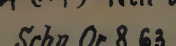
568)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-šu-du$_7$ (2656), AO 5376 IV 4.

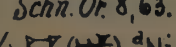
569)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-te-abzu (2652).

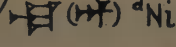
570)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-te-en-te-en (2657).

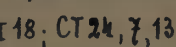
571)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-šar$_2$-ra/ra$_2$ (2655), AO 5376 I 30.

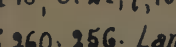
572)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-dim$_2$-an-na (2653).

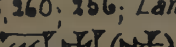
573)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-dim$_2$-an-ki (2652).

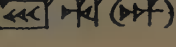
574)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-dim$_2$-DU, KAV 172 III 14.

575)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-dim$_2$-šag$_6$-du (2654).

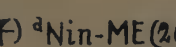
576)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-ki, F1,12.

577)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-me-ur-ur, *Th. Ug. Rit.* 101,7.

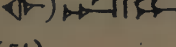
578)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-urta (2583), F1,2; *Schn. Or.* 8,59; *cf. Clay, Misc. Yale Inscr.* 53; OLZ 1917,1 *ff.*; 7 ^{d}R, *Ebel.* KAR 3,142 *Vs.* I 22-25; AO 5376 I 13.

579)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-urta-KA-ta, (2585).

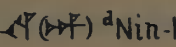
580) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-urta-gal (2584), *Schn. Or.* 8,59; AO 5376 V 39; *Del.* 27,173,3.

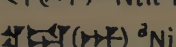
581)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-ku, *Scheil, Del.* 27,270,1.

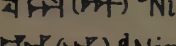
582) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-ku-..., AO 5376 VI 47.

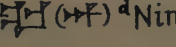
583)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-KU-KU (2669).

584) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-LU (2632).

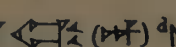
585)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-kin-nir, F6,1; 5,1/R 5.

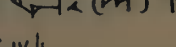
586)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-kinš-gi$_4$-m

587)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-kin-gal (2629), KAV 50 III 8; AO 5376 I 12.

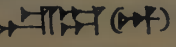
588)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-sig$_2$ (2705).

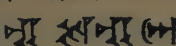
589) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-gur$_7$, F1,5.

590)  (ŠE) ^{d}[Nin]?-šeš$_2$ (2726).

591)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-en$_2$-e$_2$, F1,1.

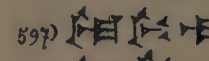
592) (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-sal-sila$_4$-sig, AO 5376 VIII 38.

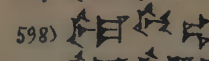
593)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-sal-ganam$_4$-ga, *Schn. Or.* 8,54.

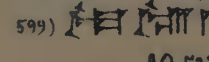
594)  (ŠE) ^{d}Nin-dam, F1,6.

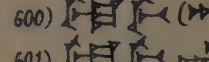
595) ^{d}Nin-dam-an-na (2488), *Schn. Or.* 8,55.

596) ^{d}Nin-dam-gal-nun-na (2489), *Schn. Or.* 8,56.

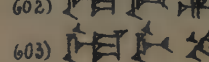
597)  ^{d}Nin-gu-la, AO 5376, 228.

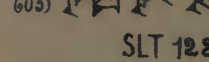
598)  ^{d}Nin^{gu}-KA$_2$-gal, KAV 60 I 5.

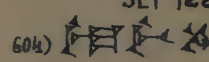
599)  ^{d}Nin-sikil-la$_2$/la (2526), AO 5376 VIII 19; KAV 63 I 9; 65 I 9.

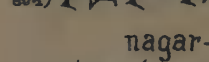
600)  ^{d}Nin-nagar, F1,2.

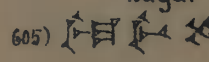
601) ^{d}Nin-nagar-abzu, F1,2.

602)  ^{d}Nin-nagar-ni-sir$_2$ (2674).

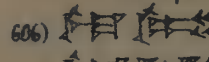
603)  ^{d}Nin-nagar-sir$_2$, *Chiera* SLT 122,6,18.

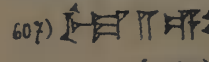
604)  ^{d}Nin-nagar-sir$_2$-ra-si-uš$_8$-di$_8$ (2675).

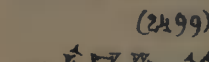
605)  ^{d}Nin-nagar-SIR$_2$-ma, *Schn. Or.* 8,61.

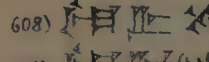
606)  ^{d}Nin-sig$_4$-tu, F1,3.

607) ^{d}Nin-min-dug-ḳa-bur (2499).

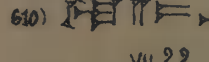
608)  ^{d}Nin-tug-su$_3$ (2738).

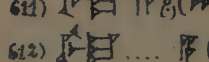
609)  ^{d}Nin-ur, KAV 155,2; 148,7 *f.*

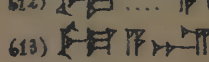
610)  ^{d}Nin-MIN-tab-ba, AO 5376, VII 22.

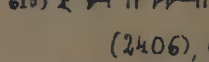
611)  ^{d}Nin-a$_8$ (*cf.* 2404), F1,3.

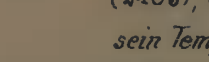
612) ^{d}Nin-...-a, AO 5376 IV 19.

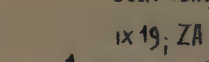
613)  ^{d}Nin-a-zu/azu, (2406), *Gott in* Im^{ki}, ZA 39, 247; *Schn. Or.* 8,55; *sein Tempel* e$_2$-sikil-eš$_3$-nun^{ki}-na, AO 5376 IX 19; ZA 39, 267 *f.*; JNES II 117.

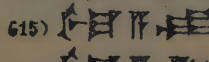
614)  ^{d}Nin-a-su, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 76,3.

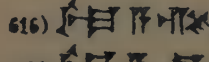
615)  ^{d}Nin-a-gub$_2$, F1,4; *Schn. Or.* 8,54.

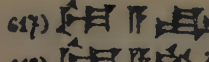
616)  ^{d}Nin-a-zi, *Schn. Or.* 8,56.

617)  ^{d}Nin-a-SAR, F1,4.

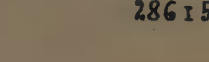
618)  ^{d}Nin-a-gab$_8$, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 286 I 5.

619)  ^{d}Nin-a-mal-kur-bat, AO 5376 ■ 2.

620)  ^{d}Nin-a-ra-zu, AO 5376 V 39.

621)  ^{d}Nin-a-mer, F1,3.

622) ^{d}Nin-a-sir$_2$-ḪA-du (2405).

623)  ^{d}Nin-a-nim-ma, AO 5376 V 33.

624) ^{d}Nin-a-ul, F1,6.

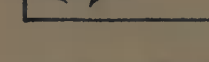
625) ^{d}Nin-a-igi, F1,4.

626) ^{d}Nin-a-di, F1,1.

627) ^{d}Nin-a-a (2404).

628) ^{d}Nin-a-ḫa-kud-du (2407), *cf.* AOF 4, 28, 3); PBS 10, 336 *n.* 2; KAV 63 I 28; *Eb.* TuL 104, 4).

629) ^{d}Nin-a-ḫa-du, *Th. Dg. Kit.* 142, 377; *n.* 8 (^{d}Nin-a-ḫa-kud-du).

630)  ^{d}Nin-a-ḫa-sir$_2$-kud-du, AO 5376 VIII 2.

631) (2728)

^{d}Nin-ḫalbi-lib

ḫal-bi-li-ib CT 24, 29 (Rm II 289).

632) ^{d}Ni$_4^{ni-ki-li-im}$-kilim (2382), *Eb.* TuL 121 23 (šarru ša Dinik-ti^{ki}).

633) ^{d}Nin-kilim ^{d}MAŠ (2626).

634) ^{d}Nin-kilim-edin-na (2627).

635) ^{d}Nin-kilim-tir-ra (2628).

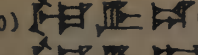
636) $^{d\,e}$E$_5$-nig$_2$-gu$_3^{su}$-babar-ra (2683).

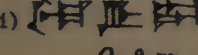
637) ^{d}Nin-nig$_2$-ka-na-ra (*verlesen statt* Nin-nig$_2$-gu$_3$-babar-ra^{k}), AO 5376, VIII 34.

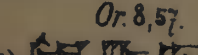
638) ^{d}Nin-nig$_2$-gi-na (2684), AO 5376 I 20.

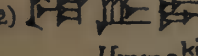
639) ^{d}Nin-nig$_2$-ki-du$_3$ (2452).

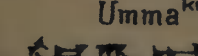
640) (↦) ^{d}Nin-ur$_4$-ra$_2$ (2547).

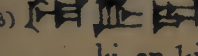
641)  (↦) ^{d}Nin-ur$_4$-ra (2546), *Schn. Or.* 8,57.

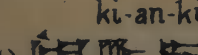
642)  (↦) ^{d}Nin-ur$_4$-ra-Umma^{ki}, *Schn.Or.* 8,58.

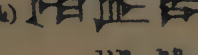
643)  (↦) ^{d}Nin-ur$_4$-ra-ki-an-ki, *Schn.Or.* 8,58.

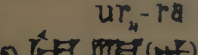
644)  (↦) ^{d}Nin-ur$_4$-ra A-ka-ka^{ki}, *Schn.Or.* 8,57.

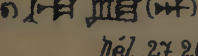
645)  (↦) ^{d}Nin-dun$_3$, *Wengl.* 27,17; *Scheil, Dél.* 27,269,2,

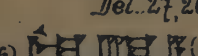
646)  (↦) ^{d}Nin-du$_3$-a, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 269,3.

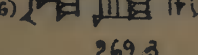
647)  (↦) *Jestin (Fara)* 629,3.

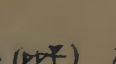
 (↦) RT 23,138. ^{d}Nin-x(?LUL) (2633).

648)  (↦) ^{d}Nin-x-aš-bar, VAT 12626 *Rs.*4; 12644,3.

649)  (↦) ^{d}Nin-x-ni-gi$_4$, VAT 12760,4.

650)  (↦) ^{d}Nin-x-gi$_4$-ni-na (2634).

651)  (↦) ^{d}Nin-x, F1,6.

922. 

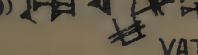
1) (↦) ^{d}Dam (698).

2) (↦) ^{d}Dam-... (707).

3) (↦) ^{d}Dam-mu, SBH 26,14.

4) (↦) ^{d}Dam-ka (706).

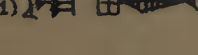
5) (↦) ^{d}Dam-gi-na, JCS II 128.

6)  (↦) ^{d}Dam-nun-gal-e-ne (705).

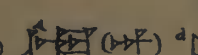
6) ... Dam-bi, VAT 11513, *Obv.* II 25.

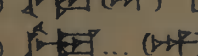
7) (↦) ^{d}Dam-gal-nun-dingir-ra-tab, TDT 3 I 6295.

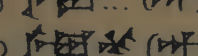
8) (↦) ^{d}Dam-gal-nun-na, (700), *Schn. Or.* 8,63.

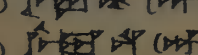
9)  (↦) ^{d}Dam-gar$_3$ (701).

10) (↦) ^{il}Dam-mi-iq-tum, *Scheil, Dél. Metjur.* 28, 432, *Obv.* 2.

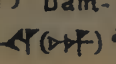
11)  (↦) ^{d}Dam-ki-an-na (702).

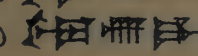
12)  (↦) ^{d}Dam-ki-na (703) *Schn. Or.* 8,39.

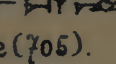
13)  (↦) ^{d}Dam-me (704).

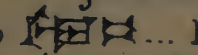
14)  (↦) ^{d}Dam...a...(699).

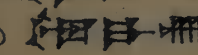
15) *cf.* dam: ^{d}Nin-a$_2$—kug-ga; ^{d}Nin-gig$_2$—; ^{d}Nin—an-na; ^{d}Nin—gal-nun-na.

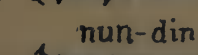
923. 

1)  (↦) ^{d}An-tum (*st.* amtum)-dul-kug-ga (605), CT 24,61 28.

924. 

1)  (↦) ^{d}Gu (540), F8,1; 9,5.

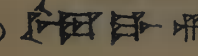
2)  (↦) ^{d}Gu-ba-ba (541), KAV 42 I 18; 63 III 33; 180 II 3.

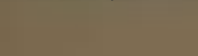
3)  (↦) (547).

^{d}Gu-la šag$_3$ Unug^{ki}, *Legr. R d'U.* 258,10.

" " " Uri^{ki}-ma, " " 276; 286.

KAV 42 III 1; 43 I 16 *etc.*

4)  (↦) ^{d}Gu-la Umma^{ki}, *Schn. Or.* 8,34

5)  (↦) ^{d}Gu-la-ki-an^{ki}, *Schn. Or.* 8,34.

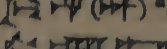
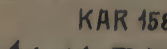
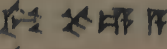
6) (↦) ^{d}Gu-gur$_5$ (543).

7) (↦) ^{d}Gu-sir$_4$-ra *(die das Land beaufsichtigt), Eb.* TuL 156*f.*

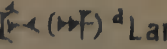
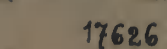
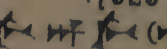
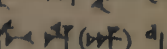
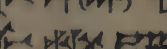
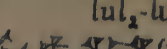
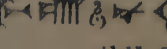
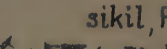
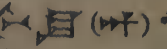
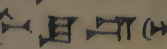
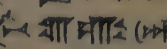
8) (↦) ^{d}Gu-sir$_5$-ra (549), *Schn. Or.* 8,35; *cf.* AO 5376 IX 7; KAV 42 III 1; 43 I 16; 177,5.

9) (↦) ^{d}Gu-na-du$_6$ (548).

10) (↦) ^{d}Gu-zi-da (= ^{d}Gula), PSBA 18 *Rs.* IV 8/9.

11) (▷▷) ^{d}Gu-sur (551), KAV 178, 6.
12) (▷▷) ^{d}Gu-nir-ra (550).
13) (▷▷) ^{d}Gu-ša-ia (1651) *cf.* ^{d}KA-ša-ia. KAR 158 *Rs.* III 31 *f.*
14)  (▷▷) ^{d}Gu-še-e-a (552).
15) (▷▷) ^{d}Gu-za, *Schn. Or.* 8, 34.
16) (▷▷) ^{d}Gu-za ^{d}En-lil$_2$ (545), *Schn. Or.* 8, 34.
17)  (▷▷) ^{d}Gu-za ^{d}Šul-gi (544).
18)  (▷▷) ^{d}Gu-za LU-u$_2$ (546).
19) (▷▷) ^{d}Gu-gar-a-... (542).
20) *cf.* gu: ^{d}A — u; ^{d}A — še-e-a; ^{d}Ga-an —; ^{d}Du —; ^{d}E —; ^{d}E-la —; ^{d}En —; ^{d}Jn — ri-ir; ^{d}Kin —; ^{d}La — da; ^{d}SAL·KA —; ^{d}Šu —; ^{d}Tur —; ^{d}En-giš — za; ^{d}Ab — la, *etc.*

925.

1)  (▷▷) ^{d}Lamga/Nagar (1823), F 8, 2; 9, 6; AO 17626 I 4.
2)  (▷▷) ^{d}Lamga ^{d}Lamga, KAR 4, 25.
3)  (▷▷) ^{d}Lamga-ḳa, F 9, 6.
4)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nagar-nam-lu$_2$-lul$_2$-lu (1825).
5)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nagar-pa-e$_3$, *Schn. Or.* 8, 53.
6) (▷▷) ^{d}Nagar-e$_2$-nu-ki-sikil, F 55, 3.
7)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nagar-bur, F 9, 7.
8) (▷▷) ^{d}Nagar-šu, F 8, 3; 9, 6.
9)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nagar-šu-gur, F 9, 7.
10)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nagar-šag$_4$-ga (1826).
11) (▷▷) ^{d}Nagar-ḪAR, F 9, 11.
12)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nagar-u-sa (1824).
13)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nagar-igi-ki, F 60, 2.
14)  (▷▷) ^{d}Nagar-gigir, F 9, 7.
15) *cf.* nagar: ^{d}ti-bi-ra URUDU —; ^{d}Urudu — kalam-ma; ^{d}Urudu — dingir-ri-e-ne; ^{d}Nin-igi — sir$_2$; ^{d}Nin — ni-sir$_2$; ^{d}Nin — sir$_2$-ra ...; Umun·BAD$_3$-URUDU —; ^{d}Lugal-bad$_3$-URUDU —.

931.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}[Nig$_2$-si-sa$_2$, AO 5376 IV 39.

932.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}El-la-mi-e (885) *cf.* KAT^{3} 363 *n.* 7 *(-Zwillinge).*
2) (▷▷) ^{d}Sikil-la-me-si (886), AO 5376 IV 46.
3) (▷▷) ^{na}P El-ḫa-la-ḫu (884).
4) *cf.* el/sikil: ^{d}Usan-pa —; ^{d}Nig$_2$-mes-ki —; ^{d}Bur-su —; ^{d}Nin — la$_2$; ^{il}Li — lum.

935.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Ḫum (1431), AO 5376 VIII 21.
2) (▷▷) ^{d}Ḫum-ba-ba (1432).
3) (▷▷) ^{d}Ḫu-um-ba-an/Ḫum-ba-an (1433), *cf.* RA 22, 23-26; JRAS 1926, 440ff; AOF 12, 246, 52.
4) (▷▷) ^{d}LUM-e-da-s[aḡ-KA]^{ḡ}, F 2, 2.
5) (▷▷) ^{d}ḪUM-e-mer-zi, F 2, 2.
6) (▷▷) ^{d}Ḫ/LUM-kuš-e, F 2, 1.
7) (▷▷) ^{d}Ḫum-ma/^{d}Lum-ma (1431/2006), AO 5376 II 4.
8) (▷▷) ^{d}Lum-ḫa (2008), AO 6479 III 17 *(Th. Ilg. Rit.)* 49, 18 *(identisch mit* ^{d}Balag, 839).
9) (▷▷) ^{d}Lum-LUM/ḪUM-ḪUM (2007).
10) (▷▷) ^{d}L/Ḫum-L/ḪUM-mu (1434).
11) *cf.* LUM: ^{d}Bil-la —; ^{d}Gam —; ^{d}Gašan-gir$_2$-gi —; ^{d}E —; ^{d}U-šu —; ^{d}Zu — mar; ^{d}Nin-gir$_2$-gi —; ^{d}Gašan-ir — ma; ^{d}KA — ma.

937.

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Kulla (2919/2208), *Th. Ilg. Rit.* 42 *Rv.*

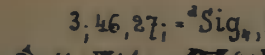
3; 46, 27; = $^{d}Sig_{4}$, KAR 43 (ZA 30, 206).

2) $^{d}Sig_{4}$-Zi-dil-ki (2209), KAV 172 I 13.

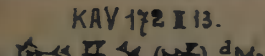
3) $^{d}Mur_{x}$-za-gin$_{3}$, AO 5376 I 1.

4) $^{d}Sig_{4}$-za-gin$_{3}$-na (2210).

940.

1)  ^{d}MIN-du-un-gi$_{3}$-SAG (777).

944.

1)  ^{d}Tuk-ku$_{3}$, F 1, 10.

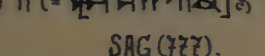
2) ^{d}Tuk-...-na, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 84, 1.

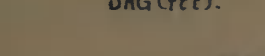
3) *cf.* tug: $^{d}A_{2}$-maḫ —; ^{d}Kal —; ^{d}Ki-šu-tag-ga-nu —; ^{d}Ni—ki.

945.

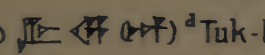
1) ^{d}Ur (1235).

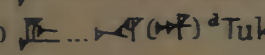
2) ^{d}Ur-..., AO 5376 I 49.

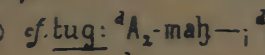
3)  ^{d}Ur-aš-dar, F 126 13.

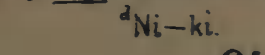
4)  ^{d}Ur ^{d}En-zu, AO 5376 I 7; *Schn. Or.* 8, 46.

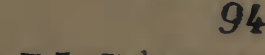
5) ^{d}Ur ^{d}En-zu-sin-na (1240).

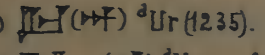
6)  ^{d}Ur ^{d}Nin-urta (1242).

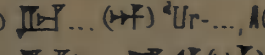
7)  ^{d}Ur ^{d}Za-mar$_{3}$-mar$_{3}$ (1241).

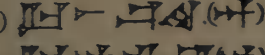
8)  ^{d}Ur-maḫ (1245), AO 17662 *Rs.* 6; RA 41, 34, 5.

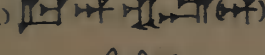
9)  ^{d}Ur-maḫ-meš, KAV 42 I 30.

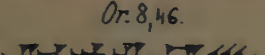
10)  ^{d}Ur-sag (1246).

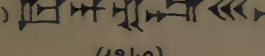
11)  ^{d}Ur-sag-an-na, *Schn. Or.* 8, 46.

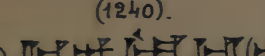
12)  ^{d}Ur-sag ^{d}Umun-a-zu (1247)

13)  ^{d}Ur-tur$_{3}$ (1248).

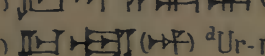
14)  ^{d}Ur-SAR-ga-KU, F 27, 3.

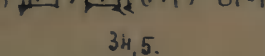
15)  ^{d}Ur-ug$_{5}$-ga-KU, F 26, 3.

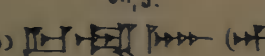
16)  ^{d}Ur-Bad$_{3}^{ba-ad}$-dumu^{du-mu} (1238).

17)  ^{d}Ur-bad$_{3}$-da-gub-gub-bu-dumu... (1237).

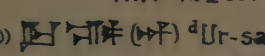
18) ^{d}Ur-ama-gi$_{4}$ (1236).

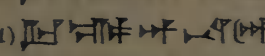
19)  ^{d}Ur-kit-tum (1243), *cf.* AOF 9, 99.

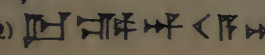
20)  ^{d}Ur-ma-šum (1244) = ^{mul}Lam-mu e_{2} ^{d}Ba-u$_{2}$ |.

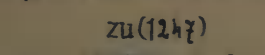
21)  ^{d}Ur-...-gal, AO 5376 IX 9.

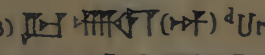
22) ^{d}Tašmišu (= ^{d}Tašmetum, *Hurr.*) RHA 7, 61.

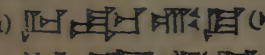
23)  $^{[d]}$Ur-šanabi, *Gemahl der* ^{d}Nanše, JNES 2, 117 *Rev. Hitt. et A.* 7, 126.

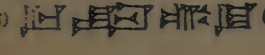
24)  ^{d}Taš-me-tum / tu (3250), KAV 72 *Rs.* 24 *f.*; AO 5376 II 14.

25)  ^{il}Taš-me-i$_{3}$-tum (3250), KAV 65 I 9.

26)  ^{d}Taš-me-te, KAV 78, 10; *cf.* .

27)  ^{d}Taš-me-zi-ik-ri (3249).

28)  ^{d}Ur-gu-ru (1239).

29)  ^{d}UR-A$^{be-eš-še}$-ba-edin, *Chic. Syll.* 40; *s. Plan.*

30) ^{d}Ur-ac-ku$_{3}$-mu, F 9111, 6.

946.

1) ^{d}Gigim/Gidim$_{3}$ (878), *Fb.* TuL 122 *ff.*; 160 *ff.*; 36, 11 (Etimmu/Edimmu).

2) ^{d}Gidim$_{3}$-ga-ga (1291).

3) ^{d}Gidim$_{3}$-ḫul (600).

947.

1) $^{du_{2}-dug}$Udug (1290).

2) ^{d}Udug-KA·KA/ga-ga, CT 24, 8, 14; AO 5376 II 46.

949.

1) (1; *cf.* 749; 2457) *cf. Poeb.* HGT 2, 2, 26 *ff.*: ^{d}Giš-

bil-ga-[mes], ab-ba-ni a en kul-un[u^{ki}] 6 mu ni-[aq]. *Danach* ^{d}A. *Vater von* ^{d}G.; *cf.* OLZ 1915, 367.

2) (▶▼) ^{d}A-ba (15), *cf. Scheil, Dél.* 27, 157, 1.

3) (▶▼) ^{d}A-ba-ba, *Schn. Or.* 8, 27.

4) (▶▼) ^{d}A-ba ^{d}En-lil$_2$-dim$_2$, *Schn. Or.* 8, 28; CT 32, 41, 1.

5) (▶▼) ^{d}A-ba-li-mar, KAV 43 II 11.

6) (▶▼) ^{d}A-ba-gal (16).

7) (▶▼) ^{d}A-ba-tu$_2$, aššat šarri (^{id}Eraškiga), *Éb.* TuL 147, 15.

8) (▶▼) ^{d}A-ba-ku-ia, KAV 72 6 23.

9) (▶▼) ^{d}A-ba-ku-u-a, KAV 42 II 18; 190 II 4.

10) (▶▼) ^{d}A-zu, *cf. Scheil, Dél.* 27, 153, 154.

11) (▶▼) ^{d}A-tar (114).

12) (▶▼) ^{d}A-tar-sa-ma-a-a-in (115).

13) (▶▼) ^{d}Am$_3$-zi-da (204).

14) (▶▼) ^{d}Am$_3$-gi-na (203).

15) (▶▼) ^{d}Am$_3$-si-sa$_2$ (205).

16) (▶▼) ^{d}Am$_3$-bu-bu (202).

17) (▶▼) ^{d}A ^{d}Zar-pa-ni-tum-edin, *Chic. Syll.* 41 f.

18) (▶▼) ^{d}A-asar-ri (13, *cf.* 267).

19) (▶▼) ^{d}A-gub$_2$-ba (20), *(G. d. Reinigungswassers); cf.* PBS X 336, 2.

20) (▶▼) ^{d}A-tu-gašan-gal-e, *Th. Bg. Tabl. d'Uruk* 54, 21.

21) (▶▼) ^{d}A-tu-.....(117).

22) (▶▼) ^{d}A-la-la (65), KAV 54 a 2; AO 17626, *Obv.* 17; RA 16, 154 *(? Sohn von ^{d}Enmešarra; = ^{d}En-ki)*; RA 41, 30.

23) (▶▼) ^{d}A-tu-gu-la, KAV 64, II 21 f.

24) (▶▼) ^{d}A-la-mu (68) = , *Chic. Syll.* 20; *cf.* ^{d}Dubbisag; ^{d}Alla-mu.

25) (▶▼) ^{d}A-la-ad (166214). *cf.* | | |

26) (▶▼) ^{d}a-la-ad Alad, AO 5376 III 44.

27) (▶▼) ^{d}A-la-ga$_2$ (67).

28) (▶▼) ^{d}A-la-KAL^{ki} (64).

29) (▶▼) ^{d}A-ru-ru (105), KAV 42 I 26; *cf.* RA 17, 46 ff.; AO 5376 III 18.

30) (▶▼) ^{d}A-na (86), *cf.* e$_2$ ^{d}A-na-šu$_3$, *Wengl.* 50, 3.

31) (▶▼) ^{d}A-šir (294, 1).

32) (▶▼) ^{d}A-mu (84).

33) (▶▼) ^{d}A-mu-nu (85).

34) (▶▼) ^{d}A-mu-BU, F 7, 10.

35) (▶▼) ^{d}A-gillim-ma, ZA 7, 12, 82.

36) (▶▼) ^{d}A-maš-tum, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 131, 1.

37) (▶▼) ^{d}A-bar-ra-laḫ$_4$, AO 6479 III 13 (= ^{d}Nusku) *(Th. Bg. Rit.), cf.* ^{d}E$_2$-bar-ra-laḫ$_4$ *(Th. Bg. Rit.* 26, 4), *cf.* RA 16, 146; 41, 32.

38) (▶▼) ^{d}A-nu (88), KAV 42 II 3; 54 6 3.5; 63 I 1; IV 2; 152, 7. 9. 10.

39) (▶▼) ^{d}A-nu-na (-ge$_2$-(e)-ne), KAV 218 A II 9, 34/26/3; *cf.* ^{d}A$_2$-nu-na.

40) (▶▼) .... ^{d}A-nu-sa-.... (92).

41) (▶▼) ^{d}A-nu-uk-ka (93, 7).

42) (▶▼) ^{d}A-nu-ni-tum (91), KAV 42 III 9; 180 II 6; 218 B III 5. ( ) 78, 17.

43) (▶▼) ^{d}A-nu-bu-um (90).

44) (▶▼) ^{d}A-ḫu-ud, ^{d}IM-IM IM-IM II R 47, 22 c (so: Br 12243 *ohne ?*; II R 47, 22 c *unleserlich*).

45) (▶▼) ^{d}A-ḫu-ur-ma-az-da-$^{?}$ (55).

46) (▶▼) ^{d}A-zi-sar-a (53), AO 5376 vi 16.

47) (▶▼) ^{d}A-zi-a (52).

48) (▶▼) ^{d}A-gi-maḫ, KAV 64 I 27 f.

49) (▶▼) ^{d}A-gi-ir (21).

60) ^{d}A-ri (106).

61) ^{d}A-ri-tum (108), *cf.* KAV 63 III 23; AKF 2,72 *n.* 10.

62) ^{d}A-ri-ni-it-ti *(Sonnengöttin der Stadt Hrinna)* RHA 7,106 (= ^{d}Al-la-tum).

63) ^{d}A-ri-a (107).

64) ^{d}A-šur (111/294), KAV 68 I 2; 214,9; 217, 9 *f.*; 218,44.

65) ^{d}A-nun (-na) (93). *Zur Zahl d. A. s.* RA 28,117/130, Z 37/58 (8 Igigi, 9 Anunnaki); 300 Jg. u. 300 A., OECT VI 96 *n.* 7+8; = 600 Jg. u. 600 A., *King, Mag.* 4,13; 50 Anun. *Langd. Par.* 227,42; 230,64; BE 31 *n.* 55,2; KAV 173,13.

66) ^{d}A-nun-na-ki (93).

67) ^{d}A-nun-na-nun-ki (93).

68) ^{d}A-nun-na-KU (93,4).

69) ^{d}A-ug-ni-iš *(Neth.)*, VAT 18,35.

70) ^{d}A-lal$_3$ (69).

71) ^{d}A-dir-maḫ (43).

72) ^{d}A-dirig-ga (41)

73) ^{d}A-dir-di-k[ud] (42).

74) ^{d}A-ta-e$_{n}$-ne (113), M.P.c. *liest:* .

75) ^{d}A-i-ra-i-ni-e (58)

76) ^{d}A-i-a (57).

77) ^{d}A·EDÍN (45/856) (= Eru), AO 5376 II 44.

78) ^{d}A·EDÍN·ŠURÍM·A (45/856).

79) ^{d}A-am-ma (12).

80) ^{d}A-ra$_2$ (104), *cf.* ZA 47,14,97.

81) ^{d}A-ra$_2$-nun-na (28).

82) ^{d}A-pil-ku-du, *Scheil, Sél.* 27,286 I 3.

83) ^{d}A-giš-šub (22).

84) ^{d}A^{giš}-ku-tu-ni-edin, *Chic. Syll.* 41 *f.*

85) ^{d}A-ga$_2$-ga$_2$ (99).

86) ^{d}A-ga$_2$-ga$_2$-šig$_3$, AO 5376 VII 30.

87) ^{d}[A-ga$_2$-g]a$_2$-šag$_5$-ga, N.B. CT 24, 33 I 6! 25. (82).

88) ^{d}A-ga$_2$-ga$_2$-šig$_3$-ga (82).

89) ^{d}A-ga$_2$-gig-dug$_4$-ga (81).

90) ^{d}A-e-kid$_2$ (46).

91) ^{d}A-e$_2$ (44).

92) ^{d}A-ra-zu (98), *cf.* KAV 53,3.

93) ^{d}A-ra-zu-maḫ (100) *cf.* KAV 53,5.

94) ^{d}A-ra-zu-gal (99), *cf.* KAV 53,4.

95) ^{d}A-ra-zu-še-ga (101), *cf.* KAV 53,6.

96) ^{d}A-ra-zu-še-še-gal (102) *cf.* KAV 53,7.

97) ^{d}A-ra-mes (103).

98) ^{d}A-ra-aḫ-tum, KAV 47,10; 62,11; 65 II 10; 63 II 17.

99) ^{d}A-ra-za-a (97).

100) ^{d}A-šur$_2$ (294,5).

101) ^{d}A-nannar (87).

102) ^{d}A-da-ru-ta-a (27).

103) ^{d}A-da-na (25).

104) ^{d}A-da-aḏ (23), KAV 148 *b* 2.

105) ^{d}A-da-pa (26), *cf.* JRAS 1926, 289.

106) ^{d}A-da-e-ne (24).

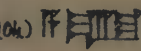
107) ^{d}A-ma (76), *cf.* KAV 149 II 11.

108) ^{d}A-ma-na (77)

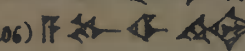
109) ^{d}A-ma-ru (79), = ^{il}Marduk, = ^{il}Ni-bi-ru = ri-mi-nu-u, Str. AV 414; *cf.* SAK 68,5,37, 92, 4,18 *etc.*

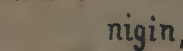
110) ^{d}A-ma-a-nu-u$_2$ (78).

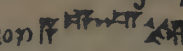
111) ^{d}A-bar$_2$-nun, F 1,9.

104)  ^{d}A-mer-za (83).

105) ^{d}A-bu-ub-la-ab (17).

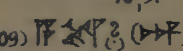
106)  ^{d}A-bu-igi-suḫur-nigin, F60,7.

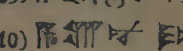
107)  ^{d}A$^{e\text{-}xu}$-ezu ($^{?d}$E$_4$-zu$_5$) (47).

108)  ^{d}A-ezu-zi-ba (48) CT 25, 16,9.

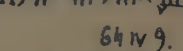
109) ^{d}A-te$_3$ (116).

110) ^{d}A-šag$_4$-nu-gi$_4$-a (110).

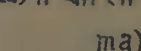
111)  ^{d}A-šag$_4$-ili$_3$-na, KAV 64 IV 9.

112)  ^{d}A-šag$_4$(a-ḫu-um-ma) *Schn. Or.* 8, 28.

113) ^{d}A-dug$_3$ (29), *Schn. Or.* 8, 28.

114)  ^{d}A-ḫi-ma-$^{?}$ (56).

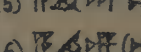
115) ^{d}A-$^{?}$u-i-e (14).

116)  ^{d}A-im (49/60).

117) ^{d}A-u (49).

118) ^{il}A-num (88,2), KAV 49 I 4; 60,1; 176,6 *etc.*

119) ^{d}A-lam-i, F3.

120)  ^{d}A-lam-ga (70).

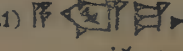
121) ^{d}A-dim$_2$-ma-na-giš$_3$ (39).

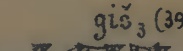
122) ^{d}A-dim$_2$-sig$_7$-eš (40).

123) ^{d}A-ši-ir-ta (293/112), *cf.* ^{d}A-Šir-..., CT 32,9.

124) ^{d}Alim (187). *Andere Schreibung für* .

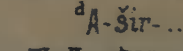
125) ^{d}Alim-banda (188).

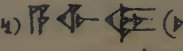
126)  ^{d}Alim-nun-na (189).

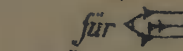
127)  ^{d}Alim-kin, KAV 172 III 4; 150 I 3.

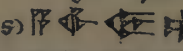
128) ^{d}Alim-sig-ga (190).

129) ^{d}A-lim-šurim-gal (75).

130)  ^{d}A-di-kud (33).

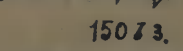
131)  ^{d}A-di-kud-ušum (34)

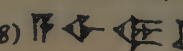
132)  ^{d}A-di-kud-maḫ (35).

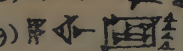
133)  ^{d}A-di-kud-še-maḫ (38).

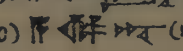
134) ^{d}A-di-kud-še(-ga) (36).

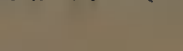
135) ^{d}A-di-kud-še-gal (37).

136)  ^{d}A-di-ušum (31).

137)  ^{d}A-di-i-ia (32).

138)  ^{d}A-di-e-šu (30).

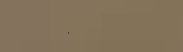
139)  ^{d}A-ki-bar-a (62).

140)  ^{d}A-la$_2$-ḫul (63).

141) ^{d}A-USAR (=^{il}Ašur) (50/294), *cf.* KAV 68 I 5.

142) ^{d}Id$_2$ (1535/2319), KAV 62,2 *f.*; 63 I 8; 65 I 1; 218 A I 20.

143) ^{il}E$_2$-a ^{d}ID$_2$ (1535).

144)  ^{d}Id$_2$-ḫal-ḫal, KAV 42 II 3; 43 I 17.

145) ^{d}Idigna, AO 5376 I 34.

146) ^{d}Id$_2$-$^{i\text{-}id}$-gal (1536).

147) ^{d}Id$_2$-lu$_2$-ru-gu$_2$ (1537), *(Unterweltsfluss).*

148) ^{d}Id$_2$-šu (1541).

149) $^{min\ (=i\text{-}id)}$ ^{d}Id$_2$-sig$_7$ (1539).

150) ^{d}Id$_2$$^{si\text{-}li\text{-}ma}$ silim (1540).

151) ^{d}Id$_2$-me-šu (1538).

152) ^{d}A-ku (61)

153) ^{d}A-ku-ṣi-tu, KAV 73,8.

154) ^{d}A-lu-saš-ḫu-ru-li-$^{?}$u-e-si-$^{?}$u-a-li *(armen. Dämon).*

155) ^{d}A-lu-u (73).

156) ^{naT}A-ib-a (59).

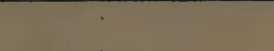
157) ^{d}A-gu-du (maṣṣar ališu (Aššur)) KAV 43 II 6; 44,18.

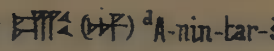
158) ^{d}A-gu-še-e-a (19).

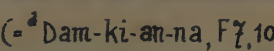
159) ^{d}A-gu-u (18)

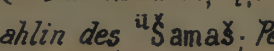
160) ^{d}A-nin-tar-maḫ (95).

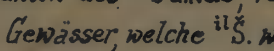
51) dA-nin-tar-še-ga (96).

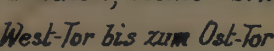
52)  dA-a (4) (= dDam-ki-an-na, F 7, 10; KAV 42 I 12, 14). *Gemahlin des* ^{il}*Šamaš; Personifikation der Gewässer, welche* ^{il}*Š. während der Nacht vom West-Tor bis zum Ost-Tor durchfährt. Zu ihren Symbolen s. Einleitung zum Planetar.*

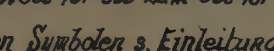
53)  dA-a Ḫu-ub-ša$_2$-an (5), *d.h.* dA-a *von* Ḫubšan^{ki}, *cf. Or.* 36, 80 *f.*; *cf. Éb.* TuL 12 I 7.

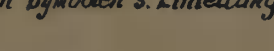
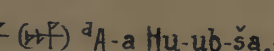
54)  dA-a-ri (11).

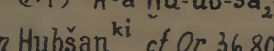
55)  dA-a-i-na-'-e (8).

56)  dA-a-i-tu, III R 66 *Ns.* 3 *d*); *cf.* KAV 42 *a*.

57)  dA-a-iš-tum = šarrat Keš^{ki}, *Str.* AV 5; *cf. Or.* 36, 99; *Éb.* TuL 12 I 26.

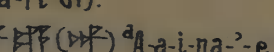
58)  dA-a-pa-ag-si-na (10).

59)  dA-a-a (3) ≐  (= dNin-e$_2$-gal).

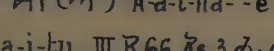
60)  dA-a-ur (5).

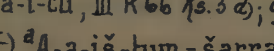
61) dA-ḫa (54).

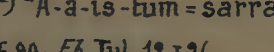
62) dA-ša$_2$-ru, ZA 47, 16, 122.

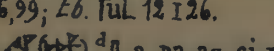
63)  dA-x-tu, F 37, 1.

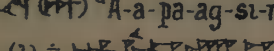
957.

 dZa (1293), F 20, 2; ^{na}PZa, F 18, 8; 19, 6.

 dZa-ba-at, *Scheil, Dél.* 27, 146, 1.

 dZa-zu-in (1307).

 dZa-li-mu-ti (2996).

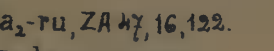
 ^{na}PZa-na (1314).

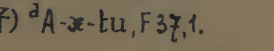
dZa-na-an/nu-gur-u$_2$ = mû šaplûtum, ZA NF 9, 236, 52 *ff.*

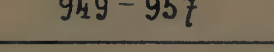
dZa-na-ru (1315).

dZa-ri-mu, TU 54, 16.

dZa-ri-ku (1317).

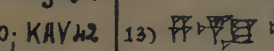
 dZa-rig$_5$-ga.

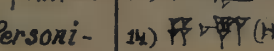
 dZa-nun-zi-e, MAOG 11 I/II 26 *f.*

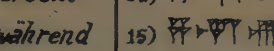
 dšu-ba Šuba (3183), AO 5376 V 3.

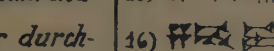
dŠuba-nun-na (3183).

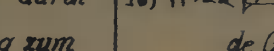
dZA-NiNNi (= Šuba?), KAV 65 I 20.

 dZa-nimi-nun-na, KAV 48 II 3.

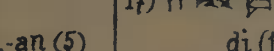
 dZa-am-da-tur$_3$-ra, *de Gen. Tr. de Ureh.* 7.

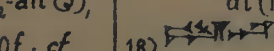
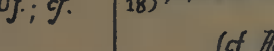
 dZa-am-ma-ḫu-un-di (1294).

 dJl-ba-ba Jlbaba (1310), (*cf. Hom. festschr.* 177 *f.*), *Bél.* 27, 134, 2; KAV 46, 9; 39 6) 2 *f.*

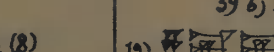
 dJlbaba-šag$_5$-ga (1312).

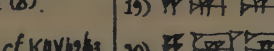
dJlbaba-šig$_2$-ga (1311).

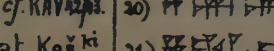
 dṢa-al-tu-um (*Göttin der Zwietracht*), *Zim. Ištu Ṣaltu* 2.

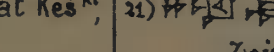
 dṣa-al-me ṢALME =  (= dSag-uš dUD), II R 49 *n.* 3, 12.

dZa-ra (1316).

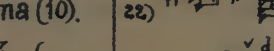
 dZa-ra-e-nu-gi$_4$-e, AO 5376 VI 8.

 dZa-qar, dMa-mú-da (1296), *Éb.* TuL 150, 41; *Poeb.* HGT 157, 1, 8.

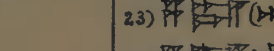
 dZa-qar dNibru^{ki}, *Chiera, Lex. T.* 213, 8, 18.

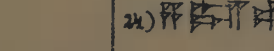
 dZa-qar-Da-da^{ki}, *Chiera, Lex. T.* 213, 8, 19.

dZa-qar-Bu-bu^{ki}, *Chiera, Lex. T.* 213, 8, 20.

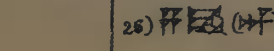
 dZa-qar-ki, *Chiera, Lex. T.* 213, 8, 17.

dZa-qar-Gu-na-til$_3$-la^{ki}, *Chiera, Lex. T.* 213, 8, 21.

 dZa-gin$_3$-gaz (1299).

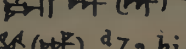
 dZa-gin$_3$-bir-bir (1298).

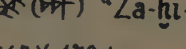
dZa-gin$_3$-nim-ma (1301).

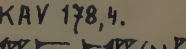
 dZa-gin$_3$-šul (1300).

dZa-gin$_3$-za, F 5, 5; 12, 3; 6, 4.

36) ^{d}Za-pi-ra-an (1304).

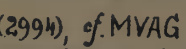
37)  ^{d}Za-ḫi-mu (= ^{d}Za-ku-u) (1308/9), KAV 178,4.

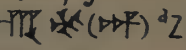
38)  ^{d}Za-u-da-ni-iš (1302).

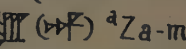
39)  ṣa-lam/ṣa-al-me ^{d}KUŠ$_2$ (2994), *cf.* MVAG 41 III 26.

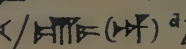
40) ^{d}Za-ar-mu (1295).

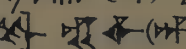
41) ^{d}Za-me-ru (1313).

42)  ^{d}Za-ku-u/u$_2$ (1309), KAV 178,4.

43)  [^{d}Za-kin-b]u-en-Ši, VR 43,50.

44)  ^{d}Za-za (1305), *Děl.* 27,164,2.

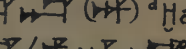
45)  ^{d}Za-za-ru/ri$_2$ (1306).

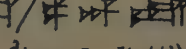
46)  ^{d}Za-za-ma$_2$, *Scheil, Děl.* 27,169,3.

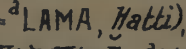
47) *cf.* za: ^{d}A-mer—; ^{d}An—kar; ^{d}Ba—; ^{d}Dun—gi[n$_3$-na]; ^{d}En—; ^{d}Zi—nu; ^{d}Ib-na-ḫa—; ^{d}iGI-gin$_3$-za; ^{d}Lugal-an—ḳar; ^{d}Maḫ—; ^{d}Ki-za-za; ^{d}Ne—ri-im; ^{d}Nin-suḫ-za-gin$_3$-na; ^{d}Sig$_4$-za-gin$_3$-na.

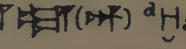
961.

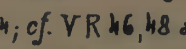
1) ^{d}Ḫa-ba-ba (1383).

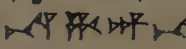
2)  ^{d}Ḫa-b/pantali (= ^{d}LAMA, *Ḫatti*), RHA 7,22.

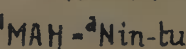
3)  ^{d}Ḫa-ba-ṣi, *Vir. Ach. Šamaš* XVI, 14; *cf.* VR 46,48 *a b*.

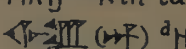
4)  ^{d}Ḫanna-ḫanna (= ^{d}MAḪ = ^{d}Nin-tu, *Ḫeth.*), RHA 7,73.

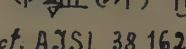
5)  ^{d}Ḫa-an-pa$_3$; *cf.* ^{d}Pa$_3$-zu-zu; *cf.* AJSL 38,162; MAOG XIV I 16.

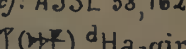
6)  ^{d}Ḫa-gir$_2$, F 9,8.

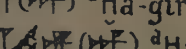
7)  ^{d}Ḫa-ri$_2$-im, TDT 2,4338.

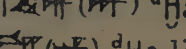
8)  ^{d}Ḫa-li (1388).

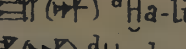
9)  ^{d}Ḫa-la (= ^{d}Gula) (1386).

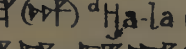
10)  (1387) *zu lesen:* ^{d}La-ḫa-ma-abzu, RA 20,101,3,5.

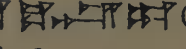
11)  ^{d}Ḫa-ti, *Scheil, Děl.* 27,276,1.

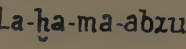
12)  ^{d}Ḫa-mun (1390)

13)  ^{d}Ḫa-mun-an-na (1391), KAV 64 IV 13.

14)  ^{d}Ḫa-mun-šubur, AO 5376,414.

15)  ^{d}Ḫa-si-su (1395).

16)  ^{d}Ḫa-si-sa-tu (1394).

17)  ^{d}Ḫa-am-mu, *Lett. de Mari* II 79, 3,104,5.

18) ^{d}Ḫa-am-mu(-um)^{ki} (1381).

19) ^{d}Ḫa-am-mu-ra-bi (1382), *cf.* JAOS 65,58 *ff.*

20) ^{d}Ḫa-bi-ru, *cf.* OLZ 1921,246; KAV 42 II 9

21) $^{dingir-meš}$Ḫa-bi-ri, RHA 7,122.

22) ^{d}Ḫa-saḫar-ra, *Schn. Or.* 8,47.

23) *zu lesen:* ^{d}Ḫa-ia$_2$ (392), TC 16, *Pl.* 32; AO 5376 VII 33; F 77,4; KAV 42 I 26; *Schn. Or.* 8,47; *Děl.* 27,276,2; 187.

24) ^{d}Ḫa-ni-iš BE, VAT 11513 *Rev.* I 9.

25) ^{d}Ḫa-ni[-iš] LUGAL, VAT 11513, *Rev.* I 11.

26) ^{d}Ḫa-mal-lu (1389).

27) ^{d}Ḫa-al-mu (1380).

28) ^{d}Ḫa-lil-ib-ra, KAV 72 *a* 22.

29) ^{d}Ḫa-da-ni-iš (1384), AO 5376 II 5.

30) ^{d}Ku$_6$-lu$_2$-lul$_2$-lu, AO 17662 *Rs.* 6; RA 41,34,7.

31) ^{d}Ḫa-bur, KAV 42 I 37.

32) ^{d}Ḫa-bur-tum, KAV 42 II 37; 43 I 5.

33) ^{d}Ḫa-bu-ri$_2$-tum, *Schn. Or.* 8,47.

34) ^{d}Ḫa-pi (1396).

35) ^{d}Ḫa-ḫar-nim-... (1385).

36) ^{d}ḫa-ar Ḫar$_2$ (1411).

37) ^{d}Ha-man, *Zimol., Hss.* 523, 2, 28.

38) ^{d}Ḫa-me-ir = ^{il}Enlil ša eš-bar, ZA

31,110 (VAT 1193 II 11).

39) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Zaḫ$_2$ (1377), KAV 65 IV 8.

40) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Zaḫ$_2$-gu$_2$ (1378), KAV 59,9.

41) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Zaḫ$_2$-gu$_2$-rim (1378), ZA 47,10,55.

42) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Zaḫ$_2$-ra-a (1379).

43) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Zaḫ$_2$-[gin$_3$] = ^{il}Marduk, ZA 31, 109 (KAV 53,8).

44) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Zaḫ$_2$-rim, ZA 47,10,51.

45) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Zaḫ$_2$-a (1377).

46) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Zaḫ$_2$-min[-gu$_2$], VAT 12931,9.

47) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Zaḫ$_2$-min[-kur], VAT 12931,8.

48) cf. ḫa: ^{d}Gu$_2$—tar-še; ^{d}Dul—la-ab; ^{d}E$_2$—erin; ^{nap}El-la-ḫu; ^{d}Ḫu-ud—; ^{d}Jb-na—za; ^{d}Jb-na—ki^{ŠÀ}; ^{d}La—ma; ^{d}La—mu; ^{d}La—mun; ^{d}Lugal-ri—mun; ^{d}Lum—; ^{d}Mi—; ^{d}Nin-a-BU—du; ^{d}Nin-a—kud-du; ^{d}Pi-li—; ^{d}Silim-ma-nu—;

49) cf. ^{d}Kut-ta-ḫa-a-nu; ^{d}Jl-la-ḫa-ab; ^{d}Ri-ḫa-ab; ^{d}Jl-ḫa-al-la-bu; ^{d}Jr-ḫa-an-sun$_2$; ^{d}Sa-ḫa-an-sun$_2$; ^{d}Ša-ḫa-an; ^{d}Jb-ḫa-ku$_2$; ^{d}Si-sa-ḫa-lam-ma; ^{d}Ri-ḫa-mun; ^{d}Nin-e$_2$-ḫa-ma; ^{d}Ba-ḫa-tum.

964.

1) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Gug-Unug^{ki}, FG0,5.

2) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Gug-mal-la, AO 5376 VII 20

3) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Gug-a-ki, FG3,6.

965.

1) ...[ ] (Ⓚ) ^{d}...[sig]-nun-me, AO 5376 III 1.

2) (?) (Ⓚ) ^{d}SIG (?RIM)-me (2916).

3) cf. sig: ^{d}Ab—; ^{d}De—; ^{d}En-pap—nun-me-ubara; ^{d}En—nun; ^{d}Unug^{ki}—; ^{d}Nin-mir $^{mi-ir}$—$^{si-ga}$; ^{d}Alim—ga; ^{d}Lugal—ga; ^{d}Nin-um-ma—ga; ^{d}Nin-bar$_2$—ga.

966.

1) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Eš$_5$-man (3020).

968.

1) (Ⓚ) ^{d}GiN$_2$ (610).

2) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Ṭu-mu-zi (765 / 1450).

3) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Ṭu-uš-pu-a (1452).

4) (Ⓚ) ^{d}ṬU^{ŠÀ}-Uri$_2^{ki}$, III R 67,50a.

5) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Ṭu-ra-ni-i-e (1451).

970.

1) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Gar-gir$_2$-su^{ŠÀ} (470).

2) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nig$_2$-ḳa-du, F9,11.

3) (Ⓚ) ^{d}GAR-na-a-ḫu (3052).

4) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Ša$_2$-maš, VAT 11513, *Rev.* II 8-10, 13-17.

5) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nig$_2$-mud-uš$_2$ (2393) (*Tot-Geburt*).

6) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nig$_2$-Zi-gal$_2$-dim$_2$-dim$_2$-me/ma (2390).

7) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nig$_2$-zid-da (2391).

8) (Ⓚ) ^{il}Ša$_2$-gi-mu (2386).

9) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nig$_2$-gi-na (469 / 2387).

10) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nig$_2$-gu$_2$-ḫar-an-na (2385).

11) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nig$_2$-si (473).

12) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nig$_2$-si-sa$_2$ (2394).

13) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nin$_6$-in-si/si$_4$-na (2596).

14) (Ⓚ) ^{d}GAR·SAR (472).

15) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Ša$_2$-ad-ru, *Th. Bg. Rit.* 113,1.

16) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nig$_2$-erim$_2$-ḫul-gig (2388).

17) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nig$_2$-mes-ki-sikil (2392).

18) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Nig$_2$-ga-ba (2384).

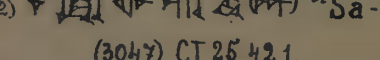
19) (Ⓚ) (=) ^{d}Ga$_4$$^{ga-pi}$-pi$_7$, II R 47,25 c.

20) (Ⓚ) ^{d}Ša$_2$-ra-i-ḫi-tum/tu$_2$, AO 7439,17; cf. ^{d}Šar/Šar$_2$-ra-ḫi-tum, ZA 6,241,

11; RLA I 169.

21) (▷▷) $^{d}Nig_2$-u_6-di-du_{10}^{du} (2389).

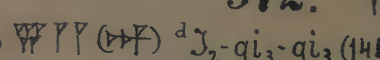
22) (▷▷) ^{il}Ša-kin ar-ḫi(=^{il}Sin) (3047), CT 25,42,1.

23)  (▷▷) ^{il}Ša-taš-$šu_2$-tam i-ma-ḫa-rum, II R 60,48 = VR 43,47.

24) *cf.* gar: $^{d}Bar_2$-ul-li—ra; ^{d}Zag—ra; $^{d}Lu_2$-si—ra; ^{d}Nin-gir-su-nin-ni—ra; ^{d}Nin-nigin—ra; ^{d}Nin-pap-nigin—ra; ^{d}Nina-šeš(-e)—ra; ^{d}Pap-nigin—ra; ^{d}Sag-gar(-sag); ^{d}Sag-me—; ^{d}Šu-bi—: ^{d}Lugal—$^{zu\text{-}ku\text{-}bu}$.

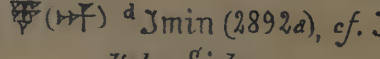
25) *cf.* nig_2: ^{d}Lugal—$šag_5$; ^{d}Nin—ki-du_3; ^{d}Nin—gu_7^{gu}-babar-ra; ^{d}Nin—gin_3-na; $^{d\,e}E_5$-tu—lal-šu-du.

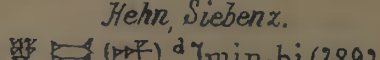
972.a

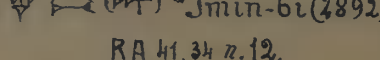
1)  (▷▷) $^{d}J_2$-gi_3-gi_3 (1457), KAV 43 I 25; AO 17642,2.

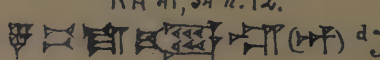
972.c

1) (▷▷) ^{d}Jmin (2892a), *cf.* JRAS 1926, 695 ff. *Hehn, Siebenz.*

2)  (▷▷) ^{d}Jmin-bi (2892), AO 17662 *Ds.*9; RA 41,34 *n.*12.

3)  (▷▷) ^{d}Jmin-bi ša simug-uru, KAV 42 III 18; 180 III 15.

4)  (▷▷) ^{d}Jmin-KAL-EZEN, F 55,6.

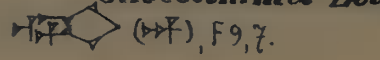
5)  (▷▷) ^{d}Jmin-bi (*! zu korrigieren*)(2892b).

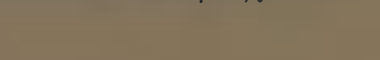
6) *cf.* ^{d}Kalag-ga-imin (*cf. Gilgames*); ^{d}Lugal-imin; ^{d}Si-İMİN·Bi (= bittum).

973.

Unbestimmte Zeichen.

1) (▷▷), F 9,7.

2)  (▷▷), F 1,8 (= *Heuschrecken*).

3)  (▷▷), F 1,13.

4) (▷▷), F 1,13.

5) (▷▷) ^{d}X-nun-ud-ur, F 56,3.

6) (▷▷) ^{d}X-ud-x-numun$_{\check{s}}$, F 37,7.

7) (▷▷) ^{d}X-ul, F 1,13.

8) (▷▷) ^{d}X, F 23,2 (*Kolben zum Betäuben der Schlachttiere*).

9) (▷▷) ^{d}X, F 59,5; 57,3.

10) (= = kid_5/kad_4) (▷▷), F 19,1.

11) (=) (▷▷) ^{d}Kid$_5$/Kad$_4$-ga_2-du_3-gar_3, F 5,R 5.

12) (▷▷) ^{nap}Gul-a (? min), F 72,8.

13) (▷▷) ^{d}X-du-du, F 46,5.

14) (▷▷) ^{d}X-sikil, F 46,5.

15) (▷▷) F 20,2 (*cf.* ^{d}Maḫ-za; ^{d}Ba-za).

16) (▷▷) ^{nap}X, F 57,4.

17) (▷▷) (= *Ort + Futteral + Damm + dunkel*).

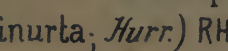
18) (▷▷), F 39,1.

19) (▷▷) ^{d}X + kas-gir_2-sag, *Blau Mon.*

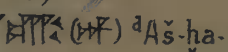
20) (▷▷) ^{d}Ma + gunu (3300).

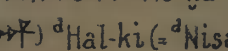
21) (▷▷) ^{d}X, AO 5376 III 3.

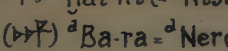
Nachträge.

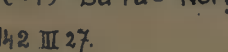
1)  (=^{d}Aš-ta-pi (=^{d}Zababa *oder* ^{d}Ninurta; *Hurr.*) RHA 7,46 (=^{d}Aš-tu-u-pi-nu).

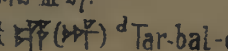
2) ^{d}Aš-ḫa-tu-ga, RHA 7,21.

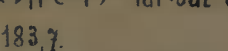
3)  ^{d}Ḫal-ki (=^{d}Nisaba, *Heth.*) RHA 7,73.

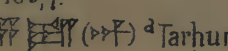
4)  ^{d}Ba-ra=^{d}Nergal $ša_2$ Gu_2-du_8-a^{ki}, KAR 142 III 27.

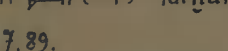
5)  ^{d}Tar-bal-e (*cf.* 3239), *Arch. Orient.* XVII 183,7.

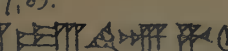
6)  ^{d}Tarḫunda (=^{d}Enlil, *Asian.*), RHA 7,89.

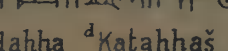
7)  ^{d}Kattaḫḫa (*auch* ^{d}Gadaḫḫa, ^{d}Kataḫḫaš, ^{d}Kataḫgaš, ^{d}Gataḫḫaš, ^{i}Katagga; = *Königin, Ḫatti*), RHA 7,28.

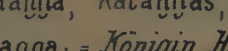
8)  ^{d}Kammama (=^{d}iB, *Heth.-Ḫatti*), RHA 7,27.

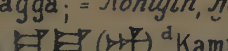
9)  ^{d}Ka-taḫ-zi-pu-ri (*Göttin der Gesundheit, Ḫatti*), RHA 7,28; ZA 48,142,14.

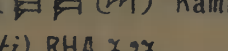
10)  ^{d}Ka-it (=^{d}Nisaba, *Ḫatti*), RHA 7,26.

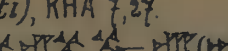
11)  ^{d}Ka-a-aš-ku, RHA 7,28 (*Mondgott, Ḫatti*).

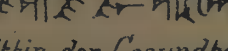
12)  ^{d}Mu-um (-mu) =^{d}Papsukal, *3. Sohn von ^{d}Enmešarra*, RA 16,154; 41,30.

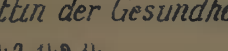
13)  ^{d}Ka_4-ak-ka_4-at, RHA 7,122.

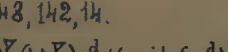
14)  ^{d}Be-lit ZU·DI =^{d}Nimi Unug^{ki}, KAR 142 III 36.

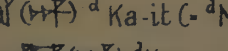
15)  ^{d}Na-ra, RHA 7,55.

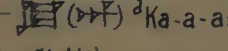
16)  ^{d}Na-šar$_2$-ri, KAR 142 IV 17.

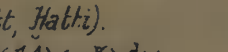
17)  ^{d}Ti-BAR, HSS, X *S.* ×××, 21.

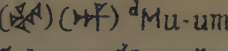
18)  ^{d}Ti-ia-az (=^{d}Babbar, *Ḫatti*), ZA 48,142,14; RHA 9,10.

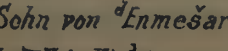
19)  ^{d}Maš-ša-ad (=^{d}Adad), KAR 142 II 24.

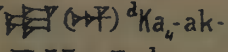
20)  ^{d}Nu-nu (=^{d}Lugal-du_6-kug-ga), *6. Sohn von Enmešarra*, RA 41,30; RA 16,154 *statt dessen* ^{d}Ub-ma.

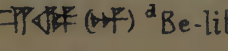
21)  ^{d}Nu-pa-ti-ik (= Nergal?, ^{d}Zababa? *Hurr.*), RHA 7,56.

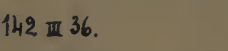
22)  ^{d}Ḫu-mu-un-ni, *auch* ^{d}Ḫummuni, ^{d}Ḫammanni, ^{d}Ḫamanna = ^{il}Adad. *Rev. Hit. & As.* 7,49.

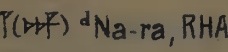
23)  ^{d}Ḫu-bu-ur, RA 33,178.

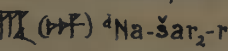
24)  ^{d}Ḫutellura (=^{d}GUL-šeš, ^{d}NAM·TAR, *Hurr.*), RHA 7,49.

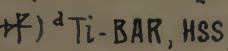
25)  ^{d}Ḫutena (=(^{d}GUL-šeš) ^{d}MAḪ$^{(ḫa_2)}$, *Hurr.*) RHA 7,49.

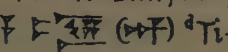
26)  ^{d}Nam-ḫe$_2$, KUB II 41 III 6; 33,120; RHA 7,123.

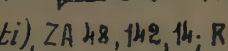
27)  ^{d}En-nun-ki (993).

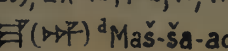
28) 161,49  ^{d}En-lil$_2$ il-lil-si, CT 24,5,41.

29)  , CT 24,5,40.

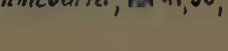
30)  ^{d}Ninni$_6$-lal$_3$ (2762).

31)  ^{d}Am-ma-am-ma, *Rev. Heth. & Anz.* 7,20.

32)  ^{d}Si-me/mi-šu (*kith.*), RHA 7,30*f.*

33)  ^{il}Ša-taš-$šu_2$-tam i-ma-ḫa-rum, II R 60,48 = V R 43,47.

Glossen in GN.

1) **a_2** (=a) =  , 161,102.

2) **a_{13}** (=a) = , 819,3.

3) **agru...** (=ag-ru-...) = ?, 280,116.

4) **addu** (=a-ad-du) = , 721,4.

5) **aḫud** (=a-ḫu-ud) = , 721,26; 949,44.

6) **alad** (=a-la-ad) = , 949,26.

7) **$alad_3$** (=a-lad) = , 598,1.

8) **alala** (=a-la-la) = , 660,1.

9) **alamu** (=a-la-mu) = , 564,12.

10) **alba** (=al-ba) = , 458,1; 564,2.

11) **almu** (=al-mu) = , 564,12.

12) **amamuru** (=a-ma-mu-ru) = , 462,60.

13) **amaš** (=a-maš) = , 161,70; 927,285.
14) **amna** (=am-na) = , 684,2.
15) **^{d}Anu** (=^{d}A-nu) = , 14,26.
16) **aniku** (=a-ni-ku) = , 14,11.
17) **asaru** (=a-sa-ru) = , 76a) 5.
18) **ara** (=a-ra) = , 650,1.
19) **ašam** (=aš$_2$-am$_3$) = , 410,4.
20) **aššan** (=aš-ša-an) = , 410,5.
21) **aš-šu(-)ir-du** = , 1,28.
22) **aššuirdu$_2$** (=aš-šu-ir-du) = , 651,31.
23) **ba$_7$** (=ba) = , 118,20.
24) **bad** (=ba-ad) = , 112,10.
25) **bad$_3$** (=ba-ad) = , 945,16.
26) **baḫar** (=ba-ḫa-ar) = , 563,1.
27) **baḫar$_2$** (=ba$_2$-ḫa-ar) = , 927,107.
28) **bâlam** (=ba-a-lam) = , 5,29.
29) **bâlam** (=ba-a-lam) = ?, 814,3.
30) **bara** (=ba-ra) = , 12,2.
31) **belit** (=be-lit) = , 927,110.
32) **buzur$_2$** (=bu-zu-ur) = , 675,4.
33) **bizi** (=bi-zi) = , 927,242.
34) **birdu** (=bi-ir-du) = , 431,16; 597,10.
35) **bit** (=bi-it) = , 892,16.
36) **ga$_2$** (=ga) = , 927,278.
37) **ga$_{15}$** (=ga) = , 326,4.
38) **ga$_{16}$** (=ga$_2$-a) = , 835,2.
39) **gaau** (=ga-a-u$_2$) = .
40) **ga-a-a-u/u$_2$** = , 194,13; 902,2.
41) **gaz$_2$** (=gaz) = , 280,87.
42) **ganasi** (=ga-na-si) = , 170,6.
43) **gapi** (=ga-pi) = , 970,19.
44) **gara$_3$** (=ga-ra) = , 161,90; 927,269.
45) **gašmu** (=ga-aš-mu) = , 592,2; 594.
46) **geš$_3$** (=gi-eš) = , 561,32/44.
47) **gešpu** (=gi-eš-pu) = , 12,2.
48) **geštu** (=geš$_3$-tu$_3$) = , 561,49 ff.
49) **gu$_3$** (=gu) = , 15,53; 599,4; 921,636.
50) **gu$_{16}$** (=gu) = , 921,598.
51) **gub** (=gu-ub) = , 462,38.
52) **gud** (=gu-ud) = , 723,8.
53) **gudibir** (=gu-di-bi-ir) = , 104,2.
54) **gul$_2$** (=gul) = , 754,1.
55) **gurum** (=gu-rum) = , 715,12.
56) **guruš** (=gu-ru-uš) = , 462,28.
57) **gurušti** (=gu-ru-uš-ti) = , 807,17.
58) **gi$_5$** (=gi) = , 273,10/24.
59) **gi$_7$** (=gi) = , 462,24.
60) **gingira** (=gi-in-gi-ra = , 131,7; 733,1.
61) **giškala** (=giš-ka-la) = , 561,6; 611,2.
62) **dag** (=da-ag) = , 161,69.
63) **deš** (=di-eš) = [?] , 807,26.
64) **du$_3$** (=du) = , 212,9; 280,181; 639,6.
65) **du$_6$** (=du) = , 921,514.
66) **du$_{10}$** (=du) = , 560,28.
67) **du$_{11}$** (=du) = , 651,64; 656,71.
68) **du$_{13}$** (=du) = , 927,208.
69) **dubad** (=du-ba-ad) = , 462,44.
70) **dubur** (=du-bur$^{(ur)}$) = , 280,77; 689,23.
71) **dubbisag** (=dub-bi-sag) = , 927,203.
72) **dug** (=du-ug) = , 651,36.
73) **dudu** (=du-du) = , 161,119.
74) **dumu** (=du-mu) = , 945,16.
75) **dumugu** (=du-mu-gu) = , 273,29.
76) **dumuzi** (=dumu-zi) = , 273,3.
77) **dumuzi$_2$** (=dumu-zi) = , 273,4.
78) **dunga** (=du-un-ga) = , 657,2.
79) **dur$_7$** (=dur) = , 927,91.
80) **duruna** (=du-ru-na) = , 893,11.
81) **durku** (=du-ur-ku) = , 921,419.

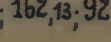
82) **dim$_2$** (=di-im) = , 161,61/66; 162,13; 921,483.

83) **dim$_7$** (=dim$_2$) = , 112,46.

84) **dimgul** (=dim-gul) = , 927,144.

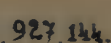
85) **diqum** (=di-qum) = , 807,5.

86) **e$_4$** (=e) = , 599,43.

87) **e$_6$** (=e) =  , 927,11/43/69/75/181/273/343/352/385.

88) **egi** (=e-gi) = , 919,9.

89) **egi$_2$** (=e-gi) = , 921,553; 927,203.

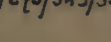
90) **ezu** (=e-zu) =  , 574,1; 949,107.

91) **eme** (=e-me) = , 50,2.

92) **emed** (=e-me-id) = , 235,12.

93) **enzu** (=en-zu) = , 161,4.

94) **enlil** (=en-lil) = , CT 24,5,38.

95) **ubinigga** (=u$_2$-bi-nig$_2$-ga) =  , 593,24.

96) **ug/u-ug$_2$** = , 230,11.

97) **udug** (=u$_2$-dug) = , 947,1.

98) **udug$_3$** (=ud-ug) = , 684,49.

99) **udug$_x$** (=u$_2$-dug) = [...] , 593,26.

100) **um$_2$** (=um) = , 684,41.

101) **unken** (=un-ki-en) = , 64,1; 578,6.

102) **usa** (=u$_2$-sa) = , 593,20.

103) **ur$_5$** (=ur) = , 280,71; 921,462.

104) **uru$_2$** (=u$_2$-ru) = , 927,82.

105) **uru$_3$** (=u$_2$-ru) = , 161,98; 927,377.

106) **uru$_4$** (=u$_2$-ru) = , 97,2.

107) **uraš** (=u$_2$-ra-aš) = , 892,2.

108) **urum** (=u$_2$-rum) = , 72,1.

109) **urumaš** (=u$_2$-ru-ma-aš$_2$) = , 622.

110) **ušum** (=u$_2$-šum) = , 12,2.

111) **ušum$_x$** (=u$_2$-šu-um) = [.....] , 593,34.

112) **utu** (=u$_3$-tu) = , 280,79;
(=u$_2$-tu$_2$) = , 593,36.

113) **utuki** (=u$_2$-tu-ki) = , 101,11.

114) **utu(minnabi)** (=u$_2$-tu min-na-bi) = , 684,85; (=UTU-mi-na-bi), 684,86.

115) **zabubu** (=za-ab-u$_2$-bu) = , 700,6.

116) **zag** (=za-ag) = , 161,99.

117) **zalag** (=za-lag) = , 518,8.

118) **zan...** (=za-an-..) = , 280,201.

119) **zu$_2$** (=zu) = , 15,52.

120) **zubi** (=zu-bi) = , 326,4.

121) **zukur** (=zu-ku-ur$_2$) = , 280,199.

122) **ziz(u)** (=zi-iz(-u$_2$)) = , 219,3.

123) **zizanu** (=zi-za-nu) = , 668,1.

124) **zizna** (=zi-iz-na) = , 273,34; 927,210.

125) **ḫa$_2$** (=ḫa) = , 462,30.

126) **ḫalbilib** (=ḫal-bi-li-ib) = , 921,631.

127) **ḫaniš** (=ḫa-ni-iš) = , 112,3.

128) **ḫaniš** (=ḫa-ni-iš) = , 961,24/25; 280,214.

129) **ḫar$_2$** (=ḫa-ar/ḫar) = , 961,56; 723,8.

130) **ḫedu** (=ḫe-du$_6$) = , 271,19.

131) **ḫun** (=ḫu-un) = , 161,173.

132) **ḫura** (=ḫu-ra) = , 280,155.

133) **i$_3$** (=i) = , 11,5.

134) **ib$_2$** (=ib) = , 101,10.

135) **igišubaKU** (=i-gi-šu-ba-KU (? še$_3$) = , 798,25.

136) **id$_2$** (=i-id) = , 270,34; 949,146.

137) **id$_2$** (i-id) = , 835,2.

138) **ikû** (=i-ku-u) = , 228,2.

139) **ilaba** (=i-la-ba) = [?], 270,4.

140) **ilba** (=il-ba) = , 407,1.

141) **ilbaba** (=il-ba-ba) = , 957,18.

142) **ilbaba** (=il-ba-ba) = , 407,2.

143) **ilumer** (=ilu-me-ir) = , 75 a) 6.

144) **ilumer$_2$** (=i-lu-mer) , 721,6.

145) **ilumer$_3$** (=i-lu-me-ir) = , 657,1.

146) **illil** (=il-lil) = , 826,1.

147) **illil$_2$** (=il-lil) = , CT 24,5,39.

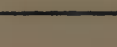
148) **ilimmu** (=i-lim-mu) = , 270,33.

149) **im₂** = 1,19/20.
150) **innin** (=in-nin) = [ ], 277,11.
151) **innana** (=in-na-na) = [ ], 277,2.
152) **isima/u** (=i-si-ma/mu) = , 101,15; 270,16.
153) **išḫara** (=iš-ḫa-ra) = (▷▷), 527,2.
154) **išḫara₂** (=iš-ḫa-ra) = (▷▷), 527,2.
155) **išḫara₃** (=iš-ḫa-ra) = (▷▷), ŠL 530,29(1606).
156) **išḫara₄** (=iš-ḫa-ra) = (▷▷), 527,2.
157) **išḫuru** (=iš-ḫu-ru) = (▷▷), 429,9; 527,1.
158) **išḫuru₂** (=iš-ḫu-ru) = (▷▷), 64,3; 75a),6; 429,7.
159) **išḫurum** (=iš-ḫu-rum) = (▷▷), 429,8.
160) **iškur** (=iš-kur) = (▷▷), 429,29.
161) **kaka₃** (=ka-ka) = (▷▷), 594,8.
162) **kas₆** (=ka-as) = ... (▷▷), 684,4.
163) **kara₂** (=ka-ra) = , 170,8; 194,7.
164) **kardug** (=ka-ar-du-ug) = (▷▷), 680c,1.
165) **kaš₂** (=ka-aš) = , 165,6.
166) **kaššeba₂** (=kaš-še-ba) = (▷▷), 660,2.
167) **kaššebi** (=kaš-še-bi) = (▷▷), 659,1.
168) **kud** (=ku-ud) = , 11,6.
169) **kur₂** (=kur) = , 161,19.
170) **kur₄** (=kur) = , 99,17.
171) **kurnun** (=kur-nu-un) = , 833,2.
172) **kid₂** (=ki-id) = , 104,1; 812,24.
173) **kili-dagal** (=ki-li-da-gal) = (▷▷), 886,3.
174) **kiri** (=ki-ri) = , 15,3.
175) **laḫama** (=la-ḫa-ma) = (▷▷), 596,10.
176) **laḫar** (=la-ḫar) = (▷▷) 849,1.
177) **lamga** (=lam-ga) = (▷▷), 780,5.
178) **la(?aš-šu)-ir-du** = (▷▷), 651,34.
179) **la(?aš-šu)-ir-du** = (▷▷), 96,5; 834,3.
180) **lisi** (=li-si) = , 339,8.
181) **ma₂** (=ma) = (▷▷), 212,1.
182) **ma-da-a-an** = , 13,1.
183) **mar** (=ma-ar) = (▷▷), 573,1.
184) **mar₃** (=mar) } = , 15,52.
185) **maru₂** (=ma-ru) }
186) **mašaku** (=ma-ša₃-ku) = (▷▷), 194,12.
187) **maškim** (=ma-aš-ki-im) = (▷▷), 560,24.
188) **men** (=me-en) = , 161,68.
189) **menu....na** (=me-nu-....-na) = [....] ? (▷▷), 518,13.
190) **mer₃** (=me-ir) = , 11,5.
191) **mermer** (=me-ir-me-ir)
a) = (▷▷), 721,25.
b) = (▷▷), 721,27.
192) **muati** (=mu-u₂-a-ti) = (▷▷), 102,17; 560,1.
193) **muiati** (=mu-ia-ti) = (▷▷), 102,13; 560,57.
194) **mukil** (=mu-KIL) = (▷▷), 721,2.
195) **mulla₂** (=mu-ul-la) = (▷▷), 680,18.
196) **mur₃** (=mu-ur) = (▷▷), 102,44.
197) **muru₃** (=mu-ru) = (▷▷), 456,41; 921,458.
198) **muru₇** (=mu-u₂-ru-u) = (▷▷), 102,15.
199) **midra** (=mi-id-ra) = (▷▷), 560,43.
200) **mir** (=mi-ir) = , 927,385.
201) **mitu** (=mi-tu) = [ ] ? (▷▷), 661,48.
202) **nagbe** (=na-ag-be) = (▷▷), 112,1.
203) **nagbu** (=na-ag-bu(-um)) = (▷▷), 112,1.
204) **nammu** (=nam-mu) = (▷▷), 835,2.
205) **nannar(u)** (=na-an-na-ru/nar) = (▷▷), 622,12.

206) **nu$_9$** (=nu) = , 805,3.
207) **nu$_{11}$** (=nu) = , 819,3.
208) **numun$_3$** (=nu-mu-un) = ? , 759,4f.
209) **nûr ilâni^{meš}** (=nu-ur itani^{meš}) = , 75a) 6; 119,29.
210) **nurra** (=nu-ur-ra) = , 119,30; 280,35.
211) **ni$_4$** (=ni) = , 921,160,242,458,462.
212) **ni$_6$** (=ni) = , 339,19.
213) **nigir** (=ni-gi-ir) = , 161g; 456,15.
214) **nikilim** (=ni-ki-li-im) = , 927,134.
215) **nikilim$_2$** (=ni-ki-li-im) = , 921,632.
216) **nimgigri** (=nim-gi-ig-ri) = , 777,3.
217) **nimgirgirri** (=nim-gir$_2$-gir$_2$-ri) = , 777,2.
218) **nimindu** (=ni-min-du) = , 814,2.
219) **nita** (=ni-ta) = , 424,6; 456,20.
220) **sa$_2$** (=sa) = , 507,20; 646,4; 651,64; 656,71.
221) **sa$_7$** (=sa) = , 648,4f.
222) **sasa** (=sa-sa) = , 892,7.
223) **sabiḳu** (=sa-bi-ḳu) = [$^{?}$], 166,17.
224) **saggan** (=sag-gan) = , 194,12.
225) **saggan$_2$** (=sag-gan) = , 462,38.
226) **saggan$_3$** (=sag-gan) = , 194,11.
227) **saggan$_4$** (=sag-gan) = , 194,13.
228) **saggan$_5$** (=sag-gan$_2$) = , 902,1.
229) **saḫ** (=sa-aḫ) = , 166,34.
230) **saḫan** (=sa-ḫa-an) = , 678,1.
231) **sak** (=sa-ak) = , 507,28.
232) **sakkud** (=sa-ak-ku-ud) = , 169,11.
233) **satrana** (=sa-a-at-ra-na) = , 15,46.
234) **sennu** (=si-en-nu) = , 188,9; 823,1.
235) **su$_3$** (=su$_3$) = , 689,3.
236) **sug$_6$** (=su-ug) = , 119,15.
237) **sud$_x$** (=sud) = , 164,9.
238) **sulla** (=su-ul-la) = , 8,31.
239) **sullat** (=su-ul-lat) = , 112,2.
240) **sullat$_2$** (=su-ul-lat) = , 560,2.
241) **sumugga** (=su-mu-ug-ga) = , 789,2.
242) **si$_{18}$** (=si) = , 754,1.
243) **siga** (=si-ga) = , 927,385.
244) **silima** (=si-li-ma) = , 949,150.
245) **sirrida** (=sir$_2$-ri-da) = , 684,35.
246) **siriš** (=si-ri-iš) = , 436,1.
247) **siriš$_2$** (=si-ri-iš) = , 431,1/21.
248) **pada** (=pa-da) = , 119,15.
249) **pap** (=pa-ap) = , 101,12.
250) **papsukal** (=pa-ab-šu-kal/šukal) = , 560,15.
251) **ṣalam** (=ṣa-lam) = , 610,2; 957,39.
252) **ṣalme** (=ṣa-al-me) = , 610,1; 957,22/39.
253) **ṣib$_2$** (=ṣi-ib) = , 639,30.
254) **ḳadmu** (=ka-ad-mu) = , 13,2.
255) **ḳudma** (=ku$_2$-ud-ma) = , 893,57.
256) **ḳudmu** (=ḳu-ud-mu) = , 13,2.
257) **razu** (=ra-a-zu) = , 609,13.
258) **raman** (=ra-ma-an) = , 668,2.
259) **rapiḳa** (=ra-pi-ḳa) = , 112,6.
260) **rib** (=ri-ib) = , 574,31.
261) **ša$_4$** (=ša$_2$) = , 805,3.
262) **šaga** (=ša$_2$/ša-ga) = , 611,14.
263) **šal** (=ša$_2$-al) = , 927,404.
264) **šala** (=ša$_2$-la) = , 927,4.
265) **šalaš** (=ša-la-aš) = , 921,410/541.

266) **šanabaku** (=$ša_2$-na-ba-ku) = , 824,2.

267) **šanabi** (=$ša_2$-na-bi) = , 814,4.

268) **šasurum** (=$ša_2$-su-rum) =  , 689,12.

269) **šar$_2$** (=$ša_2$-ar/ar_2) = , 715,34/30.

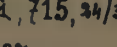
270) **šar$_6$** (=ša-ar) = , 927,381.

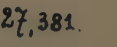
271) **šara** (=ša-ra) = , 650,14.

272) **šara$_4$** (=ša-ra) = , 650,14.

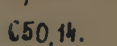
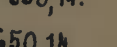
273) **šara$_6$** (=ša-ra) = , 650,14.

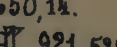
274) **šara$_6$** (=$ša_2$-ra) = , 921,528.

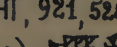
275) **šarrabu** (=šar-ra-bu) =  , 597,9.

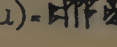
276) **šedu** (=še-du) =  , 669,21/33.

277) **šelašu** (=še-la-$šu_2$-u) = , 684,112.

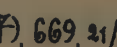
278) **šenailana** (=še-na-i-la-na$_6$) =
= 
= 
} 669,9.

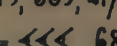
279) **šerba** (=še-ir-ba) =  , 849,3.

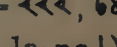
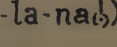
280) **šeru** (=še-ru) =  , 669,3.

281) **šu$_{13}$** (=šu) =  , 36,1.

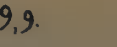
282) **šuba** (=šu-ba) = , 651,3; 957,12.

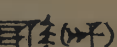
283) **šugur** (=šu-gur) =  , 651,26/29.

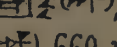
284) **šukal** (=šu-kal) =  , 101,12.

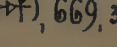
285) **šullat** (=šu-ul-lat) = 
286) **šullat** (=šu-ul-lat) = 
} 651,62.

287) **šum$_4$** (=šu-um) = , 651,32.

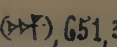
288) **šuš$_3$** (=šu-uš) =  , 429,3.

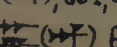
289) **šušana$_2$** (=šu-$ša_2$-na) =  , 656,69,76.

290) **šušanabi** (=šu-ša-na-bi) =  , 651,71; 656,78.

291) **šušanaKU** (=šu-ša-na-KU) =  , 651,70.

292) **šušinag$_2$** (=šu-ši-nag) = , 165,78.

293) **šušru** (=šu-uš-ru) =  , 101,4.

294) **širrida** (=šir-ri-da) =  , 684,36.

295) **ta$_7$** = , 1,4.

296) **taltal** (=ta-al-ta-al) = , 240,9.

297) **tešše** (=te-eš-še) = , 945,29.

298) **tur$_3$** (=tur) = , 927,140.

299) **tibira** (=ti-bi-ra) = , 117,9; 233,2.

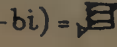
301) **tilmun** (=til-mun) = , 456,40.

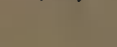
302) **tišpak** (=ti-iš/$tiš_2$-pak) = , 164,2.

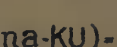
Nachträge

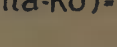
(Forts.)

34) ^{d}Aš-GIR_5-babbar, IM 50140 III (Šmr IV *Pl. III*)

35)  $^{d}BAD_3$-na, IM 50009, A II 6 (Šmr *IV 1, Pl. 1*): UTU ^{d}Nun-gal $^{d}BAD_3$-ge_2-ne.

36)  $^{d}BAD_3$-na-kur-UD-e_3-ge_2-ne, BASOR 105,8 (*cf.* Šmr. IV *№ 1, Notes 5.*).

37)  $^{d}BAD_3$-na-kur-U_4-$šu_2$-ge_2-ne, BASOR 105,8 (*cf.* Šmr IV *No. 1, Notes 6*).

38)  ^{d}Nanna-ir-ra, IM 50010 VII (Šmr IV *Pl. 1*).

SCRIPTA PONTIFICII INSTITUTI BIBLICI

ŠUMERISCHES LEXIKON

HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

P. ANTON DEIMEL S. I., 1865-

PROF. DER ASSYRIOLOGIE AM PÄPSTL. BIBELINSTITUT

I TEIL:

Sumerische, akkadische und hethitische Lautwerte nach Keilschriftzeichen und Alphabet.

3. Aufl. von P. Deimel S. I. und P. Gössmann O. E. S. A.

II TEIL:

Vollständige Ideogramm-Sammlung. Band 1-4.

III TEIL:

Band 1: **Šumerisch-Akkadisches Glossar.**
Band 2: **Akkadisch-Šumerisches Glossar.**

IV TEIL:

Band 1: **Pantheon Babylonicum.**
Band 2: **Planetarium Babylonicum,** von P. Gössmann O. E. S. A.

ROM 2/4

VERLAG DES PÄPSTL. BIBELINSTITUTS

PIAZZA DELLA PILOTTA, 35

—

1950

SCRIPTA PONTIFICII INSTITUTI BIBLICI

Ref
PJ
4037
D35
v. 4:2

PLANETARIUM BABYLONICUM

ODER

DIE SUMERISCH-BABYLONISCHEN STERN-NAMEN

HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

P. FELIX GÖSSMANN O. E. S. A.

ROM 2/4

VERLAG DES PÄPSTL. BIBELINSTITUTS

PIAZZA DELLA PILOTTA, 35

—

1950

VORWORT

Vorliegende Arbeit behandelt im Rahmen des S. L. das Gebiet der babylonischen Astronomie und Astrologie. Angestrebt ist womöglich erschöpfende und übersichtliche Darstellung der bisher auf diesem Gebiete gewonnenen Erkenntnisse in einer Weise, die auch dem Nichtassyriologen den Stoff zugänglich macht. Die Namen der Gestirne werden daher in Umschrift gegeben in der Reihenfolge des semitischen Alphabetes. Eine Zusammenstellung der modernen Bezeichnungen der Gestirne mit den akkadischen Entsprechungen am Ende erleichtert das Auffinden des jeweils Gesuchten.

Die einzelnen Artikel zerfallen in drei Teile. Der erste Teil behandelt die Namen der Gestirne vom philologischen Standpunkte aus. Da in den meisten Fällen die bab. Aussprache des šum. Namens unbekannt ist, werden die Keilschriftzeichen in ihren geläufigsten Lautwerten wiedergegeben; also z. B. A_2 statt TI,; DIL.BAD, GUD.UD usw. Ausgenommen sind jene Fälle, in denen die bab. Aussprache durch Glossen gesichert ist; z. B. UGA statt U_2.NAG_2.GA; KA_5.A statt LUL.A; ähnlich MUL_2.BABBAR usw. Es folgen jene bab. Angaben über die betreffenden Gestirne, die weder astronomischer noch astrologischer Art sind, wie z. B. « Monatsfixsterne », « Anu-, Enlil-, Ea-Sterne » udgl.

Der zweite Teil bietet die astronomischen Angaben des betreffenden Gestirnes. Bei den Planeten und Tierkreisbildern wurden nur die Quellen in chronologischer Anordnung (— 522 = 523 v. Chr.) verzeichnet, da ein näheres Eingehen auf die Daten der SÄ doch nicht dem Fachmann die Quellen ersetzen könnte, und das « Planetarium » nur belasten würde.

Der dritte Teil bringt die bab. Angaben astrologischer Art. Etwas Sorge bereiteten hier vor allem Mond, Sonne und Venus. Es wird im « Planetarium » eine umfassende Auswahl des zur Verfügung stehenden Materials geboten in einem ziemlich weit gespannten Rahmen, in den sich auch das noch Fehlende in der Folge mühelos wird einfügen lassen. Die an sich « unsinnigen » Dinge, die hier geboten werden, rechtfertigen sich vom kulturhistorischen Standpunkte aus von selber, um so mehr, da ja unsere Zeit solche Dinge wieder ernst zu nehmen beginnt, und bekanntlich die abendländischen Sterndeuter bei den « Chaldäern » in die Schule gegangen sind.

Es folgt die Liste der Keilschriftzeichen in der üblichen Anordnung. Die in Klammern beigefügten Zahlen verweisen auf die Stelle, wo der betreffende Name behandelt ist.

Den Schluss bildet ein Verzeichnis der modernen Namen der Gestirne (lateinisch und deutsch) mit den entsprechenden šumerisch-akkadischen Bezeichnungen.

Dank schuldet der Herausgeber vor allem seinem verehrten Lehrer P. Anton Deimel, der nicht nur die Abfassung des « Planetarium » anregte, sondern auch wertvolle Vorarbeiten beisteuerte; sowie den Herren Dr. Neugebauer und Dr. Sachs (USA), die in liebenswürdiger Weise ihre Anteilnahme am Zustandekommen dieser Arbeit bekundeten und ihr Gutachten hierüber einreichten. P. J. Schaumberger (Deutschland) hatte die Güte trotz der durch die Not der Zeit bedingten Schwierigkeiten auf mehrere Anfragen brieflich zu antworten und hiedurch wertvolle Hinweise zu geben.

Rom, im Juli 1950.

P. F. Gössmann O. E. S. A.

LITERATUR

ARCHENBOLD: *Über die Identifizierungsversuche des kakkab mêšre der Assyrer.* ZA 1887 S. 439 ff.

BAUER, THEO: *Eine Sammlung von Himmelsvorzeichen.* ZA 43 S. 308 ff.

BEZOLD, K.: *Astronomie, Himmelsschau und Astrallehre bei den Babyloniern.* SHAW (1911) 2. Abhandlung.

— *Zenit- und Äquatorialgestirne am babylonischen Fixsternhimmel.* ib. (1913) 11. Abh.

BEZOLD-BOLL: *Reflexe astrologischer Keilinschriften bei griechischen Schriftstellern.* ib. (1911) 7. Abh.

— *Die Angaben der bab. assyr. Keilinschriften über farbige Sterne* (in: Antike Beobachtung farbiger Sterne. AKBAW Bd. XXX 1. Abh.).

BOLL: *Sphaera.* Leipz. 1903.

BOSANQUET-SAYCE: *Preliminary paper on the Babylonian Astronomy* (Monthly Notices of the Royal. Astr. Soc. 1879 No. 8).

— *The Babylonian Astronomy.* ib. (1880) No. 3. 9.

BURROWS-LANGDON: *JRAS* (1924) 33 Abs. 2.

CORNELIUS, Fr.: *Die Venusdaten des Ammiṣaduga,* ZA 14 S. 146 ff.; Klio, 1942 S. 1 ff.

EPPING: *Zur Entzifferung der astronomischen Tafeln der Chaldäer. Stimmen aus Maria Laach,* 1881 S. 277 ff.

— *Astronomisches aus Babylon.* Freiburg im Br. 1889 (vgl. ZA 1890 S. 121 ff.).

— *Sachliche Erklärung des Tabl. No. 400 der Kambyses-Inschriften.* ZA 1890 S. 281 ff.

— *Babylonische Mondbeobachtungen aus den Jahren 38 und 79 der Seleukiden-Aera.* ZA 1892 S. 220 ff.

EPPING-STRASSMAIER: *Stimmen aus Maria Laach,* 1890 S. 225 ff.; ZA 4 S. 76. 168 ff.; 5 S. 281ff.; 341 ff.; 6 S. 89 ff.; 217 ff.; 7 S. 197 ff.; 220 ff.; 8 S. 106 ff.; 149 ff.

GINZEL, F. K.: *Die astronom. Kenntnisse der Babylonier und ihre kulturhistorische Bedeutung.* Lpzg. 1901-02.

HALÉVY: *L'étoile nommée kakkab mêšri.* JA 1880 p. 369 ff.

— *Un dernier mot sur le kakkab mêšre.* ZA 1887 S. 431.

HOMMEL, F.: *Die babylonisch-assyrischen Planetenlisten.* Hilpr. An. S. 170 ff.

— *Die Astronomie der alten Chaldäer.* AA S. 350 ff.

— *Der Ursprung des Tierkreises.* ib. S. 236 ff.

JASTROW: *Die Religion der Babylonier und Assyrer.* II S. 415 ff.

— *Sun and Saturn.* RA VII p. 163 ss.

— *The Sign and Name of Planet in Babylonian.* Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 47 p. 141-145.

JENSEN, P.: *Die Kosmologie der Babylonier.* Strassb. 1890.

— *Der kakkab mêšri der Antares.* ZA 1886 S. 244 ff. (vgl. ib. S. 435).

JEREMIAS: *Das Alter der Babylonischen Astronomie.* KAO 3. Heft.

— *Sterne bei den Babyloniern.* Lex. Roscher, 4 Sp. 1427 ff.

KOPFF: ZA 28 S. 352 ff.

KUGLER, Fr.: *Die Babylonische Mondrechnung.* Freiburg im Br. 1900.

KUGLER, Fr.: *Sternkunde und Sterndienst in Babel.* 2 Bde. Münster, 1907-1912. Ergänzungen zum 1. und 2. Band. Münster 1913 (s. auch Schaumberger).
— *Im Bannkreis Babels.* Münster, 1910.
— *Auf den Trümmern des Panbabylonismus.* Anthropos, 1907 S. 477 ff.
— *Kulturhistorische Bedeutung der babyl. Astronomie. Goerresgesells.* 1907 Vorträge S. 38 ff.
— ZA 1900 S. 178 ff.; 1903 S. 203 ff.; RA XI p. 1 ff. Ortl. N. S. II (1933) p. 97 ff.
LANDSBERGER, AfKF 2 S. 77 ff.; JNES VIII Nr. 3 (1949) p. 248 ff.
LANGDON: Bab. VII 230 ss. (Stev. O. T.).
LANGDON-FOTHERINGHAM: *The Venus Tablets of Ammizaduga.* London, 1928. (s. OLZ 1920 Sp. 913 ff.).
LEWY: *The late Assyro-Babylonian Cult of the moon and its culmination at the time of Nabonidus* (Hebr. Un. Coll. Ann. vol. XIX).
LINDL: *Zur babylonischen Astronomie* (Fests. Hommel).
MAHLER: *Der kakkab mêšre.* ZA 1887 S. 219 ff.
NEUGEBAUER, O : *Unusual writings in Seleucid Astronomical Texts. JCS* vol. 1 p. 217 s.; A Table of
— *Solstices from Uruk,* ib p. 143 ss.; *Solstices and Equinoxes* in Bab. Astronomy during the Sel. Period, ib. vol. 2, p. 209 ss.
— *The History of Ancient Astronomy. Problems and Methods.* JNES IV (1945) Nr. 1.
— *Studies in Ancient Astronomy VIII : The Water clock in Babylonian Astronomy.* JSJS vol. 37 Nr. 107 p. 37 ss.
— *Arithmetical Methods for the Dating of Bab. Astr.* Texts. Courant University, vol. 1948.
— *Mathematical Methods in Ancient Astronomy.* Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, vol. 54 Nr. 11 p. 1013 ss.
— *The alleged bab. Discovery of the Precession of the Equinoxes.* JAOS vol. 70 Nr. 1 (1950), p. 1 ss.
OPITZ, Stern: *Sternkunde (Vorderasien),* RLV 12 S. 422 ff.
OPPENHEIM: *Ortl.* 5 p. 199 ss.
OPPERT: *Un annuaire astronomique chaldéen utilisée par Ptolomé.* (Comp. Rend. de l'Acc. de Sciences, 1890, p. 1 ss.).
— *Le kakkab mêšre étoile de la direction.* JA 1886, p. 358 ss.; (vgl. ZA 1886 S. 435 ff.).
— *Die astronomischen Angaben des assyr. Keilinschriften.* SAWW Naturwiss. Abh. 2 vol. 91 (1885), 894 ff.
— JA 1871 p. 443 ss.; ib. VIII 558 ss.; ZA 1 S. 435 ff.; Rec. d. Trav. rel. à la Phil. et l'Archéol. égypt. (1880) 2 fasc. 215 ss.
PANNEKOEK: *Calculation of dates in the Bab. tablets of planets.* Kon. Ak. van Wetens. te Amsterdam, vol. 19 (1916) p. 684 ss.
PINCHES: JRAS (1900) II p. 573 ss.
SACHS: *A Classification of the Bab. Astron. Tablets of the Sel. Period,* JCS vol. II (1948) Nr. 4 p. 271 ss.
SAYCE: *The Astronomy and Astrology of the Babylonians,* PSBA 1874 p. 145 ds.; Montly Notices of the Royal Astron. Soc. XXXIII Nr. 8; XL Nr. 3.
SCHAUMBERGER, 3. Ergänzungsheft zu SSB (s. Kugler). Münster 1935 (Vgl. Vierteljahrs. d. astr. Gesells. (1928) 1. Heft. S. 14 ff.).
— *Drei planetarische Hilfstafeln.* An. Ortl. 6 p. 1 ss.; Der jüngste datierbare Keils.-Text. ib. 12 (1935) p. 279 ss.
— *Die Mondfinsternisse der Dritten Dynastie von Ur.* ZA (1950) S. 50 ff.
SCHIAPARELLI: *I primordi dell'astronomia presso i Babilonesi.* Scientia, 1908, p. 32 ss..
— *Astronomia dell'Antico Oriente.* Milano, 1925.
— *Weltall,* 1906 Heft 6.
SCHNABEL: *Berossos und die babylonisch-hellenistische Literatur.* Lpzg. 1923.
— *Zur astronomischen Fixierung der altbabylonischen Chronologie mittels der Venustafeln der Ammizaduga-Zeit.* ZA 36 S. 108 ff.
— *Die Sarosperiode der Finsternisse schon in der Sargoniden-Zeit bekannt.* ib. 35 S. 279 ff.

Schnabbl: *Kidenas, Hipparch und die Entdecknung der Präzession.* ib. 37 S. 1 ff.
Schott: *Das Werden der babylonisch-assyrischen Positions–Astronomie und einige seiner Bedingungen.* ZDMG 88 S. 302 ff.
— *Marduk und sein Stern.* ZA N. F. 9 S. 124 ff.
— *Vier Briefe Mar Istars an Asarhaddon.* ZA N. F. 13 S. 89 ff.
Sidersky: *Le calcul chaldéen des Néoménies.* RA XVI p. 21 ss.
Soden, W. (von): *Ein Opferschaugebet bei Nacht.* ZA 43 S. 305 ff.
Tallqvist, Manen: *Stud. Or.* Vol. XII. Helsingfors 1947.
Thureau-Dangin, Fr.: *Distances entre étoiles fixes d'après une tablette de l'époque des Séleucides.* RA 10 p. 215 ss.
— *La tablette astronomique de Nippur.* RA XXVIII p. 85 ss.
— *Mésures de temps et mésures angulaires dans l'Astronomie Babylonienne.* RA XXVIII p. 111 ss.
— *Les mésures angulaires de ammatu et ubanu.* RA XXVIII p. 23 ss.
— *La clepsydre chez les Babyloniens.* RA XXIX, p. 133 ss.; XXX, p. 51 s.
Ungnad, A.: *Ursprung und Wanderung der Sternnamen. Kulturfragen,* Heft 2.
— *Die Deutung der Zukunft bei den Babyloniern und Assyrern.* AO X Heft 3.
— *Bemerkungen zur babylonischen Himmelskunde.* ZDMG 73 S. 159 ff.
— *Babylonische Sternbilder oder der Weg der bab. Kultur nach Griechenland.* ZDMG 77 S. 81 ff.
— *Die Paradiesbäume.* ZDMG 79 S. 111 ff.
— *Besprechungskunst und Astrologie in Babylonien.* AfOF 14 (1944) S. 25 ff.
— *Venustafeln und das neunte Jahr Samsuilunas.* MAOG XIII, 3.
Virolleaud: *Les origines de l'Astrologie.* Bab. VIII p. 99 ss.
Waerden, v. d.: *Zur babylonischen Planetenrechnung.* Eudemus vol. 1 (1941) p. 23 ss.
Weidner, E.: *Handbuch der Babylonischen Astronomie.* Leipz. 1915.
— *Zur babylonischen Astronomie.* Bab. VI p. 1 ff.; 65 ff. 134 ff.; 216 ff.
— *Zum Alter der bab. Astronomie.* Bab. VI p. 129 ff.
— *Die Entdeckung der Präzession, eine Geistestat babyl. Astronomen.* Bab. VII, p. 1 ff.
— *Beiträge zur babyl. Astronomie.* BA VII Heft 3.
— *Ein babyl. Kompendium der Himmelskunde.* AJSL 40 S. 186 ff.
— *Astrologische Texte aus Boghazköi.* AfKF I S. 1 ff.; 59 ff.
— *Das Paradies am Sternhimmel.* AfOF 2 S. 124 ff.
— *Eine Beschreibung des Sternhimmels aus Assur.* AfOF 4 S. 73 ff.
— *Der Tierkreis und die Wege am Himmel.* AfOF 7 S. 170 ff.
— *Die astrologische Serie Enûma Anu Enlil.* AfOF 14 S. 172 ff. 308 ff.
— *Studien zur babyl. Himmelskunde.* RO vol. IX p. 287 ss.
— *Stud. Or.,* I S. 350 ff.; KAO Heft IV; Memnon V (1911) S. 29 ff. (K 160); OLZ 1911 Sp. 345 ff; 1912 Sp. 114 ff.; 318 ff.; 1913 Sp. 149 ff.; 204 ff.; 303 ff. (Kannten die Babylonier die Phasen des Mars?): 318 ff. (Über die Venusphasen); 1919 Sp. 10 ff. (Babyl. Hypsomatabilder).
Weidner-Neugebauer, BSGW (1915) 2 S. 73 ff.; BVSGW Phil. hist. Kl. (1915) 2. Heft.
Wynghene, De: *Les Présages Astrologiques.* (*Übersicht über die Keilschriftliteratur,* Heft 2, Rom, 1929).

ABKÜRZUNGEN

A A	= Hommel, Abhandlungen und Aufsäze.
A f O F	= Archiv für Orientforschung.
A f K F	= Archiv für Keilschriftforschung.
A J S L	= American Journal of Semitic Languages.
AKBAW	= Abhandlungen der Königl. Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
A O	= Der Alte Orient.
B A	= Beiträge zur Assyriologie.
Bab.	= Babyloniaca.
B E U P	= The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania.
Bez. Cat.	= Bezold, Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets etc.
Bez. Farb.	= Bezold, Die Angaben der babyl.-assyr. Keilinschriften über farbige Sterne (in Boll. Antike Beobachtungen farbiger Sterne, AKBAW Bd. 30 Abh. 1).
B M S	= King, Babylonian magic and sorcery.
B R L M	= Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan.
Br. M.	= British Museum.
Brün.	= Brünnow, A Classified List of Cuneiform Ideographs.
BVSGW	= Berichte über die Verhandlungen der Kgl.-Sächs. Gesells. der Wiss.
Epp. Astr.	= Epping, Astronomisches aus Babylon.
Hilpr. An.	= Hilprecht Anniversary volume.
J A	= Journal Asiatique.
JCS	= Journal of Cuneiform Studies.
Jens. Kosm.	= Jensen, Kosmologie der Babylonier.
J N E S	= Journal of Near Eastern Studies.
J R A S	= Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.
K A H	= Keilschrifttexte aus Assur Historischen Inhalts.
K A O	= Der Kampf um den Alten Orient.
K A R	= Keilschrifttexte aus Assur Religiösen Inhalts.
K A V	= Keilschrifttexte aus Assur Verschiedenen Inhalts.
King, Creation	= The seven tablets of Creation.
K U B	= Keilschrifturkunden aus Boghazköi.
Kugl. BM	= Kugler, Babylonische Mondrechnung.
L K U	= Literarische Keilschrifttexte aus Uruk.

M A O G	= Mitteilungen der Altorientalischen Gesellschaft.
M S L	= Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon.
Meis. BA	= Meissner, Babylonien und Assyrien.
O I P	= The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications.
O L Z	= Orientalistische Literaturzeitung.
Ortl.	= Orientalia.
Panth.	= Deimel, Pantheon babylonicum.
P S B A	= Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archeology.
R	= Rawlinson, The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia.
R A	= Revue d'Assyriologie.
Racc.	= Thureau-Dangin, Rituels accadiens.
R L V	= Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte.
R O	= Rivista degli Studi Orientali.
S Ä	= Seleukiden Ära.
S A I	= Meissner, Seltene Assyrische Ideogramme.
S A W W	= Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien.
S H A W	= Sitzungsberichte der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften.
S L T	= Chiera, Sumerian Lexical Texts. OIP vol. XI.
S S B	= Kugler, Sternkunde und Sterndienst in Babel.
Stev. O. T.	= Stevenson, Omen Tablet (Bab. VII 230 ss.).
Strassm. AV.	= Strassmaier, Akkadisches Vokabular.
Stud. Or.	= Studia Orientalia, Helsinki.
Tallq. GE	= Tallqvist, Akkadische Götterepitheta.
Th.D. TU	= Thureau-Dangin, Textes de Uruk.
TuL	= Ebeling, Tod und Leben nach den Anschauungen der Babylonier.
Weid. Hdb.	= Weidner, Handbuch der Babylonischen Astronomie.
Z A	= Zeitschrift für Assyriologie.
Z Ä F	= Bezold, Zenit- und Äquatorialgestirne am babylonischen Fixsternhimmel.
Z D M G	= Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.

TEXTE

VACh (Virolleaud, L'Astrologie Chaldéenne).
Rep. (Thompson, che Reports of the Magicians and Astrologers of Niniveh and Babylon).
Beup VIII 142 (ZA 22 S. 13 ff.; Hilpr. An. 170).
Nt. (Nippur Text, Weid. Hdb. S. 128 f.).
Chiera 214 (OIP vol. XI).
Astrol. Pinch. (JRAS 1900 p. 573 ff.).
Astrol. B (= VAT 9416, KAV 218).
Br. M. 86378 (CT 26 : 46).
Br. M. 55466, Br. M. 55486, Br. M. 55627 (King, Creation, II Pl. LXVII-LXXII).
Camb. 400 (ZA 1890 S. 281 ff.; 1903 S. 203 ff.; SSB I 70 ff.).
Stev. O. T. (Bab. VII 230 ss.).
CBS 11901 (Erg. S. 233 ff).
BRLM IV 19; 20 (AfOF 14 S. 25 ff.).

K 128 (Jens. Kosm. S. 53).
K 160 (III R 63; Memnon V (1911) 34 ff.).
K 250 (CT 26 : 40-41).
K 260 (II R 49 Nr. 3 – 51 Nr. 2; RA 14 p. 20 ss. Weid. Hdb. S. 35).
K 2067 (CT 26 : 40-41).
K 2808 (King, BMS II S. 114).
K 4195 (CT 26 : 40-41)
K 4333 (CT 24 : 3).
K 4336 (II R 39 Nr. 5).
K 4339 (CT 25 : 13).
K 4363 (II R 49, 36 ff.).
K 4386 (CT 19 : 19; II R 48, 55-59).
K 7069 (CT 26 : 49).
K 7646 (CT 29 : 47).
K 7931 (Bez. Cat. II p. 883).
K 8067 (CT 26 : 40-41).
K 8538 (CT 33 : 10).
K 9490 (BMS II p. 114).
K 9794 (CT 26 : 50).
K 11099 (Bez. Cat. III 1138).
K 11251 (CT 26 : 47).
K 11267 (CT 26 : 40-41).
K 11283 (CT 26 : 41).
K 11306 (CT 26 : 48).
K 11739 (CT 26 : 47).
K 12619 (CT 26 : 50; II R 49 Nr. 3 18 ff.).
K 13677 (CT 26 : 40-41).
K 14943 (CT 33 : 21).

VAT 290, VAT 1836 (ZA 1925 S. 66 f.).
VAT 4956 (BVSGW (1915) Bd. 67 Heft 2).
VAT 7809 (ZA 1927 S. 28 f.).
VAT 7811 (ZA 1927 S. 48 ff.).
VAT 7814 (ZA N. F. 9 S. 312[2]; Weid. Hdb. S. 126[4]).
VAT 7819 (ZA 1924 S. 102).
VAT 7821 (ZA 1927 S. 36 f.).
VAT 7828 (ZA 1927 S. 48 f.)
VAT 7844 (ZA 1927 S. 19 ff.).
VAT 7850 (Stud. Or. I S. 347 ff.).
VAT 7851 (= K 11151).
VAT 7852 (ZA 1927 S. 48 f.).
VAT 9154 (ZA 1927 S. 48 f.)
VAT 9412 (AJSL 40 p. 186 ss.).
VAT 9416 (KAV Nr. 218).
VAT 9428 (AfOF 4 S. 74 f.).
VAT 9779 (KAV Nr. 178).
VAT 9785 (KAV Nr. 177).

AO 6451 (Racc. p. 62 ss. 80 ss.).
AO 6455 (TU Nr. 11).
AO 6460 (Racc. p. 118 ss.).
AO 6476 (TU Taf. L.; ZA 1924 S. 100).
AO 6477 (TU Taf. LIV; ZA 1924 S. 100).
AO 6478 (RA X p. 216).

AO 6480 (TU Taf. LII; ZA 1924 S. 100).
AO 6481 (TU. Taf. XLVIII; ZA 1924 99 ff.).
AO 6483 (TU Taf. XXVII).
AO 6486 (TU Taf. Nr. 18; Stud. Or. I S. 347 ff.).

Sm 162 (CT 33 : 11).
Sm 777 (CT 26 : 49; III R 53, 2).
Sm 1171 (CT 26 : 46).
Sm 1907 (Bab. VII p. 13).

S + 1881 (Ort.. N. S. 2 (1933) p. 100 ff.; An. Ortl. 6 p. 4 ff.).
S + 1949 (ZA 1891 S. 89. 231).
S + 2418 (Kugl. BM Taf. VI. S. 66 ff. 142 ff.).
S + 2014 (Ortl. N. S. 2 (1933) p. 105 ff.; 114 f.; An. Ortl. 6 p. 7 ff.).

9 (21-7-88) (ZA 1891 S. 217).
352 (79-7-8) (CT 26 : 41; 26 : 50).
4 (81-7-1) (VR 46, 1).
93 (81-7-6) (Kugl. B. M. S. 55 ff.; Taf. XIII).
99 (81-7-6) (Kugl. B. M. S. 41 ff.; Taf. IV).
102 (81-7-6) (PSBA 31 (1909) Pl. IV).
94 (81-7-27) (CT 33 : 12).
512 (82-5-22) (CT 33 : 9).
137 (82-7-4) (ZA 1891 S. 234; 1892 S. 226 ff.).
7292 (82-9-18) PSBA 1911 33, 3).
608 (83-1-18) CT 33 : 12).
15 (85-4-30) (Weid. Hdb. S. 121 f.).
17 (88-4-19) (ZA 1891 S. 234).

SH 101 (81-7-6) (SSB II 531; 3. Erg. S. 368 ff. Taf. X).
SH 103 (81-7-6) (SSB II 472; 3. Erg. S. 359 ff.; Taf. II).
SH 135 (81-7-6) (SSB I 45; Taf. II).
SH 138 (81-7-6) (SSB I 133; Taf. XV).
SH 193 (81-7-6) (SSB I 202 ff.; Taf. XXI).
SH 214 (81-6-25) (SSB I 90; Taf. VII).
SH 272 (81-7-6) (Epp. Astr. S. 8 ff.; Kugl. B. M. S. 9 ff.; 3. Erg. S. 375 ff.; Taf. XV).
SH 392 (SSB II 486; 3. Erg. S. 361 f.; Taf. V).
SH 467 (SSB II 487; 3. Erg, S. 361 f.; Taf. III).
SH 492 (81-7-6) (SSB II 471; 3. Erg. S. 359 f.; Taf. I).

Rm 678 (ZA 1891 S. 229).
Rm 710 (ZA 1891 S. 235).
Rm 2,174 (Bez. Cat. 1138; 1654).
Rm 2,313 (Bez. Cat. 1667).

Rm IV 189 (SSB II 486; 3. Erg. S. 361 f.; Taf. III).
Rm IV 224 (SSB II 558; 3. Erg. S. 365 f.; Taf. VII).
Rm IV 337 (SSB I 230; Taf. XXIII).
Rm IV 342 (SSB II 505; 3. Erg. S. 367; Taf. IX).
Rm IV 348 (SSB II 505; 3. Erg. S. 367; Taf. VIII).
Rm IV 356 (SSB I 104; Taf. IX).
Rm IV 397 (ZA 1891 S. 236 ff.; 1892 S. 236 ff.
Rm IV 431 (SSB I 136 ff.; Taf. XIV).
Rm IV 435 (SSB I 92 ff.; Taf. VII).

Sp 128 (Epp. Astr. Anhang).
Sp 129 (Epp. Astr. Anhang).
Sp I 131 (ZA 1891 S. 241 ff.).
Sp I 137 (Kugl. B. M. Taf. X; S. 121; 187).
Sp I 138 (SSB II 502; 3. Erg. S. 366 f.; Taf. IX).
Sp I 143 (Kugl. B. M. S. 47-56).
Sp I 147 (SSB I 96 ff.; Taf. VIII).
Sp I 162 (Kugl. B. M. S. 33-37; 47-50).
Sp I 173 (SSB II 533; 3. Erg. S. 374; Taf. XIII).
Sp I 175 (SSB II 532 f.; 3. Erg. S. 371 ff.; Taf. XI f.).
Sp I 187 (Kugl. B. M. S. 119. 129. 141; Taf. IX).
Sp I 221 (SSB II 533; 3. Erg. S. 374; Taf. XIII).
Sp I 223 (SSB II. 494; 3. Erg. S. 362 f.; Taf. V).
Sp I 230 (SSB I 205; 3. Erg. Taf. XXII).
Sp I 337 (SSB I 260; 275 *a*; Taf. XXIII).
Sp I 338 (SSB II 492; 3. Erg. S. 363; Taf. VI).
Sp I 383 (SSB I 269. 276; Taf. XXIII).
Sp I 460 (SSB II 507; 3. Erg. S. 365; Taf. VII).
Sp I 548 (SSB I 205; Taf. XXII).
Sp II 8 (Kugl. B. M. Taf. VII).
Sp II 38 (SSB I Taf. II).
Sp II 43 (SSB I 123 ff.; Taf. XI).
Sp II 46 (SSB I 150 ff.; Taf. XVIII).
Sp II 47 (Kugl. B. M. S. 119. 134; Taf. X).
Sp II 51 (SSB I 85; Taf. V).
Sp II 54 (Kugl. B. M. S. 121. 182. 184. 191. Taf. XII).
Sp II 62 (SSB I 176 ff.; Taf. XX).
Sp II 67 (SSB I 169 ff.; Taf. XIX).
Sp II 74 (Kugl. B. M. S. 120. 182; Taf. XI).

Sp II 80 (Kugl. B. M. S. 118. 122; Taf. VII).
Sp II 81 (SSB I 169 ff.; 371; Taf. XIX).
Sp II 96 (Kugl. B. M. S. 118; 130. 140; Taf. VIII).
Sp II 99 (Kugl. B. M. S. 120. 135. 142. 158, Taf. IX).
Sp II 101 (SSB I 119 f.; Taf. X).
Sp II 106 (An. Ortl. 6 pl 8 ff.).
Sp II 110 (Kugl. B. M. S. 59. 78; Taf. VII).
Sp II 112 (An. Ortl. 6 p. 8 ff.).
Sp II 142 (An. Ortl. 12 p. 279 ff.).
Sp II 152 } (SSB II 487 f.; 3. Erg. S. 361 f.;
Sp II 150 } Taf. IV).
Sp II 212 (SSB 471; 3. Erg. S. 359 f.; Taf. I).
Sp II 250 (SSB I 100 f.; Taf. VI).
Sp II 453 (SSB I 58 f.; B. M. S. 59).
Sp II 469 (SSB II 498; 3. Erg. S. 365; Taf. VII).
Sp II 567 (SSB II 499; 3. Erg. S. 363 f.; Taf. VI).
Sp II 574 (SSB I 126 ff.; Taf. XII f.).
Sp II 581 (Kugl. B. M. S. 121. 168. 182, Taf. XII).
Sp. II 699 (SSB II 500; 3. Erg. S. 363 f., Taf. VI).
Sp II 663 (SSB I 202 ff.; Taf. XXI).
Sp II 749 (SSB I 76; Taf. III).
Sp II 777 (SSB II 532 ff.; 3. Erg. S. 371 ff.; Taf. XI).
Sp II 782 (SSB II 532 ff.; 3. Erg. S. 371 ff.; Taf. XI).
Sp II 876 (SSB I 126 ff.; Taf. XII).
Sp II 889 (SSB I 133 f.; Taf. XIV).
Sp II 901 (SSB I 80; Taf. IV).
Sp II 985 (SSB I 48; Taf. III).
Sp II 909 (SSB II 502; 3. Erg. S. 366 ff.; Taf. VIII).

KAR II Nr. 76, 14-19;
KUB IV 47 Rs 43-46; III R 53, 2; 55; VR 43; 46.

1. A (359)

I. *Abkürzung aus* ^{mul}UK·A *(s.d.); vgl.* ZÄF *S.9;* AfOF *14 S.257* ^{44}. *Übliche Schreibung in den rein astron. Texten der SÄ*

Fünftes Bild des Bab. Tierkreises: SH *272 I 6;* Sp. *I 38,2 ff;* AO *6483 Vs.14 ff; ungefähr unserem Löwen entsprechend (Weiteres s. unter* ^{mul}UR·GU-LA)

Als Einzelsterne von A *werden genannt:* GIR_3 ar_2 $ša_2$ A *(s. unter* GIR_3); ^{giš}KUN·A *(s.d.);* SAG·A *(s.d.)* ^{mul}TUR *(s.d.);* ^{mul}LUGAL *(s.d.). Vgl. Kugl.* SSB *I S.30; II S.551.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben:*

1. Merkur (GUD·UD) *und* A: *im Jahre -239: S + 1949 Vs.20 (ZA 1891 S.93); im Jahre -201:* SH *101,12 (SSB I 531); im Jahre -182/1:* Rm *435,9 (SSB I 92 f; Taf.VII); im Jahre -153/2: Sp I 223,4 f (SSB I 494; 3. Erg. Taf.V); im Jahre -133/2: Sp I 147,5.8.10.11 (SSB I 96; Taf.VIII); im Jahre -122: Sp 129,23 (Epp. Astr. S. 164); im Jahre -121/0:* Rm *678,18 (ZA 1890 S.358; 1891 S.229); im Jahre -117/6: Sp II 250 + 353,21 (SSB I 102 f; Taf.VI); im Jahre -75/4: Sp II 212, 6.7.9;* SH *103,6.7.8.10;* SH *492,7.8.10.11 (SSB II 470 ff; 3. Erg. Taf. I f); i.J.-8:* Rm IV *348,7; 342,4 (SSB II 505 f)*

2. Venus (DIL·BAD) *und* A: *im Jahre -182/1:* Rm IV *435,7 (SSB I 92 f; Taf.VII); im Jahre -133/2: Sp I 147,8.10 (SSB I 96 f. Taf. VIII); im Jahre -83/2:* Rm *678,9 (ZA 1890 S.355); im Jahre -77: Sp II 152 + 150,9;* SH *392,9 (SSB II 486.488); im Jahre -75: Sp II 212,6.7;* SH *103, 6.7 (SSB II 471 ff); im Jahre -10/9:* Rm IV *356, 10 (SSB I 106; Taf.IX); im Jahre -6: ZA 1925 S.67.*

3. Mars (AN) *und* A: *im Jahre -182/1:* Rm IV *435 Rs.1.3 (SSB I 92 f. Taf.VII); im Jahre -153/2: Sp I 223,3 (SSB II 494; 3. Erg. Taf.V); im Jahre -133/2: Sp I 147,12.13.14 (SSB I 96 f. Taf.VIII); im Jahre -102/1: Sp I 909 + 515,3; Sp I 138,3 (SSB II 502 f. 3. Erg. Taf.VIII f); im Jahre -10/9:* Rm IV *356,3.5 (SSB I 106 f. Taf. IX); im Jahre -8:* Rm IV *348,3 (SSB II 505; 3. Erg. Taf.VIII); im Jahre -6: ZA 1925 S.67.*

4. Saturn (GENNA) *und* A: *im Jahre -232/1:* Rm IV *397,12.24.49 (ZA 1892 S.238; 1891 S.236); im Jahre -230/29: Sp I 51,23 f (SSB I 86 f. Taf.V).*

2. $^{mul}A_2$ ^{mušen} (212)

I. *Ideogr. in der Bedeutung Adler besser* TI_7 *gelesen nach* JAOS *1945 S.225,46. Die babyl. Angaben über den* ^{kakkab} *našru bestätigen die Identität desselben mit unserem Aquila, dem bekannten Gestirn an der Milchstrasse mit Atair. Weid. Hdb. S.69.116;* ZDMG *88 S.309;* ZA *25 S.318;* ZÄF *S.47.50;* SSB *Erg. S.10.*

$^{mul}A_2$ ^{mušen} *ist:*

1. Monatsfixstern des Ṭebêtu *bezw.* Šabâṭu: *Astrol. Pinch.35; Astrol. B III 10; Astrol. B (H) III 14; vgl. Kugl.* SSB *I S.229 V; Weid. Hdb. S.89.*

2. unter den 7 lumâši-*Gestirnen:* K 250 *V 16;* K 2067*,9.*

3. unter den Anu- *bezw.* Enlil-*Gestirnen: 82-5-22,512 Rs.13; vgl. 3. Erg. S.323 f.*

4. unter den 12 Gestirnen von Akkad: K 8067 *II 11;* K 250 *IV 9*^{a}.

5. ^{d}ZA·MA_3·MA_3, ^{d}NIN·IB *und* ^{d}Nergal *geweiht:* K 4339 *IV 10:* $^{mul}A_2$ ^{mušen} ^{d}ZA·MA_3·MA_3 ^{d}NIN·IB; K 250 *II 19:* $^{mul}A_2$ ^{mušen} ^{d}Nergal. *Vgl. auch* VAChSin *XIII 29 ff; (Weid. Hdb. S.117);* Br.M. *86378*

II 12; K 7931 (Cat. II p. 883); KUB IV 47 Rs. 43 ff; Sm 1171 Rs. 16 f; ZAF S. 47.

II. Astronomische Angaben:

1. Über die Lage des $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ am Fixsternhimmel: Astrol. B(K) III 17

2. Heliakischer Aufgang: am 18. Kislimmu, zusammen mit ^{mul}UD·KA·DUḪ·A und ^{mul}PA·BIL·SAG: Br. M. 86378 III 5 f, dagegen Astrol. B III 31 f: im Ṭebêtu geht $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ auf und ^{mul}ŠUL·PA·E_3 unter; vgl. ib. Z. 19 f.

3. Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: Br. M. 86378 III 29 (wenn ^{mul}UD·KA·DUḪ·A und $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ aufgehen, dann gehen die grossen und die kleinen Zwillinge unter; 1 Erg. S. 31); ib. Z. 17 f (wenn KAK·SI·DI (Sirius), ^{mul}MUŠ (Hydra) und ^{mul}UR·GU·LA (Löwe) aufgehen, dann gehen ^{mul}GU·LA (Wassermann) und $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ unter; 1. Erg. S. 26)

III. Astrologische Angaben:

A. Allgemeines: In der astrolog. Literatur ist $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ „Vertreter" folgender Planeten:

1. des Saturn als Gestirn der Planetengottheit NIN·IB: K 4339 IV 10; Bez. Farb. S. 103, 5.

2. des Merkur: VAch Išt. XXX 4 (Wenn $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ sich ^{mul}NU·KUŠ$_2$·U_3 nähert, so bedeutet das: Merkur nähert sich Venus); Bez. Farb. S. 115 y; 3. Erg. S. 29?.

3. des Mars: K 4195 II 6; VAch 1. Sup. L 11 ($^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ = ^{mul}a-ḫu-u_2); 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 14 (= ^{il}ṣal-bat-a-nu); K 250 II 19: $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ ^{il}Nergal; Bez. Farb. S. 104, 15; und zwar ist $A_2^{mušen}$ = Mars, wenn er in d. Virgo steht, AO 6486 Rs 3. Vgl. Stud. Or. I 349 (zu berichtigen!)

4. des Jupiter: Bez. Farb. S. 122, 178.

B. Omina:

1. Aussehen des $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$:

a) Hell (ungünstig): Wenn $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ glänzt, wird der Planet (^{mul}UDU·IDIM, Var. ṣal-bat-a-nu = Mars) das Vieh fällen III R 52, 21; VAch 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 14.

b) Dunkel (ungünstig): das Vieh wird gering werden, die Leute werden.. III R 52, 20.

2. $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ und Mond:

a) $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ (= Mars?) im Mond (ungünstig): der König der Welt wird sterben, III R 52, 17.

b) am rechten Mondhorn (günstig): das Land wird Überfluss haben (i-bar-ru), ib. 18.

c) am linken Mondhorn (ungünstig): das Land wird verwirrt werden (in-niš-ša), ib. 19.

3. $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ und Planeten:

a) Merkur (günstig): Wenn $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ sich Merkur nähert, wird der Sesam gedeihen (Mars-Merkur), ib. 14 b.

b) Venus (ungünstig): Adad wird „bewässern" (Mars-Venus), ib. 15.

4. $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ und Fixsterne:

a) $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ und ^{mul}UGA ^{mušen} (günstig): der Sesam wird gedeihen, wird gut sein (Mars-Merkur; s. oben 3. a)!), ib. 16.

b) $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ und MUL·MUL (ungünstig): Adad wird „bewässern" (chiastische Stellung: MUL·MUL = Mars, $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ = Venus?? s. oben 3. b)!), VAch 1. Sup. L 11; Išt. XXIII 16; Bez. Farb. S. 115 q

c) $^{mul}A_2^{mušen}$ und ^{mul}KAK·SI·DI (Sirius), vgl. VAch Išt. XXVIII 22.

3. $^{mul}AB_2 \cdot BIR_3$?? (271)

s. Chiera 214 Rs VI 14

4. ^{mul}ABSIN (117. 290)

I. In den rein astron. Texten der S.Ä. wird zumeist KI·AŠ·AŠ (= ABSIN), zuweilen auch bloss KI (93 (81-7-6) Vs. 7.9; Rm IV 397, 10; Epp. Astron. S. 149) geschrieben, und zwar ohne Determinativ (Sp 129, 38; Sp 128, 22; SH 272 II 7; dagegen AO 6483 Vs 16: ^{mul_2} KI·AŠ·AŠ). In den früheren astron. sowie in den astrol. Texten wird AB·SIN$_2$ (= ABSIN$_2$) geschrieben.

Unabhängig von der ursprünglichen Bedeutung von ABSIN („Saatfurche", Landsb. MSL I S. 157 f) kommt für das Gestirn nur die Übersetzung Getreidehalm, Ähre udgl. in Frage, wie aus CT 33: 2, 10 (^{mul}ABSIN$_2$ ^{d}Ša-la šu-bu-ul-tum) hervorgeht.

Neben dem ^{mul}ABSIN kommt bes. in astrol. Texten der ^{mul}A·EDIN = ERU$_3$ (s.d.) vor, das Br. M. 86378 I 11 als [sis-]sin-nu, Dattelrispe, gedeutet wird. „Die Babylonier sahen also die beiden Hauptnahrungsspender ihres Landes, die Getreidefrucht und die Dattelfrucht, beide als Gottheiten personifiziert, am Himmel nebeneinander." 3. Erg. S. 346. Die heliakischen Aufgänge von Spica und ε Virginis „kündeten den Babyloniern die Entwicklung der beiden Haupterzeugnisse ihres Landes an, daher die Namen Kornähre und Dattelrispe für diese beiden Gestirne." ib. S. 347; SSB I S. 35 f; II 88 f.

^{mul}ABSIN ist also das „Ährengestirn", das 6. bab. Tierkreisstück: AO 6483 Vs 16: 6-i-tum ṣittum ^{mul_2} ABSIN šûmšu ^{šu}. Ihm entspricht der östliche Teil unserer Virgo bis zur Spica einschliesslich. β Virginis gehörte als Hinterfuss (šêpu arkû) zum Löwen. Die zwischen Spica und β Virginis liegenden Sterne gehören zum Bild der ERU$_3$ (s.d.).

Darstellungen: Jungfrau mit Ähre in der Hand am Schwanzende der Hydra mit der Inschrift: ^{mu}[A]B·[S]IN$_2$, AfOF 4 S. 78; vgl. OLZ 1919 Sp 14; Boll, Sphaera, Taf. I (Jungfrau mit der Wage); Taf. II (Jungfrau mit der Ähre); ZÄF S. 13.

In der Entwicklung des Bildes von der Ähre zur Jungfrau dürfte hellenistischer Einfluss sich geltend machen.

^{mul}ABSIN ist:

1. unter den Anu-Sternen, Br. M. 86378 I 10;
2. Monatsfixstern des Ulûlu, SSB I 229 I. II; 230 VI;
3. der Göttin Šala heilig (Gemahlin des „Bewässers" Adad), CT 33: 2, 10; ZDMG 67 S. 76; Panth. 304 8.

Weitere Belege: AO 6486 Rs 5; Br. M. 86378 IV 35 (Weid. Hdb. S. 142); VAT 7847, 2; 85-4-30, 15, 6; 82-5-22, 512 Rs 12; Rm IV 337 Rs 7 (Bab. VII p. 38).

II. Astronomische Angaben:

1. Merkur und ABSIN: im Jahre -239/8: S + 1949 Vs 20 (ZA 1891 S. 93; S. 231); im Jahre -182/1: Rm IV 435, 9 (SSB I 92); im Jahre -122: Sp 129, 31. 37 (Epp. Astr. S. 154. 156); im Jahre -121: Rm 678, 19 (ZA 1890 S. 358); im Jahre -110: Sp 128, 26. 30. 33 (Epp. Astr. S. 162. 164); im Jahre -102/1: Sp 138, 12 (SSB II 503; 3. Erg. Taf. IX); im Jahre -77/6: SH 392, 9 (SSB II 486); SH 467, 11. 13; Sp II 152 + 150, 11. 13 (SSB II 487 f); im Jahre -75: SH 103, 11. 12; SH 492, 11 (SSB II 471. 473); im Jahre -10: Rm IV 356, 12 (SSB I 106 f).

2. Venus und ABSIN: im Jahre -183/2:

Sp I 338, 5.6 (SSB III 492); im Jahre-182/1: Rm IV 435, 8 (SSB I 92f); im Jahre-133/2: Sp I 147, 10.11 (SSB I 96 f); im Jahre-83: Rm 678,9 (ZA 1890 S. 355); im Jahre-75/4: SH 103, 8.10; SH 492, 8.10 (SSB II 471. 473. 502f); im Jahre-102: Sp II 909 + 515,9; Sp I 138,9 (SSB II 503); im Jahre-10: Rm 365, 11.12 (SSB I 106f); im Jahre-9/8: Rm IV 342, 3 (SSB II 506); im Jahre-6: ZA 1925 S. 67.

3. Mars und ABSIN: im Jahre-133: Sp I 147, 15. 22. 25. 27 (SSB I 98f. Taf. VIII); im Jahre-102: Sp II 909 + 515, 4.6; Sp I 138, 6 (SSB II 502f. 3. Erg. Taf. VIII); im Jahre-10: Rm IV 356, 6.8.10 (SSB I 104f. Taf. IX); im Jahre-8: Rm IV 348, 5 (SSB II 505; 3. Erg. Taf. VIII); im Jahre-6: ZA 1925 S. 67.

4. Jupiter und ABSIN: im Jahre-522: Camb. 400 Rs 1.2.3 (ZA 1890 S. 284; SSB I 70ff); im Jahre-273: 137, 10 (ZA 1892 S. 228; 1891 S. 234).

5. Saturn und ABSIN: im Jahre-522: Camb. 400 Rs 7 (ZA 1890 S. 285; SSB I 70f); im Jahre-201: SH 101 Rs 1 (SSB II 532; 3. Erg. Taf. X); im Jahre-139: Sp I 173 + 221 Vs 7; (SSB II 533ff. 3. Erg. Taf. XIII); im Jahre-110: Sp 128, 8. 27. 33 (Epp. Astr. S. 160ff).

III. Astrologische Angaben:

A. Allgemeines.

In der astrologischen Literatur ist mul ABSIN Deckname für folgende Planeten:

1. Venus, Bez. Farb. S. 111, 81; 122, 142.

2. Merkur (Virgo ist Hypsomabild des Merkur!): AO 6486 Rs 4 (Wenn desgl. Corvus aufgeht (so bedeutet das): Merkur glänzt in der Virgo auf; Stud. Or. I 349); s. mul UGA

3. Mars, AO 6486 Rs 3 (Wenn desgl. Aquila aufgeht, so bedeutet das: Mars glänzt in der Virgo; Stud. Or. I 348); s. mul A_2.

4. mul ABSIN wird auch mit dem Fixstern mul BAN gleichgesetzt: Rep 221 Vs 1f (s. unten)

B. ABSIN-Omina.

1. Aussehen des mul ABSIN:

a) dunkel (ungünstig): Wenn ABSIN dunkel ist: ein Ährenomen: die Ähre wird ihren Ertrag „abschneiden", Mangel an Getreide und Stroh (wird im Lande sein), VAChA 1. Sup. Sin I 2

2. ABSIN im Mondhof: Rep 153 Rs 1ff: Diese Nacht hatte der Mond einen Hof, Virgo und ERU_3 standen darin: wenn der Mond einen Hof hat, und mul BAN (Deckname für ABSIN) darin steht, werden die Starken ergrimmen, Räuber werden sich zusammenrotten.

3. ABSIN und Merkur: Rep 221, 1ff: Merkur ist in der Virgo im Osten hel. aufgegangen; die Lösung (für das Omen): wenn mul KUA (= Merkur) sich mul BAN (= ABSIN) nähert, wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen; das Vieh wird sich mehren. Bez. Farb. S. 117, 116.

4. Venus und ABSIN: s. unten Nr. 109 III B 17b

5. ABSIN und ^{ul_8} U·RI·RI (s.d.)

6. ABSIN und mul UGA: s. unten Nr. 132 III B 2d

C. ABSIN in der Zauberpraxis.

BRLM IV 20, 3; 19, c: „Handlösung": AfOF 14 S. 158. 174. 178.

" " ", 18; ", 5: Dass, wer dich ansieht, seinen Finger zum Guten gegen dich ausstreckt". ib. S. 259. 275. 279.

D. ABSIN in Opfertexten.

Br. M. 45749 Vs. 34 (JRAS p. 37ff).

5. mul AGA dA-nim

s. mul dAnu (222)

6. mul AGA UD·KA·DUḪ·A (221)

Ein Teil des UD·KA·DUḪ·A *-Gestirnes: Krone des „Panthergreifen":*

∝ *Cephei (Weid. Hdb. S. 117)*

Vgl. VAch *Sin XIII 26:* mul AGA UD·KA·DUḪ·A mul qâtu šumêltu

7. mul AGA ZA·MA$_3$·MA$_3$ (223)

Ein Teil des ZA·MA$_3$·MA$_3$*-Gestirnes. Vgl.* Sm *1171 Rs 14.*

8. mul AD·ME (129)

VAch *Adad XIV 8:* šumma dAdad ina ûmi^{mi} šit-nu-ti mul AD·ME u Sin rigim-šu$_2$ [iddî] .. *Wenn am Tage des Kampfes zwischen* mul AD·ME *und* Sin Adad *seine Stimme (erschallen lässt..)*

9. mul A·EDIN = mul ERU$_3$ (365)

10. mul aḫâti (357)

s. mul MAŠ-a-ti

11. mul aḫû (362)

„Der Unheilbringende" - Mars (Weid. Hdb. S. 61), einer von den sieben Namen des mul ṣalbatânu *(Mars),* K 2067, 16: mul a-ḫu-u$_2$. K 250 *Vs I, 11:* mul a-ḫu-u | ilNergal. *Vgl. auch* mul UR·BAR·RA

12. dAḪUD (263)

Ein Beiname des UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD *(Merkur),* II R *47, 21 d*

13. dAku (368)

Name des Mondgottes Sin: K 4386 *Rs IV 51:* dA-ku il Sin. *Vgl. Panth. 61; Tall.* G E *250.* (aku = agû, *Tiara des* Sin). *Vgl. auch* DUMU·KU = dA-ku, II R *48, 38 (Kugl.* SSB *I 9. Dagegen Bez. ZA 1919 S. 209!)*

Für angebliches KU = Sin *s. Brün. 10549* (I R *44 Nr. 1, 4*).

14. mul AL·LUL (178)

I. *Aus* V R *16, 24 g h ergibt sich als akk. Lesung* šittum (ši-it-tum; RA *10 p. 225; Del.* HW *697*^{b}; *ob Idgr. auch* alluttu *gelesen werden kann, wie Ungn.* AfOF *14 S. 256*^{42} *behauptet, ergibt sich jedenfalls nicht aus einem Vergleich zwischen Astrol. B II 10 und Astrol. Pinch., wo* AL·LUL *Irrtum ist).*

Über die Bedeutung von Idgr. äussert sich Thur. Dang. RA *10 p. 225: „Cet idéogramme dont la lecture est* šittu, *designait-il en effet „le crabe, l'écrevisse", rien n'autorise à le croire". S. auch Ungn.* AfOF *14 S. 256*^{42}; *Kugl. Erg. S. 209 f.*

Sicher ist, dass AL·LUL *dasselbe Sternbild bezeichnet, wie späteres* NANGAR *(s. d.): also ungefähr unseren Krebs, bes. ι Cancri (Kugl.* SSB *I 229; Erg. S. 6;* RA *11, 19 XX;* ZÄF *S. 6; hingegen Schott: Equuleus(?),* ZDMG *88 S. 309; Weid.* κ ϑ ζ, λ δ *Geminorum,* BA *VIII S. 9)*

mul AL·LUL ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Du'uzu, Kugl. SSB I 229; in späteren Texten steht für AL·LUL NANGAR (Astrol. Pinch. Simânu!)

2. unter den Amurrû-Sternen: K 8067 III 2; K 250 V 7

3. unter den ziqpu-Sternen, Br.M. 86378 IV 6 (Zenitgestirn bei 36° Polhöhe, ZÄF S. 6)

4. Gestirn der Stadt Sippar: K 4386 Rs IV 58 (II R 48, 55 ab)

5. auf dem Mondweg, Br.M. 86378 IV 34

6. Wohnung des dAnu: Br.M. 86378 I 7; CT 33: 4, 41; 6, 6; 8, 34; VAChJšt. XXV 73 (Anu-AL·LUL!)

7. unter den En-lil-Gestirnen, Br.M. 86378 I 7

8. der himmlische Fluss des Ningirsu: VAT 9436 Vs II 8 f (Das AL·LUL-Gestirn ist der Fluss des Ningirsu: der vordere Stern zur Rechten ist der Tigris, zur Linken der Eufrat); vgl. VACh 1. Sup. I 4 f; AfOF 4 S. 80

Weitere Belege: K 11739, 6; VAT 7847, 12; VAT 7851, 3; II R 49, 7 d; 85-4-30, 15, 4.

II. Astronomische Angaben:

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Astrol. B(K) II 18 (Das Gestirn, das gegenüber der Hydra (MUŠ) steht, ist AL·LUL; AfOF 4 S. 80 [1]; Hdb. S. 78)

2. Beschreibung des Bildes: VAT 9428 Vs 13 ff (AfOF 4 S. 76)

3. Hel. Aufgang: am 5. Du'uzu (zusammen mit den kleinen Zwillingen), Br.M. 86378 II 41.

4. Abstände: a) zwischen den hinteren Zwillingen und AL·LUL: 20° Rektaszensionsdifferenz.

b) zwischen AL·LUL und den zwei Kopfsternen des Löwen: 20° Rektaszensionsdifferenz. Kugl. RA XI 15; Weid. Hdb. S. 136. AO 6478 R 9 ff. (RA X 219).

III. Astrologische Angaben:

A. Allgemeines:

1. mul AL·LUL ist Hypsomabild des Jupiter (SAG·ME·GAR); vgl. die Abbildung AfOF 4 S. 78 (Jupiter vor dem Kopfe der Hydra, also an der Stelle des Cancer); vgl. OLZ 1919 Sp. 13 (Jupiter ist vor ihm (scil. AL·LUL) eingezeichnet) s. SAG·ME·GAR. Die Tatsache ist auch in die klassische Literatur übergegangen: Firmicinus II 3, 4: ea signa, in quibus stellae exaltantur domicilia eorum esse voluerunt (Babylonii) „dicentes domicilium Jovis esse Cancrum" (ZÄF S. 44 f).

2. Daher ist AL·LUL in astrolog. Texten auch Deckname für den Planeten Jupiter: VACh 1. Sup. LII 1 ff; Bez. Farb. S. 116 b.

3. AL·LUL ist ferner Deckname für Mars, Bez. Farb. S. 110, 71; 122, 138.

B. AL·LUL-Omina:

1. mul AL·LUL und Mond:

a) im Mondhof (günstig): Der König von Akkad wird lange leben. VACh Sin III 121; Rep. 90, 6 ff; 105 R 1; 110, 1; 111, 1; 112, 1; 112 A; 112 B; 113, 4; 114, 4; 117, 3; 246 C. VACh Sin XXXV A 60.

b) AL·LUL vor dem Mond: Das Land wird zusammen.. (gilt, wenn Jupiter im Krebs vor dem (Monde) steht), VACh 1. Sup. LII 1 f.

c) AL·LUL hinter dem Monde: Die Leute (gilt, wenn usw hinter (dem Monde) steht); ib. Z. 3;

vgl. VAChSup. LXVIII Rs 15; Bez. Farb. S. 116.

2. AL·LUL und Mars (ungünstig): Wenn Mars sich AL·LUL naht, wird der König „sich ändern", VAChSup. LXVII Rs 14.

3. Aussehen des AL·LUL:

a) finster (adir): Wenn AL·LUL finster ist, wird ein raffender Totengeist das Land packen; es wird Tote im Lande geben, Rep. 163; 236 A 1; 244 C 5; 244 B 5.
Wenn die vorderen Sterne des AL·LUL finster sind, so ist das ein Tigris-Omen: der Tigris wird seine Flut sinken lassen, VAChSup I 4.
Wenn die hinteren usw. so ist das ein Eufrat-Omen: des Eufrat Flut wird abnehmen, ib. 5.

b) lichtstark (šuba'lu): Wenn die vorderen Sterne des AL·LUL lichtstark sind, wird Überfluss im Lande sein, VAChSup. LXXX 7

c) glänzend (MUL·MUL = namru): Wenn die vorderen Sterne des AL·LUL glänzend sind, wird der Tigris gehen; wenn die hinteren usw, wird der Eufrat gehen, VAChSup. LXXX 8 f.

d) rot (sâmu): Wenn die vorderen Sterne des AL·LUL rot sind, „Aufstand" des Windes (gilt, wenn) Merkur drinnen steht. VAChJšt. XXV 18; Bez. Farb. S. 142

4. Unbestimmbares: VAChSup. LIV 9: Wenn AL·LUL ditto, wird Sesam und Dattel nicht gedeihen.

C. AL·LUL in der Zauberpraxis.

BRLM IV 20, 25; 19, 14: „Einem Schankwirt geschäftliches Vorwärtskommen verschaffen, Bezirk: Cancer oder Aquarius; ..geschäftliches Vorwärtskommen eines Schankwirtes vom Hafenkai und Verfinsterung.." AfOF 14 S. 259, 274, 279.

15. mul alluttum (179)

I. Landsb. Fauna 18, 225 f. setzt alluttu (Jdgr. I·LU od. A·LU) = Krebs. Allein alluttu bezeichnet nicht den Krebs. (AL·LUL = šittu), sondern das sonst SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ genannte Gestirn. Es ist also anzunehmen, dass alluttu ein mythisches Ungeheuer, den „Ziegenfisch", bezeichnet. Vgl. III R 12 Nr. 2, 34; Weid. Hdb. S. 66[10]. 67[31]; Bez. Farb. S. 135[4]; Ungn. AfOF 14 S. 256[42].

Identifizierungen:
= Hinterteil des Steinbocks (αβγδ Capri, Weid. Hdb. 69. 144)
= Gruppe Aquarius W (Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 324).

alluttum ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Ṭebêtu, Astrol. B II 10 (danach Pinch. zu berichtigen).

2. unter den Anu-Sternen, Astrol. B II 10.

II. Astronomische Angaben:

1. Über die Lage des Alluttu am Fixsternhimmel: Astrol. B(K) II 24 ff (hinter den Zwillingen der ^{d}Gu-la)

2. Hel. Aufgang des alluttu: im Ṭebêtu bei gleichzeitigem hel. Untergang der Zwillinge; umgekehrt im Du'uzu, Astrol. B II 19. 31

16. mul AL·TAR (177)

Kurzform von UD·AL·TAR (s.d.), als Fixstern = Prokyon (Kugl. SSB I 247 f), Monatsfixstern des Du'uzu, Astrol. Pinch. (SSB I 229 Va.); als Planet = Jupiter, VAT 9430; VAChJšt.

VII 4: ^{mul}AL·TAR - ^{d}SUL·PA·E$_3$.

Wird zu den Sternen Enlils gerechnet, 3. Erg. S. 324.

17. ^{d}A·MAL (366)

Eine Sternengottheit, der $^{mul\ giš}$GAN$_2$·UR$_3$ *geweiht ist, Br. M. 86378 II 23; VAT 9429+9435; Panth. 80; Weid. Hdb. S. 142; Reall. d. Ass. S. 91*

18. ^{d}AMA·ME·BAD (164)

Ein Name des Venussternes, CT 25: 31, 13.

19. ^{mul}AM·AN·NA (140)

„Wildstier des Himmels", wohl - GUD·AN·NA; *dem* En-lil *von Aratta geweiht, 82-9-18, 7292, 9; s. Bez. Farb. 121*[1]

20. ^{mul}AMAR·UD *s.* ^{mul}Marduk (278)

21. AN (15)

I. AN, *zumeist ohne Determinativ, zuweilen mit* MUL$_2$, *ist „akroideographische Schreibung" (Jensen, ZA 1890 S. 125), bezw. das Determinativ vor* ṣalbatânu *(Neugebauer, JCS I 218).*

Gewöhnlicher Name des 5. Planeten Mars (Sp. II 38, 1) in den rein astron. Texten der SĀ; sonst ṣalbatânu *(s. d.).*

Wird dem Feuergott GIBIL *zugeordnet: Rocc p. 138; 30:* ^{mul}$_2$AN ^{d}GIBIL iz-zu.

Über die Farbe des Mars (rot bezw. gelb) s. ZA 1919 S. 209.

Über angebliche Marsphasen in Keilschrifttexten s. ZDMG *73 S. 163 ff.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben: Marspositionen*

Im Jahre - 657/6: VAT 4956 *Vs 10. 12. 16; Rs 18 (BVSGW 1915 Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 31 ff).*

Im Jahre - 522/1: Camb. 400 Rs 9. 10. 11. 16 (ZA 1903 S. 223 ff. SSB I S. 70 f).

Im Jahre - 378/7: Sp II 749, 3-5. 9 (SSB I 76 f. Taf. III).

Im Jahre - 345/4: Sp II 901 VI 4 (SSB I 83).

Im Jahre - 273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 2. 10. 27. 29 (ZA 1892 S. 228 ff).

Im Jahre - 250: Sp II 16, 27. 28. 29 („Planetarische Hilfstafel für das Jahr - 171/0": SSB I 86 f)

Im Jahre - 232/1: Rm IV 397, 24. 49. 60 (ZA 1892 S. 242; 1891 S. 236).

Im Jahre - 201/0: SH 101 (81-7-6), 2. 4. 5. 8 (SSB II 531; 3. Erg. Taf. X).

Im Jahre - 191/0: SH 214, 4. 5. 6 Rs 2 (SSB I 90 f).

Im Jahre - 182/1: Rm IV 435, 4. 7. 10 Rs 1. 3 (SSB I 92 f).

Im Jahre - 154/3: Rm 678, 28. 29. 30. 31 (ZA 1890 S. 360).

Im Jahre - 133/2: Sp I 147, 5. 7. 10. 12. 13. 14. 15. 22. 25. 26. 27 (SSB I 98 f).

Im Jahre - 123/2: Sp I 175, 2. 5. 8 (SSB II 532; 3. Erg. Taf. XI).

Im Jahre - 122/1: Sp 129, 9. 12. 14. 16. 22. 27. 29. 30. 34. 37. 39. 45. 48. 52. 54. 57. 59. 62. 69. 73 (Epp. Astr. S. 162 ff).

Im Jahre - 116/5: Sp II 250 + 353 Rs 7 (SSB I 102).

Im Jahre - 110/09: Sp 128, 1. 2. 6. 10. 14. 17. 36. 42. 44. 46. 48. 50. 61. 67. 68 (Epp. Astr. S. 160 ff).

Im Jahre - 102/1: Sp II 909, 3. 4. 6 (SSB II 502 f; Sp I 138, 3. 4. 6).

Im Jahre - 77/6: Rm IV 189, 5; Sp II 152, 15 (SSB II 486, 488).

Im Jahre - 75/4: SH 103, 1. 3. 5. 7. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 15. 16. 17. 19. 20. 23 (SSB II 472 ff).

Im Jahre -10/9: Rm IV *356, 1.3.5.6.8.10.12.13* (SSB *I 104f*)
Im Jahre -9/8: Rm IV *348, 3.5* (SSB *II 505*)
Im Jahre -6: *ZA 1925 S. 67 ff.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben:*

In der astrol. Literatur ist AN *sehr selten. Es kommt hier vor allem* VAChS *2. Sup. LXXX Rs 9 in Betracht: Wenn die Plejaden das Jochgestirn* (mul ŠUDUN) *erreichen (so bedeutet das): Mars* (AN) *steht im Löwen* (UR·A) *bei Jupiter* (SAG$_3$·ME·GAR).

Ausserdem steht AN *in dem spätbabyl. Text* AO *6486 Rs 3 (s.* mul ABSIN); *12 (s.* mul ŠU·GI); *13 (Wenn desgl. sich* ŠU·GI *naht (bedeutet) Mars wird im* ŠU·GI *stationär. Stud. Or. I 352); 16 (s.* EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$).

Die übrigen Marsomina s. unter ṣalbatanu.

22. mul AN·GUB·BA meš (21)

I. *Besser* mul DINGIR·GUB·BA meš: *„Sterne der stehenden Götter" (Reall. d. Ass. sub voce). Als solche kommen nach* VAT *9428 Rs 12 3 in Frage.*

Identifizierungen:

= *Corona Borealis (Bez. ZÄF S. 10.13).*
= *Serpens (Kugl. Erg. S. 42).*
= *Serpentis pars anterior (Bez. ZÄF S. 13).*
= αβ *Ophiuchi bis gegen* α *Herculis (Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 333f; Weid. AfOF 4 S. 84).*

Bemerkung: „Nach den deutlichen Angaben von VAT *9428 Rs 10ff gibt es 9* mul AN·KU·A pl *und 3* mul AN·GUB·BA pl, *die zwischen* mul UR·KU *(Hercules) und* mul MAR·GID$_2$·DA·AN·NA *(Ursa Minor) liegen. Es handelt sich also um den zwischen den beiden genannten Sternbildern gelegenen Teil unseres Drachens". (Weid. Hdb. S. 141).*

mul AN·GUB·BA pl *ist:*

1. Unter den ziqpu*-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86 378 IV 4.*

2. unter den En-lil$_2$*-Gestirnen, ib. I 23.*

3. zu Sin *in Beziehung gebracht,* II R *49,3 +* II R *51,2, 31 a b (Weid. Hdb. S. 32 ff).*

II. *Astronomische Angaben:*

1. Über die Zahl der „Stehenden Götter", VAT *9428 Rs 12; vgl.* AfOF *4 S. 77.*

2. Steht am 15. Tebêtu *im Meridian bei gleichzeitigem Aufgang des* ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ *(Pisces SW), Br. M. 86378 IV 28;* AJSL *40 S. 189; 3. Erg. S. 333.*

3. Wenn mul PA·BIL·SAG *(Schütze),* mul ZA·MA$_3$·MA$_3$ *(Ophiuchus) und* AN·GUB·BA pl *im Osten erscheinen, gehen gleichzeitig* mul KAK·SI·DI *(Sirius),* mul BAN *(Canis Maior) und* mul GAM$_3$ *(Auriga) im Westen unter. Br. M. 86378 III 27.* AJSL *40 S. 189f. 1. Erg. S. 30f.*

23. d mul AN·DIRIG·A

s. d MUL·AN·DIRIG·A (119).

24. mul d Anu/Anim (367; 300)

Wird zusammen genannt mit Antu *in der Formel:* mul d Anu rabû^{u_2} ša$_2$ šamê^e An-tum rabîtum ^{tum} ša$_2$ šamê^e, AO *6460 Vs 15 (Racc p. 119); oder einfach* d Anu u An-tum ša$_2$ šamê, AO *6451 Rs 30; Racc p. 63.*

Das Anugestirn dürfte identisch sein mit mul MU·SIR$_2$·KEŠDA *nach* CT *33: 11 19:* mul MU·SIR$_2$ KEŠDA d A-nim rabû^u ša$_2$ šamê *(vgl. Racc p. 85*[2]*). Antum gehört zum Sternbild des Grossen Wagens nach* AO *6460 Vs 15:* An-tum rabîtum ^{tum} ša$_2$ šamê^e ina mul MAR·GID$_2$·DA it-tap-ḫa; *Racc p. 119.*

In der Astrologie wird $^{mul\ d}$Anu mit ^{mul}LU·LIM identifiziert nach VAChSt. XXV 72. Auch ^{mul}AL·LUL (Krebs) wird als Wohnung Anus (šubat ^{d}A-nim) Anustern genannt: VAChSt. XXV 73: ^{il}A-nim = ^{mul}AL·LUL (s. oben AL·LUL).

Der älteste Text, in dem der Anustern vorkommt ist VAT 12426 VII 5 (LAK 10): ^{mul}AN (= kakkab šamê?).

25. ^{mul}Anu AGA (361)

I. Es kommen folgende Schreibungen vor: ^{mul}A-nu AGA (Glosse: a-gu-u), Rep 106 Vs 2; ^{mul}AN·NA·AGA, Rep 49 Rs 1; $^{mul\ d}$A-nim AGA, Rep 104,10; ^{mul}AGA·AN·NA, VAChSt. XXX 20; ^{mul}AGA ^{d}A-nim, ZÄF S. 14.

„Das Gestirn Anu-Krone" = Hyaden, ZÄF S. 14, gleichbedeutend mit ^{mul}is li-e (s. d.); vgl. 3. Erg. S. 327[1]; Bez. Farb. 118[7]; s. auch ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA.

II. Astrologische Angaben:

^{mul}AN·NA·AGA im Mondhof (günstig): der König ist heil, Recht und Gerechtigkeit wird im Lande sein; VAChSt. 2. Sup. XVI 37; Rep 49 R1; 104 Rs 10; 106,2; Bez. Farb. S. 118, 129 (Mars im Mondhof).

26. ^{mul}AN·U_2·GI·E (22)

Ein Enlil-Gestirn, 82-5-22, 512 Rs 17.

27. ^{mul}Anunîtu (360)

I. Gewöhnliche Schreibung: A-nu-ni-tum (Panth. 91); Bedeutung „Himmelsbewohnerin" (âšibat [šamê], Hinke, A new boundary stone, 53). Sachlich ist nach K 250 IV 4: ^{il}A-nu-ni-tum = ^{mul}tul-tum, „Wurmstern", Weid. Hdb. S. 13; Ba VI S. 162.

Identifizierungen:

= Pisces W (Bez. Kopff ZÄF S. 17).

= Südwestl. Fisch + ω-ξ Piscium (Kugl. SSB Erg. S. 14).

= βγϑικλ Piscium (Weid. Hdb. S. 144; Bab. VI 153; AfOF 2 S. 129; OLZ 16 Sp. 151).

= Piscis NE (Schott ZDMG 88 S. 309; 3. Erg. S. 330; KAO 4 S. 43f; Bez. Farb. S. 127[1]).

Ergebnis: ^{mul}Anunîtum ist die nordöstliche Fischellipse, ^{mul}ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ die südwestliche.

^{mul}Anunîtum ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Aiaru, Astrol. Kn

2. unter den Anu-Sternen, 82-5-22, 512 Rs 9; Astrol. B III 2 (unter den Enlil-Sternen, 3. Erg. S. 326).

3. unter den Sternen Akkads, K 8067 II[7]; K 250 IV 5.

II. Astronomische Angaben:

1. Über die Stellung des A. am Fixsternhimmel, Astrol. B (K) III 4; Br. M. 86378 I 42 (hinter IKU).

2. Hel. Aufgang des Anunîtu: am 25. Šabâṭu nach Br. M. 86378 III 11; dagegen Astrol. B III 15: im Aiaru.

3. Gleichzeitige Auf- und Untergänge: im Aiaru geht Anunîtum hel. auf und ^{mul}LUGAL unter, Astrol. B III 15; im Araḫsamnu umgekehrt; ib. Z. 27: wenn ^{mul}NIN·MAḪ (Puppis) im Osten erscheint, geht Anunîtum im Westen unter, Br. M. 86378 III 23; Erg. S. 27f; 3. Erg. S. 33

III. Astrologische Angaben:

Im astrologischen Sprachgebrauch stellt Anunîtum den himmlischen Tigris dar,

wie Šinunutu *den Eufrat:* VR *46 Vs 34 (vgl. auch* AL·LUL!). *Ein diesbezügliches Omen bietet* VAch *1. Sup. I 7: Wenn* Anunîtum *dunkel ist, so ist das ein Omen für den Tigris und für Akkad desgl. ein Omen..; vgl.* AfOF *2 S. 130; 14 S. 194*[102]*; Bab. VI S. 160.*

Des weiteren ist Anunîtum *Deckname für folgende Planeten:*

1. Venus: K 250 *I 3;* K 11283 + *79-7-8, 352,9; Bez. Farb. S. 104, 36.*

2. Jupiter(?): Bez. Farb. S. 122, 156.

28. ^{mul}AN·KU·A^{meš} (25).

Besser ^{mul}DINGIR·KU·A^{meš}, *Das Sternbild der 9 sitzenden Götter nach* VAT *9428 Rs 12 (s.* ^{mul}AN·GUB·BA^{meš}; *Reall. d. Ass. sub voce).*

Identifizierungen:

= η *Ophiuchi etc. (? Bez. Kopff.* ZÄF *16).*

= *„Sterne im vorderen Teile von Serpens, im südlichen Teile von Hercules und im nördlichen Teile von Ophiuchus" (Weid.* AfOF *3 S. 84).*

Beachte: AN·KU·A = ZA·MA$_3$·MA$_3$, ZÄF *S. 50; bezw.* ZA·MA$_3$·MA$_3$ = *südlicher Teil von* AN·KU·A^{meš}, *3. Erg. S. 334.*

^{mul}AN·KU·A^{meš} *ist*

1. unter den Anu-*Gestirnen, 82-5-22, 512 Rs 13; bezw. unter den* Enlil-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 23; vgl. hierüber 3. Erg. S. 334!*

2. zu Anu *und* Enlil *in Beziehung gebracht,* VR *46 Vs 16.*

3. zu Šamaš *in Beziehung gebracht,* II R *49,3 +* II R *57 Nr. 2, 31 a b; s. Weid. Hdb. S. 32ff.*

29. ^{mul}AN·KI (24)

Nur VAch *Išt. XXVI 32:* šumma šaplita ^{mul}NUN^{ki} innamir KIMIN itti-šu$_2$ ^{mul}AN·KI innamir šal-pu$_2$-ti .. *Wenn unterhalb desselben* (IKU) *das* Nun^{ki}*-Gestirn, bezw. das* AN·KI*-Gestirn mit ihm sichtbar wird, Verheerung..*

30. ^{mul}AN·NA (16)

Himmelstern? (Anu-Stern? Bleistern?) Name des Mondes: CT *25: 32, 11:* ^{mul}AN·NA = ^{d}Sin; *ebenso* II R *49,3 +* I R *51,2,28 a b.*

In der astrologischen Literatur liegen nur folgende Stellen vor Rep 165,5: Wenn der Himmelstern in Glanz erstrahlt, wird der Feind sich in meiner Umgebung niederlassen; VAch *Sin III 103; 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 19.*

VAch *Sin III 102: Wenn der Himmelstern dunkel ist, wird Frost (im Lande sein).*

31. ^{mul}AN·NA AGA *s.* ^{mul}Anu AGA (17)

32. ^{mul}ANŠU·KUR·RA (151)

I. ^{kakkab} *sîsû, das Pferdegestirn:*

= *Lacerta (? Bez. Kopff* ZÄF *S. 13).*

= *Equuleus (Kugl.* SSB *I 11; Erg. 11).*

Gehört zu den Enlil*-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 30; wird zu* IM·DUGUD *in Beziehung gebracht!* VR *46, 20 a b.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben:*

Über die Lage des ^{mul}ANŠU·KUR·RA *am Fixsternhimmel: Br. M. 86378 I 30: zur Linken des* UD·KA·DUḪ·A *(also östlich von Cygnus + Cepheus).*

III. *Astrologische Angaben: nur* VAch *Išt. XXXIV 19.*

33. mul AN·ŠU₂·TE (26)

VACh Išt. XXX 30: šumma mul UDU·IDIM ana mul AN·ŠU₂·TE iṭḫî il ṣal-bat-a-nu ..

34. mul AN·TA·GUB (20)

Nip. Text (Jena 228); vgl. 3. Erg. S. 356f.

35. mul AN·TA·ŠUB·ŠUB·BA (18)

VACh Išt. XXV 47.

36. mul AN·TA·ŠUR·RA (19)

I. Nach Weid. ein Stern im Schützen, Hdb. S. 24; dagegen Kugl. Vierteljahrs. d. Astr. Gesells. 1916 S. 166; SSB II 91. 199: = Sternschnuppe. Fast nur in astrol. Texten.

II. Astrologische Angaben:

Omina über Sternschnuppen:

VACh Išt. XXV 14: Wenn (es sich) um eine Sternschnuppe (handelt) so geht das auf „Erheben" des Windes (?) (das gilt, wenn) Merkur lichtstark ist.

" " 16: Wenn eine Sternschnuppe sehr rot ist, wird die Flut steigen.

Weitere Belege: VACh Išt. XXV 47ff; Rep 227 Vs 1ff; Rep 246 A Rs 1f.

37. mul dAntu s. mul dAnu

38. mul asidi (364)

I. „Das Bein des Panthers", Kugl. Erg. S. 37; „le talon", RA 10 p. 224.

Identifizierungen:

= o Andromedae (Kopff ZA 28 S. 358).

= ικλψ 22 Andromedae (Weid. Hdb. S. 138).

= αβ Pegasi (Kugl. Erg. S. 37f)

= α Andromedae (ib. S. 186)

S. auch UD·KA·DUḪ·A

II. Astronomische Angaben:

1. Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen mul qin[s] und mul asidi: 2[

" zwischen mul asidi und mul LU·LIM: 10

vgl. Kugl. RA 11 p. 15; Weid. Hdb. S. 138; Text auf AO 6478 Vs 23f.

2. Am 10. Simânu steht die „Fuss-Sohle de[s] Panthergreifen" mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust und Orion geht hel. auf. Br. M. 86378 IV 19 1. Erg. S. 37.

39. mul giš APIN (44)

I. kakkab epinnu, das „Pflug-Gestirn", Katasterismus des Pfluges: AO 6451 Vs 44: „Der Ackerbaustern hat auf dem Felde den Pflug des Saatgetreides angeschirrt" (Meiss. B. u. A. II 151; Racc p. 82).

Identifizierungen:

= Cassiopeia (Weid. Hdb. S. 109; 144f; AfOF 2 S. 12[9] dagegen Hdb. S. 69. 72; Bab. VI p. 157).

= Andromeda (Schott ZDMG 88 S. 309)

= Triangulum Boreale (ZÄF S. 38f; Ungn. ZDMG 77 S. 84).

Bemerkung: „Es ist auch möglich, dass APIN weiter nach Norden reichte, als unser Triangulum, etwa bis zum Nachbarstern γ Andromedae, der nie ganz verschwand." 3. Erg. S. 328.

mul APIN ist

1. Monatsfixstern des Nisannu, Astrol. Finch Astrol. B III 1

2. unter den Enlil-Sternen, Br. M. 86378 I 1

(ZA N.F. 9. S. 143).

3. unter den Akkad-Sternen, K 8067 II 7; K 250 IV 5

4. zu den Gottheiten Nergal (K 250 I 23), Aššur (VR 46,1) und Ninib (K 4339 II 30) in Beziehung gebracht.

II. Astronomische Angaben:

1. Über die Lage des APIN am Fixsternhimmel: Astrol. B (K) III 1 ff (gegenüber dem Grossen Wagen)

2. Hel. Aufgang: im Nisannu, Astrol. B. III 1; dagegen ib. 26: der mul APIN steht das ganze Jahr da (= ist zirkumpolar); vgl. 3. Erg. S. 328.

3. ein Teil des Pflug-Gestirnes ist mul UR·BAR·RA als Sterz (giš NINDA$_2$) desselben, Br. M. 86378 I 2.

III. Astrologische Angaben:

A. Allgemeines

mul APIN ist Deckname für folgende Planeten:

1. Mars (Gottheit Nergal, oben I 4), Bez. Farb. S. 104, 27; 106, 58; 122, 186; vgl. VAChIšt. V 16.

2. Saturn (Gottheit Ninib, oben I 4), Bez. Farb. S. 103, 8

3. Merkur, VAChIšt. XXX 17; Bez. Farb. S. 113, 115 e.

4. Jupiter (?) Bez. Farb. S. 122, 185.

B. APIN-Omina

1. Wenn das Pflug-Gestirn den Sonnenweg (= Saturn) erreicht, wird Mangel an Vieh, Not sein (Mars-Saturn), Rep 103 Rs 1 f; VAChIšt. Sup. L 28; LV 27; XLIX 9; Bez. Farb. S. 106; RA VII 165 7.

2. Wenn das Pflug-Gestirn (= Mars) sich Scorpius naht, wird ein Fürst durch einen Skorpionstich sterben usw. Rep. 239, 1 ff; Rep 272 Rs 1 ff; Bez. Farb. S. 106.

Weitere Belege: R III 53, 2 a (VAChIšt. XXV 2 f); 1. Sup LV 31 (sehr gelb, Bez. Farb. S. 145); Br. M. 45749 Vs. 32 (JRAS 1925, 37 ff.)

40. mul aribu s. mul UGA

41. mul Aritum (363)

Die Schwangere? die Schützende? „Schild"? (Kugl. SSB I 268), Name der Venus im Monat Aiaru, 81-7-6, 102 Vs 2; K 250 I 4.

Auch mit mul ABSIN identifiziert, K 250 I 19.

42. mul BABBAR s. MUL·BABBAR.

43. mul BAD s. mul ḪANIŠ

44. mul BAL·UR·A (9)

I. Racc p. 139 4 liest BAL·TEŠ·A, gedeutet als kak-kab bal-tum, „Prachtstern(?)" ZÄF S. 41; VR 46 Rs 9; Racc p. 139, 329. Nach Bez. Farb. S. 111 wäre die semitische Lesung ballurtu.

Identifizierungen:

= Corona Borealis, bes. Gemma (Bez. ZÄF S. 10 f).

mul BAL·UR·A ist

1. unter den Enlil-Sternen, Br. M. 86378 I 14.

2. unter den ziqpu-Sternen, ib. IV 4.

3. in Beziehung gebracht zu Nergal (K 250 II 26), Nanâ (VR 46 Vs 10. 45), Tišpak (Br. M. 86378 I 14: mul BAL·UR·A sukkal dTišpak).

II. Astronomische Angaben:

Über die Lage des mul BAL·UR·A am Fix-

sternhimmel: Br.M. 86378 I 14: hinter ^{mul}HE$_2$·GAL$_2$·A·A = Canes Venatici.

III. Astrologische Angaben:

A. Allgemeines.

Im astrologischen Sprachgebrauch kann ^{mul}BAL·UR·A folgende Planeten vertreten:

1. Ištar (Gottheit Nanâ! oben I 3), Bez. Farb. S. 104, 38; 111, 84; 122, 167

2. Mars (Gottheit Nergal! oben I 3), Bez. Farb. S. 104, 23 (K 4195 II 13)

B. BAL·UR·A-Omina:

VAChIšt. XXV 30: Wenn ^{mul}BAR·UR·A, Vezier des Tišpak, sich Scorpius naht, wird im 3. Jahr starker Frost sein und sein Ausbruch wird das Land packen (Mars? Venus? – Scorpius).

45. ^{d}BA·LU·RAG (5)

Name des Mars in astrologischen Texten. Nach Bez. ZÄF 41 = BAL·UR·A (?). Nur VAChIšt. Sup. VII 9.

46. ^{mul}BAL·ME·GAR (8)

Nur II R 47, 24 c d: ^{mul}BAL·ME·GAR İ·GAR·İM | i-gar-ri-im i-šid (?)

47. ^{mul}BAN (279)

I. Auch $^{mul\ giš}$BAN, der Bogenstern, qa$_2$-aš-tum (ZA N.F. 9 S. 306, ältester Text), der „die Mächtigen niederwirft", Racc p. 139, 326. Katasterismus des Bogens Marduks: En. el. VI 90

Identifizierungen:

= Beteigeuze (Jensen, ZDMG 67 S. 517)

= Sirius (Jeremias, KAO 3 S. 65)

= Arktur (Weid. Bab. VI S. 36)

= δ Canis Maioris (Bez. ZÄF S. 16)

= Gruppe bei δ Canis Maioris (Kugl. Erg. S. 203)

= δε etc. Canis Maioris (Schott ZDMG 88 S. 309)

Ergebnis: ^{mul}BAN = Canis Maior ohne Sirius (KAK·SI·DI bezw. KAK·BAN) + angrenzendem Teil von Puppis (SSB I S. 8).

^{mul}BAN ist

1. Monatsfixstern des Abu, Astrol. Pinch, Racc p. 113^{3}; Asb. Cyl. B V 16 ff. (Streck II S. 112^{10}).

2. unter den Ea-Sternen, Astrol. B I 5; dagegen Br.M. 86378 II 7 (3. Erg. S. 326).

3. unter den Elamsternen, K 8067 II 2.

4. der elamitischen (Astrol. B (H) I 9; CT 33: 2, 7; 4, 44; 5, 19; 5, 28; 7, 23; ZDMG 67 S. 518) bezw. der babylonischen Ištar geweiht (VR 46 Vs 23 ab; Bez. Farb. S. 104, 43)

II. Astronomische Angaben

1. Über die Lage des ^{mul}BAN am Fixsternhimmel: Astrol. B (K) I 14: hinter ^{mul}KAK·SI·DI (Sirius).

2. Hel. Aufgang: am 5. Abu, Br.M. 86378 II 44; dagegen IV 22 (am 15.!)

3. Gleichzeitige Auf- und Untergänge: im Abu geht ^{mul}BAN auf und ^{mul}NU·MUŠ·DA unter, Astrol. B I 21; im Šabâṭu umgekehrt, ib. 33; am 15. Abu stehen die flimmernden Sterne des ŠU·GI mitten im Himmel und (gleichzeitig) geht ^{mul}BAN hel. auf, Br.M. 86378 IV 22 f. Wenn ^{mul}BAN und ^{mul}LUGAL (Regulus) im Osten erscheinen, verschwindet im Westen Lyra, Br.M. 86378 III 19; Erg. S. 26. Wenn ^{mul}PA·BIL·SAG

(Schütze), mul ZA·MA₃·MA₃ (Ophiuchus) und AN·GUB·BA pl im Osten erscheinen, verschwinden im Westen KAK·SI·DI (Sirius), BAN (Canis Maior) und mul GAM₃ (Auriga), ib. 27; Erg. S. 30f.

4. Zeitabstände zwischen Auf- und Untergängen: 20 Tage vergehen zwischen dem hel. Aufgang des Sirius und des BAN, Br. M. 86378 III 48.

III. Astrologische Angaben:

A. Allgemeines.

Im astrol. Sprachgebrauch vertritt mul BAN folgende Planeten:

1. Venus; mul BAN ist Name der Venus im Monat Abu, 81-7-6, 102 Vs 3; Bez. Farb. 104, 42; 123, 195 (s. auch oben I 4!)

2. Merkur, II R 39 Nr. 3, 19: mul BAN d UDU·IDIM

3. Mars, Bez. Farb. S. 118, 126.

Ausserdem kann mul BAN auch mul ABSIN vertreten: K 250 Vs I 11; Rep. 221, 1; VAChI. Sup. L 14 (Erg. S. 178; Bez. Farb. S. 111; s. oben ABSIN)

B. mul BAN - Omina.

1. mul BAN und Mond

a) im Mondhof (ungünstig) die Starken werden wüten; die Räuber werden sich zusammenrotten (das gilt, wenn ABSIN und ERU₃ im Mondhof steht), Rep 153 Rs 3; Rep 230, 1ff. (s. unt. 352 IV B § 3, 6 h)

b) mul BAN rollt sich über den Mond (günstig) die Tage des Fürsten werden lang (Venus? Merkur?), Rep 245 Vs 3f. (s. unt. 352 IV B § 13, 2c)

2. mul BAN und Jupiter (dŠUL·PA·E₃) Wenn mul BAN nahe an Jupiter herankommt (isniq), wird Elam gutes Brot essen (Zusatz: Jupiter ist in (der Jungfrau) sichtbar; chiastische Stellung! Bez. Farb. S. 115), VAChI. Sup. L 15; 2. Sup. LXXXVIII 3.

3. mul BAN und Sirius (KAK·SI·DI) Wenn das Bogengestirn Sirius erreicht, wird die Ernte gedeihen, der Marktpreis wird fest sein (Merkur in der Jungfrau vgl. Rep 221, 1ff! also Zusatz folgendermassen zu ergänzen: Merkur ist in der Jungfrau sichtbar; chiastische Stellung: Merkur-KAK·SI·DI), VAChI. Sup. L. 16; Išt. XXXII 9; Bez. Farb. S. 115 t.

4. mul BAN und Aquila (mul A₂ mušen) Wenn das Bogengestirn Aquila erreicht, wird der Sesam gedeihen; (gilt, wenn) Mars sich der Jungfrau naht (chiastisch! mul A₂ mušen - Mars), VAChI. Sup. L 14; Išt. XXXII 8; 2. Sup. LXXXVIII 1ff. Bez. Farb. S. 115 r.

Weitere Belege: VAChIšt. XXIX 16; I. Sup. II 26; 2. Sup. LXVI 15.

48. dBAN·BA·AN·SUR (280)

Nur K 2067, 22: „Vor der Schlange der Gott B., der Zerschmetterer von Himmel und Erde", Weid. Hdb. S. 20.

49. mul BANDA₃·E₂·MAḪ

s. IBILA·E₂·MAḪ (127)

50. mul giš BAR s. mul GIŠ·BAR (172)

51. bašmu (4)

Altbab. Name der Hydra: ba-aš-mu-um, „der Viper(stern)" ZA N.F. 9 S. 306

52. mul bêlit balâṭi (54)

III R 51, 8 Z. 3: mul be-lit balâṭi; *vgl.* GAŠAN·TÌN

53. mul id₂ BURANUNA (370)

II R 51 Nr. 2, 59: mul id₂ BURANUNA Si-nun-tum; *s.* mul ŠIM₂·MAḪ; mul ši-nu-nu-tum.

54. mul BUR₂ + KUR₂ *s.* mul UZA (13; 114)

55. mul bibbu (155)

I. *Zumeist mit dem Idgr.* UDU·IDIM *(s.d.) geschrieben. Lands. Fauna S. 10, 142 gibt die Übersetzung „Wildschaf". Die auch sonst geläufige Anschauung von den Sternen als einer Schafherde findet sich in En. el. VII 110f (Vgl. auch Oracula Chaldaeorum N. 142; Weid. Hdb. S. 75). Im Gegensatz zu den friedlich weidenden Lämmern, den Fixsternen, sind die Wildschafe die unruhig hin und herlaufenden Planeten (Meiss. Bab. u. As. II S. 405: „Böcke")*

Der mul bibbu *per excellentiam ist Merkur, der am unruhigsten am Horizont herumspringt; daher der „Springer",* šaḫiṭu *(s.d.) genannt. Vgl.* K 4386 *Rs IV 56:* dhi-ib-bu | dUDU·IDIM·GUD·UD; II R 39 *Nr. 5, 23;* Rm 301 *(Bab. III p. 301);* SSB *I 9f.* RA *VII p. 177*[6]; *Panth. sub voce.*

Ferner kann bibbu *auch den Saturn bezeichnen: 79-7-8, 352, 4:* mul bi-ib-bu | il Zi-b[a-ni-tun.] *(Wage = Saturn); Weid. Hdb. S. 23; vgl. auch* VR 21 *Nr. 1, 87 cd:* dNIN·GIR₃·BANDA₃ | bi-ib-bu

Beispiele für bibbu = *Mars sind selten und ungewiss; vgl.* VAch *Išt. XXVIII 40;* RA *VII p. 177*[5]; *s. auch* UDU·IDIM!

II. *Astrologische Angaben:*

Rep. 184, 4: Wenn der Planet (= Merkur[2]*) sich den Hyaden (*mul is li-e*) naht, wird der König von Elam sterben.*

Vgl. auch VAch *1. Sup. LIII 24f.*

56. mul BIR (265)

I. *Bessere Lesung* mul KALAM₂ = kakkab kalîtu, *das „Nierengestirn". Diese Bezeichnung kann folgende Bedeutungen haben:*

1. *Mond. „Der 5 Tage alte Mond und ein Teil des verfinsterten Mondes werden mit einer Niere verglichen"* ZÄF *S. 45;* K 2074, 4; VAch *Sin III 8; s.* il Sin.

2. *Einzelstern in der Nierengegend eines Lebewesens am Sternhimmel; z.B. Br. M. 86378 I 34: der rote Stern, der helle, der an der Niere des* LU·LÌM *-Gestirnes steht, das* KA·MUŠ·NI·KU₂·E *-Gestirn (s.d.).*

3. *Ein Sternbild, das im Akk. bald mit* kalîtu *(Niere) bald mit* nîru *(Joch) wiedergegeben wird; z.B. Astrol. Pinch.* mul BÌR, *Monatsfixstern des* Ulûlu, *wofür Astrol. B I 6:* mul ka-li-tum *steht.* VAch *Išt. XXVI 12 erklärt:* mul BÌR il Ni-ru il E₂-a, *Joch des Ea. Nach Kugl. Erg. 221 ist dieses* nîru il Ea *identisch mit* mul MU-SIR·A·AB·BA *bezw.* mul ŠUDUN·A·AB·BA, *„Jochgestirn des Meeres", ganz oder teilweise identisch mit* mul NUN ki *(3. Erg. S. 325*[2]*).*

Dieses BÌR *ist offenbar willkürliche Schreibung für* BÌR₃ *und die Stelle Astrol. B I 6 ist als Übersetzungsfehler aufzufassen.*

Identifizierungen

= Canopus (? Schott ZDMG 88 S. 309)
= Carina + Vela (Weid. Hdb. S. 145)
= Vela (Bez. ZA 28, 358 N; Farb. S. 129)
= mul NUN ki (ganz oder teilweise, Kugl. Erg. 221).

mul BIR ist

1. Monatsfixstern des Ulûlu, Astrol. Pinch; Rep. 221 Rs 3; (Astrol. B I 6).

2. unter den Ea-Sternen, Astrol. Pinch; Astrol. B I 6; dagegen unter den Anu-Sternen nach ZA 1919 S. 72; hierüber vgl. 3. Erg. S. 325.

3. unter den Amurrî-Sternen, K 250 V 5; K 8067 II 15; II R 49, 5 d.

II. Astronomische Angaben:

Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel:

Astrol. B (K) I 17: das Gestirn, das hinter ihm (mul BAN = Canis Maior) steht, ist mul BIR, das Joch des Ea. VAch Išt. XXVI 12: das Gestirn, das dort steht, wo der Südwind sich erhebt, ist mul BIR, das Joch des Ea.

III. Astrologische Angaben:

A. Allgemeines

In den astrol. Texten ist es zumeist zweifelhaft, ob mul BIR sich auf oben 2 oder 3 bezieht; es kann Deckname für folgende Planeten sein:

1. Mars: K 250 II 28: mul BIR il Nergal; K 4195 II 15; VAch 1. Sup. L 4; Bez. Farb. 104, 31; 118, 127; 123, 202; 132, 16 f. Hier ist mul BIR doch wohl = mul KA · MUŠ · NI · KU$_2$ · E.

2. Merkur, Rep. 221 Rs 5; VAch Išt. XXI 33 ff; Bez. Farb. 105, 50; 117, 118; 146; mul BIR = nîru il Ea ??

B. mul BIR - Omina

1. mul BIR und Mond

Wenn der Mond im Nisannu einen Hof hat und mul BIR darin steht, wird es in diesem Monate regnen; am 13.(?) 14. 15. 18. 19. 20. und 21. dieses Monats wird eine „Verfinsterung" stattfinden und wie früher sollst du das Urteil fällen (KU ta-ḫar-ra-aṣ). VAch 2. Sup. XVI 33 f; vgl. VAch Sin XVII 2.

2. mul BIR und mul UGA mušen

s. unten Nr. 132 III B 4 b.

3. mul BIR und mul UDU·IDIM

Wenn mul BIR (= Merkur) dem Planeten (= Saturn) sich naht, wird der Sesam gedeihen. VAch Išt. XXI 36 (vgl. Nr. 132 III B 4 b).

4. mul BIR = Merkur

a) Wenn mul BIR sehr schwarz ist, wird das Getreide und (das Stroh knapp sein ?); (gilt, wenn) Merkur im Wassermann lichtschwach ist. Išt. XXI 33; Bez. Farb. S. 142; 146.

b) Wenn im Ulûlu mul BIR erscheint, wird .. das Getreide gedeihen; mul BIR = Merkur. Rep. 221 Rs 3 ff.

Weitere Belege: VAch Išt. XXI 31 (Merkur dunkel); 32 (Merkur gelb); 35 (Merkur bunt); VAch Sin XIX 14 f; Išt. XXV 62.

57. mul BIR$_3$ s. mul giš RIN$_2$ (252)

58. mul BIR$_3$·SAG (253)

Nik. Nr. 2 (vorsargonisch): mul BIR$_3$(?)·SAG; vgl. hierüber Langdon, Archives of Drehem, p. 8; PSBA 1913 p. 50; 1914 p. 9 ff; 1912 p. 253 (NB statt BAR$_6$ ist BIR$_2$ zu lesen!); vgl. auch Riftin, Kor. Zusatz 1929.

59. mul bît šakkî

6 kakkabâni pl bît šak-ki-i: „vielleicht

im Hinterteil von Serpens (bei ζ η ϑ Serpentis) und im nordöstlichen Teil von Ophiuchus AfOF 4 S. 84.

60. ^{mul}GAB·GÍR$_2$·TAB (138)

I. irat aqrabi, *Brust des Scorpius, insbesondere dessen Hauptstern Antares (ZÄF S. 13), der „die Brust des Meeres niederwirft", Racc p. 138, 313. Gehört zu den Ea-Sternen, Br. M. 86378 II 30; ist der Gottheit* LISI·GUN$_3$ *geweiht, ib.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben:*

1. Hel. Aufgang: am 15. Araḫsamnu, *Br. M. 86378 III 4(?)*

2. Gleichzeitige Auf- und Untergänge: ^{mul}GAB·GÍR$_2$·TAB *und* ^{mul}UZA *gehen auf und gleichzeitig gehen* ^{mul}ŠU·GI *und* ^{mul}SIBA·ZI·AN·NA *unter, ib. 26.*

3. Die Skorpionbrust, die am linken Mondhorn stand, nähert sich der Sonne (= Saturn ?) nicht, berührt sie nicht, Rep. 215, 4.

61. ^{mul}GAG·SÍ·SA$_2$ s. ^{mul}KAK·SI·DI (212)

62. ^{mul}GAL (21º)

I. kakkabu rabû, *der grosse Stern mit folgenden Bedeutungen:*

1. Mond, in der Form ^{d}GAL, VAChSin III 24 *(vgl. Jastr. Rel. II S. 570)*

2. Sirius, vgl. RSO IX p. 298 Z. 7: ša kakkabu rabû ^{u_2} ša ^{mul}KAK·SI·DI

3. Jupiter: VAChSin 1. Sup. LII 13. 15. 17; LIV 16: ^{mul}GAL = SAG·ME·GAR; *Rep. 195 Rs 1ff:* ^{mul}GAL = ^{mul}ŠUL·PA·E$_3$; ^{mul}GAL = ^{mul}GU·LA = *Jupiter,* VAChSam. XI 72; *Bez. Farb. S. 103, 13. Vorzüglich ist* ^{mul}GAL *Name des Jupiter im Monate* Šabâṭu: III R 53, 2 Vs 12; S. 777, 12; *Weid. Hdb. S. 25.*

4. Saturn, in der Formel MUL^{pl} GAL^{pl} - ^{mul}SAG·ME·GAR u ^{mul}SAG·[UŠ], VAChSin 1. Sup. LII 21; ZA N.F. 9 S. 138.

5. Meteor, oft in astrol. Texten (unten); vgl. Rep. 202 Rs 1.

II. *Astrologische Angaben:*

A. Meteore

1. Von Osten nach Westen: Wenn ein Meteor von Osten nach Westen aufleuchtet und untergeht, werden die Truppen des Feindes in der Schlacht zusammenbrechen, Rep. 202 Vs 1ff. Rep. 187 Rs 5.

2. Von Norden nach Süden: Die Nacht war um 1 Doppelstunde fortgeschritten, ein Meteor leuchtete von Norden nach Süden auf: die Vorzeichen sind entsprechend den Wünschen des Königs günstig: der König von Akkad wird sein Ziel erreichen, Rep. 201, 1f; vgl. Rep. 200 Vs 9.

3. Meteore bei Finsternissen:

a) am 5. Du'uzu: *im Lande wird Hunger sein,* VAChSin XXVIII 18.

b) am 14. Simannu: *ein Landfremder wird (den Thron fassen),* VAChSin XXVII 24.

c) am 15. Nisannu: VAChSin XXV 9.

B. ^{mul}GAL = Jupiter

Wenn der rote Planet und der grosse Stern sich nähern, Fall des Viehes; der rote Planet = Mars; der grosse Stern = Jupiter; VAChIšt. XX 61; *Rep 195 Rs 1; vgl. auch 2. Sup. LXXVI 13: Wenn der rote Planet und der grosse Stern zusammen wandeln* (it-tin-tu)..

63. ^{d}GAL·A·RU·RU (220)

Beiname des Venussternes, CT 25: 31,17

64. ^{mul}GAM$_3$ (16)

I. GAM$_3$ = gamlu, *Krummsäbel, Sichelschwert udgl. Also* ^{mul}GAM$_3$ *Katasterismus des Krummsäbels Marduks: Br. M. 86378 I 4* ^{mul}GAM$_3$ | il gam-lum *(Var.* ga-am-lum); VR 64,3: ^{mul}GAM$_3$ | ^{is} kakku ša qâtê ^{il}Marduk. *Eine andere Auffassung von* gamlu *s. bei Kugl. Erg. S. 53. Vgl. hiezu* ^{mul}BAN, *Katasterismus des Bogens Marduks (En. el. VI 68). Gott mit Krummsäbel s. bei Quentin, Un pétendu parallelisme.. p. 69.*

Identifizierungen:

= *Perseus (Ungn. Weid. Hdb. S. 118)*

= *γ Andromedae (Weid. Hdb. S. 140)*

= *Auriga (Bez. ZÄF S. 5. 6. 12; Weid. AfOF 2 S. 130; Stud. Or. I S. 255; Kugl. Erg. S. 5. 186; RA 11 p. 19 XVI).*

Anmerkung: Man erwartet den Krummsäbel (GAM$_3$) *in der Hand eines Gottes* (ŠU·GI) *im Kampfe gegen ein Fabelwesen* (UD·KA·DUḪ·A). *Hierüber vgl. Stud. Or. I S. 355*[4] *(Weid.); ZDMG 88 S. 320*[6] *(Schott)*

^{mul}GAM$_3$ *ist*

1. unter den Enlil-*Sternen, Br. M. 86378 I 4;*

2. unter den ziqpu-*Sternen, ib. IV 5;*

3. unter den 7 tikpu-*Sternen,* K 2067, 4.

II. *Astronomische Angaben:*

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Br. M. 86378 IV 34: auf dem Mondweg, zwischen ŠU·GI *(Perseus) und* MAŠ·TAB·BA·GAL·GAL *(Gemini).*

2. Hel. Aufgang: am 20. Nisannu, *ib. I 3; gleichzeitig steht „kumâru ša* UD·KA·DUḪ·A" *im Meridian, Br. M. 86378 IV 13.*

3. Gleichzeitige Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn ^{mul}PA·BIL·SAG *(Schütze),* ^{mul}ZA·MA$_3$·MA$_3$ *und* AN·GUB·BA^{pl} *(Ophiuchus) erscheinen am Osthorizont, gehen am Westhorizont Sirius* (KAK·SI·DI), *Canis Maior* (BAN) *und* GAM$_3$ *unter. Br. M. 86378 II 27; Erg. S. 30 f.*

4. Zeitabstände zwischen heliakischen Aufgängen: zwischen dem hel. Aufgang des GAM$_3$ *(Auriga) und dem des* MUL·MUL *(Plejaden) vergehen 10 Tage, Br. M. 86378 III 44; zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des* ^{mul}KUA *(Piscis Austrinus) und des* GAM$_3$ *vergehen 35 Tage, ib. 43.*

5. Rektaszensionsdifferenzen: 15° zwischen ^{mul}naṣrapi *und* ^{mul}GAM$_3$; *10° zwischen* ^{mul}GAM$_3$ *und* ^{mul}RIT·GAM$_3$; *Kugl. RA 11 p. 16; Weid. Hdb. S. 139.*

S. auch RIT·GAM$_3$ *(sub voce).*

III. *Astrologische Angaben:*

A. *Allgemeines.*

Im astrol. Sprachgebrauch kann ^{mul}GAM$_3$ *folgende Planeten vertreten:*

1. Jupiter; und zwar ist GAM$_3$ *Name des Jupiter im* Kislimmu: III R 53,2, *S. 777,10 (Weid. Hdb. S. 25); VAch Išt. XXV 67 (ZA N.F. S. 140); Bez. Farb. S. 103,17; 109,69; 133,29.*

2. Mars (?), Bez. Feb. S. 122, 175.

B. ^{mul}GAM$_3$ *- Omina.*

1. ^{mul}GAM$_3$ *ist schwarz: die Dynastie wird zugrundegehen, ein anderer wird „hinaufsteigen", VAch 2. Sup. LXXXIV, 9; vgl. VAT 7850 Rs 23 f: Wenn das Aussehen des* ^{mul}GAM$_3$ *schwarz ist (so bedeutet das, dass) Saturn (der schwarze!) im* ŠU·GI *sich Jupiter naht, und Jupiter im* ŠU·GI *sehr klein ist;*

Stud. Or. I S. 356. Dasselbe Omen: Wenn ^{mul}GAM$_3$ *böse ist .. usw,* VAT 7850 *Rs 21;* VACh 2. *Sup. LXXIII Col. I 9; Išt. XXXIV 5.*

2. ^{mul}GAM$_3$ *glänzt: das Fundament des Thrones ist fest; (bedeutet) Jupiter trägt im* ŠU-GI *Glanz,* VAT *7850 Rs 20.*

65. ^{mul}GAM^{ti} (237)

I. *Akk. Lesung* kakkab kippati, *„Ring-Gestirn"; hingegen Weid. Hdb. S. 137*

Identifizierungen:

= α *Serpentis (Weid. Hdb. S. 137)*

= α β *Coronae Borealis (Kugl.* RA *10, 218, 6; 11, 14; 17 III)*

II. *Astronomische Angaben:*

Rektaszensionsdifferenzen: 12° *zwischen* ^{mul}ŠUDUN imêri arkiti^{ti} (ε ξ *Bootis) und* ^{mul}GAM^{ti} (α β *Coronae);* 15° *zwischen* GAM^{ti} *und* kakkabu ša MAŠ-a-ti (β *Herculis); Kugl.* RA *11, 14; Weid. Hdb. S. 138*

66. ^{mul} giš GAN$_2$·UR$_3$ (97)

I. ^{giš}GAN$_2$·UR$_3$ = maškakatu, *Egge; also das „Eggen-Gestirn" (vgl. oben* ^{mul}APIN *! beide zusammen auf* VACh *1. Sup. LV 25 ff.)*

Identifizierungen:

= ARA (? *Bez.* ZÄF *S. 13)*

= *Crux („sicher!" Kugl. Erg. S. 222; vgl. jedoch Bez. Farb. S. 133, 27.!)*

^{mul} giš GAN$_2$·UR$_3$ *ist*

1. unter den Ea-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 II 23 f.*

2. Waffe des Gottes A·MAL: CT *33: 3, 23 f. („in dessen Mitte der* apsû *sichtbar ist")*

II. *Astronomische Angaben:*

Über die Lage des Gestirnes: neben dem EN·TE·NA·MAŠ-LUM, *Br. M. 86378 II 23 f.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben:*

Im astrol. Sprachgebrauch ist ^{mul} giš GAN$_2$·UR$_3$ *Deckname für Merkur:* K *4339 IV 1:* ^{mul}GAN$_2$·UR$_3$ | ^{mul}UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD; *Bez. Farb. S. 105, 54. Omina sind nur fragmentarisch erhalten:* VACh *Išt. XXI 70 f. 1. Sup. LV 23-26; 2. Sup. LXVIII Rs 18*

67. ^{mul}GANAM$_4$ *s.* ^{mul}LAḪAR

68. ^{mul}GAŠAN·DIN (224)

I. *Akk. Lesung* bêlit balâṭi *(s. d.) = Wega (Kugl.* RA *11, 15. 18 VII; Weid. Hdb. S. 130)*

II. *Astronomische Angaben:*

Rektaszensionsdifferenzen: 10°(!) *zwischen* ^{mul}DIL (? *Herculis) und Wega;* 20° *zwischen Wega und* kumâru ša ^{mul}UD·KA·DUḪ·A (δ *Cygni); Kugl.* RA *11, 15; Weid. Hdb. S. 130*

69. GENNA (128)

I. *Das Zeichen* GENNA *ist nicht eine paleographische Variante von* SAG (ZA *1924 S. 104), sondern zusammengesetztes* DUMU + DIŠ *mit dem Lautwert* GENNA = šerru, *klein, schwach* (ŠL *144, 56 r). Danach wäre also Saturn der kleine Planet, d. h. der lichtschwache (vgl.* ^{mul}GIG$_2$*!). Allein die Gleichung:* GENNA = ka-a-a-nu (K *4166 III 4 b. Bez. Cat. II 601) zeigt, dass man* GENNA *auf Grund des Gleichklanges mit* GIN *in derselben*

Bedeutung wie SAG·UŠ fasste (Jensen, Kosm. 503)

Die Schreibung GENNA ist zum ersten Male belegt auf VAT 4956 Vs 9 zusammen mit SAG·UŠ Vs 13 (aus dem Jahre -567), sofern nicht spätere Überarbeitung vorliegt (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 39). Sicher ist dGENNA auf Camb. 400 Rs 33 (aus dem Jahre -522). In den astron. Texten der S.Ä. wird nur GENNA geschrieben, während in astrol. Texten fast ausschliesslich SAG·UŠ steht.

Di akk. Bezeichnung des Saturn ist kaimânu, der „Beständige", weil er in seinem Umlauf am wenigsten Anomalien aufweist unter den Planeten. Er ist deshalb der Stern „des Rechtes und der Gerechtigkeit": mul2 GENNA kakkab kit-tu u mi-šar, Racc p. 138, 307.

Das Übrige über Saturn s. unter SAG·UŠ.

II. Saturn-Positionen

Im Jahre

- -567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 2.9 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 30.34)
- -522/1: Camb. 400 Rs. 7.8.16.17 (ZA 1890 S. 287; 1903 S. 223 ff. SSB I 70 f.)
- -378/7: Sp II 749, 6 f (SSB I 76 f.)
- -273/2: 137 (82-7-4) 3.10.29 (ZA 1892 S. 226 ff.)
- -252/1: S + 1949 Vs 13.22.24 (ZA 1891 S. 94)
- -232/1: Rm IV 397, 8.12.19.24.26 f. 31.38.49.59. (ZA 1892 S. 236 ff.)
- -231/0: Sp II 15, 22.23.24.25.26. (SSB I 86 f.)
- -201/0: SH 101 (81-7-6) Rs. 1 (SSB I 532)
- -183/2: Sp I 338, 3 (SSB II 492)
- -151/0: Sp I 460, 3.9.14 (SSB II S. 507; 3. Erg. Taf. VII)
- -139/8: Sp I 221 Vs. 13 Rs. 7 (SSB II 533 f.)
- -134/3: Rm 678, 23.24.25.26.27 (ZA 1890 S. 359 f. 1891 S. 229)

Im Jahre

- -133/2: Sp I 147, 2.5.7.10.13.14.16.25.27. (SSB I 96 ff.)
- -126/5: Sp II 469, 1.3 (SSB II 498)
- -122/1: Sp 129, 10.35.42.52.70 (Epp. Astr. S. 152 ff.)
- -117/6: Sp II 250, 1; 191 Rs. 3.8. (SSB I S. 100 f.)
- -110/9: Sp 128, 8.16.27.33.43.60.68.69. (Epp. Astr. S. 160 ff.)
- -102/1: Sp II 909, 1.3.6. Rs. 2.5; Sp I 138, 1.3.6.9 Rs. 6.6.8. (SSB II 502 f.)
- -75/4: SH 103 (81-7-6), 1.7.16.17.19.21.24. (SSB II 473 f.)
- -10/9: Rm IV 356, 3.5.8.9.10.11.12.14.15.16. (SSB 106 f.)
- -9/8: Rm IV 348, 3 (SSB II 505)
- -6: ZA 1925 S. 67 f.

Die Saturntafeln s. SSB I 176-178.

70. mul GEŠTIN s. mul SIG7

71. mul GU (345)

I. Kurzform von GU·LA (s.d.), nur in den astron. Texten üblich. Das 11. Teilstück des bab. Tierkreises: der Wassermann: AO 6483 Vs 83: XI-i-tum ṣittum mul2 GU šûmšu šu; Sp II 38, 4.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Merkur im Wassermann:

Im Jahre

- -216/5: Sp I 51, 19.20 (Planetarische Hilfstafel für -171/0, SSB I 86 f.)
- -182/1: Rm IV 435 Rs. 2 (SSB I 92 f.)
- -123/2: Sp I 175 Rs. 10.19 (SSB I 532 ff.)
- -122/1: Sp 129, 58 (Epp. Astr. S. 158)
- -117/6: Sp II 250 Rs. 1 (SSB I 102 f.)

Im Jahre
- 110/9: Sp 128, 54. 61 (Epp. Astr. S. 164 ff.)
- 102/1: Sp I 138 Rs. 6 (SSB I 503)
- 92/1: Sp II 567 Rs. 2. 4 (SSB I 500)
- 75/4: Sp II 212, 21 (SSB II 472)
- 77/6: SH 467, 20 (SSB II 487)

2. Venus im Wassermann:

Im Jahre
- 273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 29 (ZA 1892 S. 234)
- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 23 f. 37 (ZA 1892 S. 242. 244)
- 182/1: Rm IV 434 Rs. 2 (SSB I 92 f.)
- 163/2: Sp 223 Rs. 9 (SSB I 494)
- 122/1: Sp 129, 55 (Epp. Astr. S. 158)
- 102/1: Sp I 138 Rs. 7. 8 (SSB I 502 f.)
- 92/1: Sp II 567 Rs. 3. 4. 5 (SSB I 500)
- 83/2: Rm 678, 14. 15 (ZA 1890 S. 537)
- 77/6: SH 467, 19. 22; Sp II 152 + 150, 19 (SSB II 487 f.)
- 75/4: SH 103 (81-7-6), 16. 17. 19. 20. 21. 23; SH 492 (81-7-6), 19; Sp 212, 20. 21. 23 (SSB I 471 ff.)

3. Mars im Wassermann:

Im Jahre
- 92/1: Sp II 567 Rs. 5 (SSB I 500)
- 77/6: Sp 152 + 150, 1; SH 392, 1; Rm IV 189, 1 (SSB II 486 f.)
- (75/4: Sp 103, 21 (lies DIL·BAD statt AN!)

4. Jupiter im Wassermann:

Im Jahre
- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 12 (ZA 1892 S. 238)
- 126/5: Sp I 469, 3. 6. 7 (SSB I 498)
- 102/1: Sp I 138, 1 Rs. 4. 6. 7; Sp II 909 + 515, 1. 4 f. Rs. 3 (SSB I 502 f.)

5. Saturn im Wassermann:

Im Jahre
- 126/5: Sp II 469, 1. 3 (SSB I 498)

Im Jahre
- 10/9: Rm IV 356, 3. 5. 8. 15 (SSB I 106 f.)
- 9/8: Rm IV 348, 1. 3 (SSB II 505)

III. Astrologische Angaben

Bisher nur BRLM IV 20, 23; 19, 12: „Zauber zu lösen: Bezirk: Aquarius oder Pisces.."; ib. Z. 24 bezw. 13: „Den Fuss des Übels im Hause eines Menschen hemmen: Bezirk Taurus oder Aquarius.." AfOF 14 S. 259. 274. 279.

72. ..^{mul}GU·AN·NA (346)
= ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA ? Nur Rep 234 Vs 5 f.

73. ^{mul}GU$_2$·AN·NA (99)

Belegt bei Th. D. I. d. U. Nr. 47 als Unterschrift des Buckelrindes; also = ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA. Vgl. auch ^{d}GU$_2$·AN·NA (Panth. 554; ŠL 106, 44)

74. ^{mul}GUB·BA^{meš} (149)

Variante zu ^{mul}AN·GUB·BA^{pl}: VR 46 Rs. 15: ^{mul}GUB·BA^{meš} šu-ut E$_2$·KUR | ^{il}Sin u ^{il}Nergal.

75. ^{mul}GUD (173)

Kurzform von ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA; nur auf VAT 7847, 10: MUL·MUL ^{mul}GUD, Plejaden = Stier; Br. M. 55466 Rs. I 14 f. (ein etymologischer Kalauer; s. AfKF I S. 72!) Vgl. auch GUD·UD.

Beachte auch die Glosse auf VAT 7851, 1: SAG·GUD, nach Weid. Hdb. S. 122: „Der Anfang (der Ekliptik) liegt im Stier".

76. ^{mul}GUD·ALIM (176)

I. GUD·ALIM *ist eine Stierart, vielleicht Wisent (Bison). Die akk. Lesung ist* kusariqqu, CT 15: 42 (K 4864, 12 f.); Reis. Hymn. 108, 23. *In der Tal begegnet schon in dem altbab. Gebet an die Sterngottheiten der Name:* ku-sa-ri-ik-ku-um, *„der Wisent(stern)(?)"*, ZA N.F. 9 S. 306.

Eine andere Auffassung über kusariqqu *s. bei Kugl.* SSB I 32 f.

Identifizierung:

= *Grenze von Ophiuchus + Serpentis pars anterior (Bez.* ZÄF *S. 14)*

II. *Einzelsterne des* ^{mul}GUD·ALIM:

1. ^{mul}GIR$_3$·KAB GUD·ALIM, šêpu šumêlu, *der linke Fuss des* GUD·ALIM

= δ *Ophiuchi (Bez.* ZÄF *S. 15)*

= δε " *(Weid. Hdb. S. 116)*

Texte: VAch *Sin XIII 22. 25.*

2. ^{mul}ŠU·ZAG GUD·ALIM, qâtu imittu kusariqqi, *die linke Hand des* GUD·ALIM

= ξ *Serpentis oder* η *Ophiuchi (Weid. Hdb. S. 116)*

Text: VAch *Sin XIII 18.*

3. ^{mul}ŠU·KAB GUD·ALIM, qâtu šumêltu kusariqqi, *die linke Hand des* GUD·ALIM

= ϑ *Ophiuchi (Weid. Hdb. S. 116 f.)*

Text: VAch *Sin XIII 21*

77. ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA (174)

I. *Auch* ^{mul}GUD·AN (VAT 4956 Rs. 6) *oder bloss* GUD *(oben), der „Himmelsstier", Katasterismus des bekannten Mythologems der Gilgames-Sage. Beachtlich die Bemerkung Jensens: „Enkidu reisst dem Stier die Keule aus: daher fehlen dem Himmelsstier noch bis zur Gegenwart die Hinterteile" (zitiert nach* ZDMG 77 S. 85[2])

Darstellungen: AfOF 4 S. 78: *Buckelrind, gegen die Plejaden zu springend;* Th. D. T. d. U. Nr. 47: *lagerndes Buckelrind als* ^{mul}GU$_2$·AN·NA *gekennzeichnet.* RA 16 p. 144.

Auf den Sphaeren wird der Stier entweder gegen den Orion anspringend oder von ihm wegfliehend dargestellt (Boll, Sphaera, Taf. I und II). Die bab. Auffassung dürfte die erstere sein.

Mit dem Namen ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA *stehen in engstem Zusammenhang die Namen* MUL·MUL, ^{mul} giš DA, ^{mul} is li-e. MUL·MUL = *Plejaden bezeichnet in späterer Zeit das gesamte Tierkreiszeichen des Stieres (so stets in den rein astron. Texten der S. Ä.). Die akk. Übersetzung* ṣappu, *„Borsten", kennzeichnet den borstigen Nacken des Stieres. Das Jdgr.* giš DA *steht für akk* iṣ li'u, *Tafel, und willkürlich und wortspielerisch auch für* is li-e = issû ša lê, *Kinnlade des Stieres, auch* ME·ṢI *(akk.* meṣû?) li-e *nach* II R 51 Nr. 3, 45 abc: ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA | ^{šîr}ME·ṢI li-e | la-ḫi-e al-pu. *Statt* is lê *bietet* VAch 2. Sup. LXVI 36 *die Lesung* iš li-e. *Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 336;* ZDMG 77 S. 85; *Weid. Hdb. S. 30.*

Die „Kinnlade des Stieres" bezieht sich in erster Linie auf die Hyaden, für die auch der Name Anu-Krone üblich ist. Die Identität wird ausdrücklich bezeugt auf Br. M. 86378 II 1: ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA | ^{il}is li-e | AGA ^{il}A-nim; *ebenso* VAch 2. Sup. LXVII 9; *vgl. auch* ^{mul}KA·AN·NA

^{mul}GUD·AN·NA *ist*

1. Monatsfixstern des Ajaru, VAT 7851, 1; SSB I 229.

2. unter den Anu-Sternen, 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 10.

3. auf dem Mondweg, Br. M. 86378 IV 33

4. dem Gott Adad *geweiht:* ^{d}GUD·AN·NA = ^{d}MAR·TU (= Adad), *Hehn, Gottesidee, S. 297.*

5. unter den 7 Enlil^{pl}, *VAT 9418 III 7; Bez. Farb. S. 120.*

Aldebaran *wird als* kakkabu nibû ša$_1$ ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA *kenntlich gemacht auf* BRLM *IV 20,19* (AfOF *14 S. 256* ^{38})

II. *Astronomische Angaben*

1. Wenn ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA *am Osthorizont erscheint, geht* ^{mul}ŠU·PA *(Arktur) unter; Erg. S. 25; Br. M. 86378 III 15.*

2. Zwischen den hel. Aufgängen der Plejaden und des ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA *vergehen 20 Tage; zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des* ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA *und des* SIBA·ZI·AN·NA *(Orion) vergehen 20 Tage; Br. M. 86378 III 45 f.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben*

A. *Allgemeines.*

Im astrol. Sprachgebrauch kann ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA *auch den Mars vertreten, Bez. Farb. 122, 131; vgl. z.B.* VACh *1. Sup. XLVII 4 (s.* MUL·MUL!)

B. *Omina*

1. GUD·AN·NA *und Jupiter: Wenn Jupiter sich dem Himmelsstier naht, wird das „Gute" des Landes zugrunde gehen; bezw. das Werfen des Gross- und Kleinviehes wird nicht gedeihen, Rep 103 Vs. 9*

2. GUD·AN·NA *und Saturn: (Wenn das Gestirn* KI·)TUM *sich der Anu-Krone nähert (so bedeutet das, dass) Saturn im Stier aufleuchtet: Böses für Akkad und Elam ..* VACh *Išt. XXX 20.*

3. GUD·AN·NA *im Mondhof: vgl.* VAT *4956 Rs. 6; Rep. 106, 4 f.*

IV. GUD·AN·NA *in der Zauberpraxis*

BRLM *IV 20, 19; 19, 2 f.: „Niederlegung von Silber: Bezirk: der hellste Stern des Himmelsstieres.."* AfOF *14 S. 259. 275. 279.*

78. ^{mul}GUD·BÍR$_2$ *s. folg. Nr.*

79. ^{mul}GUD·UD (175)

I. *Andere Lesungen:* ^{mul}GUD·BÍR$_2$ *(Hommel nach* II R *48, 36:* gu-di-bi-ir = Marduk; SSB *I 218; Hilpr. Ann. S. 170);* ^{mul}GU$_3$·UD *(passim);* ^{mul}GU$_3$·UTU *(Schott);* ^{mul}Gut-tu *(Epping). Der volle Name des Merkur ist* ^{mul}UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD, *woraus zwei Vereinfachungen entstanden sind:* ^{mul}UDU·IDIM *(s.d.) und* ^{mul}GUD·UD; *sehr selten auch* GUD, JCS *II$_4$ p. 280.*

Das Idgr. bedeutet wörtlich „Sonnenstier" (Tallq. GE *S. 319), auch „der weisse Stier" möglich (*RA *15, 132). Zur Bedeutung „Sonnenstier" wäre zu vergleichen der Name des Marduk:* AMAR·UD = *Sonnenkalb. Weiter vom Wortsinn entfernen sich die Übersetzungen: „Krieger" (Jens. ZA 1890 S. 126 f.); „Kämpe des (Sonnen)lichtes" (Kugl. SSB I 218). Hommel liest „Stier des Lichtes" (AA S. 381. 451).*

Die akk. Übersetzung lautet šaḫiṭu, *der „Aufsteigende"* (RA *10, 223 Rs. 11), womit die Hesych-Glosse* Σεχές *als Name des Planeten Merkur bei den Babyloniern übereinstimmt (Jensen, Kosm. S. 124).*

Ein anderer Name des Merkur ist ilu muš-ta-RÍ-lu, *bezw.* muš-ta-di$_5$-lu *„der laufende Gott" (Tallq.* GE *S. 348); vgl. ar.* Al-muštari.

Eine weitere akk. Benennung kennzeichnet den Merkur als Regenspender: ^{mul_2}GUD·UD mu-ša-az-nin zunni, Racc. p.138, 306.

Über eine weitere Benennung „Himmelsbrett"(?) vgl. ŠL 237, 82 d.

^{mul}GUD·UD wurde als Name des Planeten Merkur nachgewiesen von Epping, Astr. S. 112. Die Einwände Jensens ZA 1890 S. 126-128 blieben erfolglos. Die Forschungsergebnisse Eppings fanden in der Folge eine glänzende Bestätigung: SSB I S. 40 f.

^{mul}GUD·UD ist der Stern des Nabû, des bab. Merkur (Panth. 575), des Gottes des Herbstes und des Abends (OLZ 1909 Sp. 526), der Stern des Sonnenauf- und -unterganges, als Nabû von Borsippa angeredet." (BE 8 Nr. 142, 7; 11; 10, 21; 13, 28. ZA N.F. 9 S. 134)

Hommel behauptet, dass GUD·UD als Stern des Marduk ursprünglich den Jupiter bezeichnete (Hilpr. Ann. S. 179). Dagegen Kugl. SSB I 215 ff: GUD·UD immer = Merkur. Abschliessend ist zu sagen, dass GUD·UD zu drei Göttern in Beziehung gebracht wird:

1. zu Nabû (postuliert, nicht belegt; vgl. Panth. 575, 2; BE 8 Nr. 142, 7)

2. zu Marduk (als Neujahrs- und Frühlingsplanet: Kugl. SSB II 83; RA VIII 128 f.; hingegen Jastr. Rel. II 666[2]).

3. zu Nirib (der oft die Abendsonne bezeichnet, Weid. Bab. VI S. 87). Weiteres s. unter ^{mul}Marduk.

Beachtenswert in diesem Zusammenhang Hinke, A new boundary stone S. 104: das Marduk-Symbol (Drache mit Schrein und Lanzenspitze) mit der Inschrift: ^{d}GUD·UD DINGIR·GAL

Darstellungen des Planeten Merkur: AfOF 4 S. 78, zwischen Rabe und Jungfrau, in welcher er sein Hypsoma erreicht, AfOF 14 S. 261 (vgl. Sp II 38,6)

Weitere Belege: AO 6460 Vs. 23; AO 6451 Rs. 30.

II. Merkur-Bahnen

Im Jahre

- 567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 9.10.12.13.17.19.20 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 33 ff.)
- 522/1: Camb. 400 Rs. 12.18 (ZA 1890 S. 286 f. 1903 S. 225 SSB I 70 ff.)
- 424/3: CBS 11901 Vs. 1.5.8. Rs. 1.13.15 (1. Erg. S. 233 f.)
- 378/7: Sp II 749, 9.11 (SSB I 76 f.)
- 345/4: Sp. II 901 VI 5 (SSB I 83)
- 273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 10.29 (ZA 1892 S. 228 f.)
- 239/8: S + 1949 Vs. 18. 20. 21. 22. (ZA 1891 S. 92 ff.)
- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 14.16.24.28.38.40.41.49. 55. 59 (ZA 1892 S. 239 ff.)
- 217/6: Sp II 51, 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21 (Planetar. Hilfstafel für -171/0, SSB I 84 ff.)
- 201/0: SH 101 (81-7-6), 8. 12. 13 Rs. 3. 5. 7 (SSB II 531 f.)
- 191/0: SH 214, 7. 8 Rs. 3 (SSB I 90 f.)
- 182/1: Rm IV 435, 1.4.5.6.7.9 Rs. 2.4.5 (SSB I 92 ff.)
- 153/2: Sp I 223, 3.4.5.7.8 (SSB II 494)
- 151/0: Sp I 460, 6 (SSB II 511 f.)
- 139/8: Sp I 173 + 221, 11.12.14.15.19 (SSB II 534)
- 133/2: Sp I 147, 1.3.5.8.10.11.14.15.21.23.25.

Im Jahre
28 (SSB I 196)
- 123/2: Sp I 175, 2.3.4.5.9.16.20.22 Rs. 10.11.19 (SSB II 532 ff.)
- 122/1: Sp 129, 8.14.17.23.31.37.40.42.48.51.52.57.58.63.68.72 (Epp. Astr. S. 152 ff.)
- 121/0: Rm 678, 16.17.18.19.20.21.22 (ZA 1890 S. 357 ff.)
- 117/6: Sp II 250, 5.6.7.8.12.?1 Rs. 1.4 (SSB I 100 f.)
- 110/9: Sp 128, 1.2.4.5.8.10.15.20.20.26.30.33.34.36.37.50.54.55.61.71 (Epp. Astr. S. 160 ff.)
- 102/1: Sp I 138, 1.4.5.6.8.11 Rs. 6.8; Sp II 909 + 515, 1.2.4.5.6.7.8 Rs. 5 (SSB II 503)
- 92/1: Sp II 567 Rs. 1.2.4.5 (SSB II 500)
- 77/6: SH 392, 1.2.3.7.9; Rm IV 189, 1.2.3.4.6.7; SH 467, 6.11.13.14.20; Sp II 152 + 150, 2.11.23; Taf. Σ Z. 1.2.3.4.6.7.9.11.13.14.20.23 (SSB II 486 ff.)
- 75/4: SH 103, 2.3.4.5.6.7.8.10.11.12 Rs. 15.16.17.19.20.22.23; Sp II 212, 6.7; SH 492, 8.10.11.12 (SSB II 471 ff.)
- 10/9: Rm IV 356, 2.4.5.8.9.12 (SSB I 104 ff.)
- 9/8: Rm IV 348, 7; Rm IV 342, 2.4 (SSB II 505 f.)
- 6: ZA 1925 S. 67

Die Merkurperioden s. SSB I 177-201.

III. Astrologische Angaben

A. Allgemeines

In astrolog. Texten kann Merkur vertreten werden durch die folgenden Fixsterne: Gemini, Libra, Scorpius, Caper, Pisces, Bootes, Cycnus Cepheus, Pegasus, Triangulum, Piscis Austrinus, Orion, Sirius, Hydra, Argo, Centaurus, Ara, Aquila, Corvus, Bez. Farb. S. 138 V.

Merkur färbt die in seiner Nähe stehenden Sterne schwarz bezw. rot; Bez. Farb. S. 14 Beispiele: AO 6486 Rs. 11 (Wenn ŠU·GI glänzt (bedeutet) Merkur trägt im ŠU·GI Glanz); ib. 14 (Wenn EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA sehr rot ist (bedeutet Merkur ist im ŠU·GI lichtstark); ib. 18 (Wenn der vordere Stern des EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA sehr dunkel ist (bedeutet) Merkur wird im ŠU·G sichtbar). Ebenso VACh Išt. XXV 19 (AL·LUL ist rot, wenn Merkur darin steht) Rep. 228 N 3 (Leo ist schwarz, wenn Merkur darin steht

B. Merkur-Omina

1. Merkur im Scorpius: Regen und Hochwasser werden im Lande vertrocknen. Rep. 223 Vs. 4 ff.

2. Merkur im Cancer: s. oben Nr. 14 III B 3 c

3. Merkur im Löwen: s. unten Nr. 162 III B

4. Merkur – EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM (Centaurus): s. unten Nr. 123 III B 2.3.

Weitere Belege: VACh Išt. XXV 67; XXX 16; XXXIII 5 f; XXI 10.

80. mul GU$_2$·ḪAL (98)

Nur VACh 1. Sup. XLVII 5.

81. mul GU·LA (347)

I. Der volle Name des babyl. Wassermans (s. GU). Es liegen folgende Identifizierungen vor:
- Piscis + Microscopium (Kugl. Erg. S. 12 XX)
- Aquarius δ bis α (Bez. ZAF S. 15)
- Aquarius (Kugl. SSB I 261; Weid. Hdb. S. 69; Bab. VI p. 216 ff. „Etwas weiter nach Osten reichend als unser heutiger Wassermann

Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 355).

mul GU·LA bedeutet eigentlich „Gestirn des grossen Mannes", AfOF 4 S. 84 5; 14 S. 58 50. Dass der „grosse Mann" tatsächlich unser Wassermann ist, legen folgende Gründe nahe:

1. Die Darstellungen:

) Mann mit umgestülptem Wassergefäss; Boll. Sphaera Taf. I; II.

) Mischwesen: oben Mensch mit Hörnern und Bart, unten tierisch gestaltet (Pferd oder Stier mit kurzem Schwanz), in der Rechten ein Wassergefäss haltend, die Linke im Strom des herabfliessenden Wassers, Bab. VI S. 220 (unterste Reihe, 2. Figur von rechts).

) Hinke, A new boundary stone p103: der wasserspendende Ea(?) über einem Tier (Ziege?)

2. Die Lage des Sternbildes in der himmlischen Wasserregion zwischen den Fischen (Pisces und Piscis Austrinus).

Über den Ursprung des Wassermanns lassen sich zwei Möglichkeiten denken: entweder geht der Wassermann zurück auf den einen Stier tränkenden „Riesen" Enkidu (Frankfort, Seals Pl. XVII); oder besser auf den Wassergott Ea, zu dem ja auch der in unmittelbarer Nähe liegende Ziegenfisch (s. AŠ$_2$) gehört (Vgl. auch Menant, Glyptique Orientale I p. 111f.).

mul GU·LA ist

1. Monatsfixstern des Ṭebêtu, Astrol. Winch; Astrol. B I 10; bezw. des Šabâṭu, SSB 229.

2. unter den Ea-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 II 20; 82-5-22, 512 Rs 15.

3. unter den Elam-Gestirnen, K 8067 I 5.

II. Astronomische Angaben

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: auf dem Mondweg zwischen (SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ = Steinbock) und KUN^{pl} (= Fische), Br. M. 86378 IV 36 (Weid. Hdb. S. 142).

2. Hel. Aufgang: am 5. Šabâṭu, Br. M. 86378 III 10.

3. Gleichzeitige Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn GU·LA aufgeht, dann geht KA·ŠI·DI (Sirius) unter, Astrol. B I 31f; wenn KAK·ŠI·DI (Sirius), MUŠ (Hydra) und UR·GU·LA (Leo) am Osthorizont erscheinen, gehen Wassermann und A$_2$ mušen (Aquila) im Westen unter, Br. M. 86378 III 17f; wenn IKU (Pegasus), GU·LA und LU·LIM (Andromeda) am Osthorizont erscheinen, gehen UR·GU·LA (Leo), MUŠ (Hydra) und EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM (Centaurus) im Westen unter, ib. 31; vgl. Erg. S. 31f.

III. Astrologische Angaben

A. Allgemeines

Im astrol. Sprachgebrauch kann mul GU·LA folgende Planeten bezeichnen:

1. Venus: Venus heisst im Monat Kislimmu GU·LA (s. DIL·BAD); Bez. Farb. S. 104, 34; 122, 153.

2. Jupiter: für diesen ist die Bezeichnung mul GAL (s. d.) geläufig; die Identität von mul GU·LA und mul GAL liegt sprachlich auf der Hand und wird bestätigt durch VAT Sam XI 72 (Jupiter sichtbar bei Sonnenfinsternis).

B. GU·LA - Omina

1. GU·LA (Wassermann?) düster: der Mond wird in der 3. Nachtwache sich verfinstern, AO 6455 Vs. 2.

2. GU·LA und Jupiter: „Wenn beim Aufgehen des Wassermannes Jupiter in der Gegend seines Mundes erscheint, so werden die Löwen wüten" (Bab. VII 232), Stev. O.T. Vs. 9f.

Weitere Belege: VACh Išt. XXI 35; Sin XIII 32; III R 53,1,63; Chiera 273 I 6 (ältester Text); VAT 7847,7; 85-4-30,15,11; Rm IV 337 Rs 1.

IV. mul GU·LA in der Zauberpraxis

BRLM IV 20,2.4; 19 b d: „Rechtsverdrehung: Bezirk Aquarius; Bannlösen: Bezirk Aquarius.." etc.

BRLM 20,13; 19 n: „Zornberuhigen: Bezirk Aquarius".

BRLM IV 23; 19, 12: „Zauber lösen: Bezirk Aquarius.. etc."

AfOF 14 S. 258 f. 274. 278 f.

BRLM IV 20, 25; 19,14 (s. mul AL·LUL); ib. 25 bezw. 28 (AfOF 14 S. 259).

V. mul GU·LA in Opfertexten

Br. M. 45749 Vs. 35 (JRAS 1925 S. 37ff)

82. mul d GU·LA (348)

Das Gestirn der Göttin Gula, der „grossen Mutter", der „grossen Ärztin", der „Wasserkennerin" (Panth. 547), wohl zu unterscheiden von mul GU·LA (nie mit Gottesdeterminativ!). Die Darstellungen auf den Grenzsteinen (Hilpr. Ann. S. 167 3. Reihe; Hinke, A new boundary stone p. 105; Hommel, Beiträge zur morgenl. Altertumskunde I S. 12f. AfOF 4 S. 85) zeigen die thronende Göttin, zumeist mit dem Hund (s. mul UR·KU), in dieselbe Richtung blickend, zur Seite.

Identifizierungen:

- β Lyra (? Weid. Hdb. S. 117 f.)
= Lyra + südl. Teil des Herkules (sonst genannt mul UZA; „vielleicht stellten sich die bab. Himmelskundigen vor, dass die Göttin Gula am Sternhimmel eine Ziege auf dem Arme trug od. in der Hand hielt", Weid. AfOF 4 S. 84)
= Lyra (Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 336)

Eine Beschreibung des Bildes liefert VAT 9438 Rs. 14: „Das Gestirn der Göttin Gula, ein Bild in Kleidung,.. Vor ihrem.. ist ein Stern eingezeichnet. (In) ihrer rechten (Hand) trägt sie einen Stern, in ihrer Linken.. (2 Sterne) sind an ihrer Seite unter (dem Fundament des Thrones) eingezeichnet. AfOF 4 S. 77.

83. mul GU·SI·DI (349)

„Glänzende Sterne, nach denen man sich orientiert" (? Weid. Hdb. S. 116).

VACh Sin XIII 19. 32 f. Sm 1171 Vs. 9.

84. mul GIB·BA (52)

Nur die Stelle Rep. 245 Vs. 1: Wenn das Gestirn GIB·BA im Monde steht, wird eine Verwirrung in Subartu stattfinden.

s. mul KIL$_2$.

85. mul GIG (283)

„Der Schwarze", Beiname des Mars: II R 49 Nr. 3,40: mul GIG | kakkab šip-ṭi šimat mitûti^{pl} | MIN (= il ṣalbatânu).

86. mul GIG$_2$ (272)

„Der schwarze Stern", Beiname folgen-

der Planeten:

1. Saturn: II R 49 *Nr.* 3,42: ^{mul}GIG$_2$| ^{il}ṣa-al-me KUŠ$_2$ | MIN (= ^{d}SAG·UŠ ^{il}Šamaš); *vgl. Kugl. Erg. S.* 196^2.

2. Merkur: II R 57,49 *a b:* ^{mul}GIG$_2$| zi-ba-ni-tum | ^{mul}UDU·IDIM GUD-UD. *In einigen Fällen ist nicht zu entscheiden ob mit* ^{mul}GIG$_2$ = zi-ba-ni-tum *Saturn oder Merkur gemeint ist:* VAT 7813 *Vs.* 19; K 12619,6; K 11283 + 79,7-8,352 *(Cat. Sup.* 57 *Rs.*3). *Die Stelle* K 250 *IV* 8: ^{mul}GIG$_2$ | ^{il}Pap-sukal *dürfte auf Merkur zu deuten sein (*^{d}Pap-sukal bêl ḫaṭṭi = ^{il}Nabû(?) *Panth.* 2978 *Conclusio).*

Weitere Belege: VAT 9112 *XII* 5 *(Fara Schult. S.* 52); VAT 12582 *X* 5.

87. ^{mul}GIG$_2$ ^{giš} ^{d}BAD$_3$·SAG (273)

Chiera SLT 214 *VI* 18 *(altbab.)*

88. ^{mul}GI·GI (82)

II R 49 *Nr.* 3,41: ^{mul}GI·GI| kakkab kittu$_2$ u me-šar | ^{d}SAG·UŠ ^{il}Šamaš. *s. auch* K 12619 *II* 4; R VII 173.

89. ^{mul} ^{giš} GIGIR (301)

I. ^{giš}GIGIR = narkabtu, *der zweirädrige Renn- oder Streitwagen im Gegensatz zu* ^{giš}MAR·GID$_2$·DA = eriqqu, ṣumbu, *Lastwagen mit vier Rädern.* BA *VIII* 4 *S.* 7^2; ZDMG 77 *S.* 86.

Identifizierungen:

= ε+γ *Geminorum (Weid. Beitr. z. bab. Astr.* 7)

= β+ζ *Tauri (Kugl.* SSB *I* 29; *II* 73; *Weid.* BVSGW *Bd.* 67 *Heft* 2 *S.* 32.36).

= τὸ ἅρμα *(Bez.* ZÄF *S.* 15.41)

τὸ ἅρμα *ist der auf der Sphaera barbarica erwähnte Wagen des Fuhrmannes (Boll, Sphaera S.* 108 *ff.).*

Aus Rep. 49 *Vs.* 5 *folgt, dass* ^{giš}GIGIR *unter dem* ^{mul}ŠU·GI *steht. Die beiden Normalsterne des* GIGIR *sind* ŠUR GIGIR ša šûti = ζ *Tauri und* ŠUR GIGIR ša iltâni = β *Tauri, zwischen denen die Ekliptik verläuft.*

Das Gestirn ist dem Gott EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA *geweiht:* VAT 10172 *Vs. II* 45: gi-gir | GIGIR | ša ^{mul}GIGIR ^{d}EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA

II. *Astronomische Angaben*

1. Mond im GIGIR:

Im Jahre

-567/6: VAT 4956 *Rs.*6 (BVSGW *Bd.* 67 *Heft* 2 *S.* 32)

- ? : SH 1 *(81-7-6) Rs. III* 2 *(SSB I Taf. XXIV)*

2. Venus im GIGIR:

Im Jahre -522/1: Camb. 400 *Rs.*6 (ZA 1890 *S.* 285; ZA 1903 *S.* 221).

3. Mars im GIGIR:

Im Jahre - ? : SH 1 *Rs. II* (SSB *I Taf. XXIV*)

4. Jupiter im GIGIR:

Im Jahre - 183/2: Sp *II* 901 *I* 28 (SSB *I* 82*f.*)

Die übrigen astron. Angaben s. unter ŠUR·GIGIR.

III. *Astrologische Angaben*

AO 7540 *Rs. II* 2 + VAT 9412 *Rs. III* 23: *Wenn das Gestirn* U·RI·RI *sich dem Wagengestirn nähert...* AJSL 40 *S.* 203.

s. auch EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA

90. gizzânîtum (83)

Nur Br. M. 55466 *Rs. II* 8 *ff.* „gizzânîtum *und* puššânîtum, *welche unter den Sternen*

genannt sind, sind Bezeichnungen für den Ziegenstern und den Leichnamstern innerhalb des MAŠ$_2$- Gestirnes; es sind Tiâmat und Kingu" AfKF I 2 S. 71 f.

91. ^{mul}GIR$_2$ (10)

I. Abkürzung von GIR$_2$·TAB = Scorpius. Als Enzelstern bezeichnet GIR$_2$:
ι Scorpii (Weid. OLZ 1911 Sp 346)
λ " (Kugl. SSB II 92 f. Weid. Hdb. S. 130)
υ " (" " 313 ff.)
Weitere Belege: Rep 141 Rs. 4 (?); 99 (81-7-6) Vs. 1 ff. (Kugl. BM Taf. IV); Nip. Text (Jena 228): ^{mul}GIR (= GIR$_2$?)

II. Astronomische Angaben

1. Venus im GIR$_2$: Im Jahre -6 (ZA 1915 S. 67 f.)
2. Mars " " : " " " (" " ")

92. ^{mul}GIR$_3$ (282)

šêpu, Fuss, Teil gewisser Sternbilder, die lebende Wesen bezeichnen:

I. des Löwen

GIR$_3$ ar$_2$ ša$_2$ A bezw. GIR$_3$ ar$_2$ ša UR·A (in älteren astron. Texten: VAT 4956 Vs. 3; Camb. 400 Rs. 10): der Hinterfuss des Löwen = β Virginis (Epp. Astr. S. 128 f.; ZA 1892 S. 225; SSB I 29)

Astronomische Angaben:

1. Mond bei β Virginis: Im Jahre -567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 3; 14 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 34); im Jahre -273/2: 137 (82-7-4) 7 (ZA 1892 S. 228); im Jahre -232/1: Rm IV 397, 9 (ZA 1892 S. 238. 244 ff.)
2. Venus bei β Virginis: Im Jahre -201: S + 1949 Vs. 11 (ZA 1891 S. 91); im Jahre -122/1: Sp 129, 38 (Epp. Astr. S. 156); im Jahre -110: Sp 128, 21 (Epp. Astr. S. 162)
3. Mars bei β Virginis: Im Jahre -522/1: Camb. 400 Rs. 10 (ZA 1890 S. 286).
4. Saturn bei β Virginis: Im Jahre -231: Sp II 15, 24 (SSB I 86 f.).

II. des GUD·ALIM (s.d.)

III. des ZA·MA$_3$·MA$_3$
^{mul}GIR$_3$ ZA·MA$_3$·MA$_3$, der (rechte) Fuss des Zamama
= α Aquilae (Weid. Hdb. S. 116)
= η Ophiuchi (Bez. ZÄF S. 47)
VAChSin XIII 29

IV. des UD·KA·DUḪ·A

A. GIR$_3$ ZAG UD·KA·DUḪ·A, der rechte Fuss des Pantergreifen; VAChSin XIII 13. 15

B. GIR$_3$ KAB UD·KA·DUḪ·A, der linke Fuss des P. bezw. UR$_2$ GIR$_3$ KAB UD·KA·DUḪ·A • asidu(?). VAChSin XIII 28. 16 Weid. Hdb. S. 117.

93. ^{mul}GIR$_2$·AN·NA (11)

Nach K 250 I 11 = ^{mul}GIR$_2$·TAB, Scorpius, bezw. der Stachel desselben, der identisch ist mit Sagittarius (Kugl. SSB I 257).

Auch Beiname des Venussternes im Monat Kislimmu nach 81, 7-6, 102 Vs. 7 (SSB I 239 M).

94. ^{mul}GIR$_2$ TAB (12)

I. Jdgr. = aqrabu, zuqâqîpu, Skorpion, das 8. Teilstück des bab. Tierkreises: AO 6483 Vs. 17: 8-i-tum ṣittum ^{mul}GIR$_2$·TAB šûmšu; Sp II 38, 3; SSB I 40; Weid. Hdb. S. 69; OLZ 1911 Sp 354.

Darstellungen des Skorpions finden sich

passim auf den Grenzsteinen.

^{mul}GIR$_2$·TAB *ist:*

1. *Monatsfixstern des* Araḫsamnu *(Astrol. Pinch.; 83,1-18,608;* Sm *162) bezw. des* Tišrîtu *(?* SSB *I 229 I II III Vb)*

2. *unter den* Ea-*Sternen, Br. M. 86378 I 29; 81-7-6,1 Rs. 10;* SSB *I Taf. XXIV; ZA 7 S. 276 f.; bezw. unter den* Anu-*Sternen, Astrol. B II 8 (s. 3. Erg. S. 326).*

3. *unter den* Elam-*Sternen,* K 250 *IV 1a;* K 8067 *II 4.*

4. *auf dem Mondweg, Br. M. 86378 IV 35.*

5. *der Göttin* Išḫara *geweiht: Br. M. 86378 I 29:* ^{mul}GIR$_2$·TAB ^{d}išḫara be-lit da-ad-me (ZÄF *25.29); VR 46 Va. 31:* ^{mul}GIR$_2$·TAB ^{d}išḫara tam-tim; K 250 *I 6 f.*

Als Einzelsterne des GIR$_2$·TAB *werden genannt:*

1. ^{mul}GAB·GIR$_2$·TAB *(s. d.)*

2. ziqit GIR$_2$·TAB *(s. d.)*

3. SAG·GIR$_2$·TAB: *der Kopf des Scorpius, von dem zwei Sterne namhaft gemacht werden:*

a) kakkabu elû ša rêš aqrabi = β *Scorpii (Kugl.* SSB *I 29; II 551).*

b) kakkabu qablu ša rêš aqrabi = δ *Scorpii (Epp. Astr. S. 130; ZA 1892 S. 335; Kugl.* SSB *I 29; II 551).*

4. Si$_4$ *(s. d.)*

5. *Astrologische Texte nennen auch die Augen des Scorpius: I. Sup. XLVIII 8; Bez. Farb. S. 145.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. *Lage des* GIR$_2$·TAB *am Fixsternhimmel: hinter der „Venus", Astrol. B (K) II 6 f.*

2. *Hel. Aufgang des* GIR$_2$·TAB: *am 5* Araḫsamnu, *Br. M. 86378 III 3.*

3. *Gleichzeitige hel. Auf- und Untergänge: im* Araḫsamnu *geht* GIR$_2$·TAB *hel. auf und* ŠU·GI *unter: Astrol. B II 27; im* Aiaru *umgekehrt, ib. 15.*

4. *Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: die Plejaden gehen auf und Scorpius unter, Br. M. 86378 III 13 (Erg. S. 23 ff.); umgekehrt, ib. 14; Scorpius und Hercules gehen auf und* ^{múl}NUN^{ki} *(Vela) und Plejaden gehen unter, ib. 23 (Erg. S. 19).*

5. *„Die Sichtbarkeit des Scorpius beträgt 30 Tage (dann geht ein anderer Stern auf)", Rm 337, 9 (Bab. VI 38; vgl.* SSB *I 230).*

6. *10 Doppelstunden 11* UŠ *6,5* GAR·DU *2* U$_2$ *ist* GIR$_2$·TAB *von* ŠU·PA *entfernt, Nip. Text 5 (vgl.* OLZ *1911 Sp. 345;* SSB *II 93 f; Anthropos IV 2 S. 487 f.*

III. *Planeten im Scorpius*

1. *Der Mond:*

Im Jahre

*- 378/7: Sp II 749, 11 (*SSB *I 76 f.)*

- 232/1: Rm *IV 397, 21. 35. 47. 57 (ZA 1892 S. 241 ff.)*

- ? : Sp 337 Rs 1

2. *Merkur:*

Im Jahre

- 232/1: Rm *IV 397, 24. 38 (ZA 1892 S. 242 ff.)*

- 217/6: Sp II 51, 18. 19 (Planetarische Hilfstafel für das Jahr - 171/0; SSB *I 86 f.)*

*- 133/2: Sp I 147, 14 (*SSB *I 96 f.)*

3. *Venus:*

Im Jahre

- 273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 10. 13. 16 (ZA 1892 S. 228 f.)

- 232/1: Rm *IV 397, 12 (ZA 1892 S. 238)*

- 201/0: S + 1949 Vs. 11 f. (ZA 1891 S. 91 f.)

- 179/8: Sp II 51, 7. 8 (Planetarische Hilfs-

Im Jahre
tafel für das Jahr -171/0; (SSB I 85f.)
-157/6: Rm IV 224 Rs.6 (SSB I 559f.)
-153/2: Sp I 223/2 Rs.4 (SSB II 494)
-122/1: Sp 129,45 (Epp. Astr. S.156)
-110/9: Sp 128,32 (Epp. Astr. S.162)
- 83/2: Rm 678,11 (ZA 1890 S.356)
- 77/6: Sp II 152+150,14.15 (SSB I 487f.)
- 75/4: SH 492 (81-7-6); SH 103,13.11 (SSB II 471.473)

4. Mars:

Im Jahre
-183/2: Sp I 338,4.6 (SSB II 492)
-151/0: Sp I 460,5 (SSB II 507)
-110/9: Sp 128,46 (Epp. Astr. S.164)

5. Jupiter:

Im Jahre
-378/7: Sp II 749,7 (SSB I 76f.)
- 10/9: Rm IV 356, 1.3.8.10.12.14.16 (SSB I 106f.)

6. Saturn:

Im Jahre
-252/1: S+1949 Vs.24 (ZA 1891 S.94)
-134/3: Rm 678,24 (ZA 1890 S.360)
- 77/6: SH 392,1; Sp II 152, 10.11.13.17.19.24 (SSB II 487f.)
- 75/4: SH 103 (81-7-6) 1.3.5.7.10.11.13.16.17 (SSB II 471ff.)

IV. Astrologische Angaben:

A. Allgemeines

In astrol. Texten ist GIR$_2$·TAB Deckname für folgende Planeten:

1. Venus, K 4336 I 21; Bez. Farb. 104, 32.33; 122, 146; s. oben: mul GIR$_2$·TAB dIšḫara.

2. Jupiter, Rep. 94,2; Bez. Farb. 103,12; 108,66.

3. Mars(?), Bez. Farb. S. 122, 145.

4. Merkur, VAChJst. XXVIII 6f. (= Merkur in der Wage); 1. Sup. XLVIII 6.

B. GIR$_2$·TAB - Omina

1. Aussehen des GIR$_2$·TAB

a) schwarz: Gehorsam wird im Lande sein (gilt, wenn Merkur darin steht), Rep. 223 Vs.3; Rep. 151 Rs.3f. VAChJst. XXXII 10; ausserdem wird Scorpius schwarz genannt bei trübem Venuslicht im Araḫsamnu, 1. Sup. XXXIII 14; Bez. Farb. S. 145.

b) dunkel: Wenn Scorpius Dunkelheiten „setzt", wird die Speise der Menschen schlecht werden (das gilt, wenn) Mars darin steht, Rep. 272 Vs.14; vgl. Rep. 33 Vs 3;

c) düster (adir): die Könige jeglichen Landes werden sich verfeinden, Rep. 272 Vs.13; 1. Sup. XLVIII 11.

d) leuchtend: Wenn Scorpius-Išḫara im Feuer seines Lichtes (strahlt), seine Brust glänzt, sein Schwanz spitz ist, seine Scheren flimmern, werden Regen und Flut im Lande vertrocknen, die Heuschrecken werden sich erheben und das Land auffressen; Fall der Ochsen und der Schafe. Rep. 223,5; 223A Rs.2ff.

2. GIR$_2$·TAB und Mond

Wenn Scorpius sich dem Mond nähert und mit ihm geht (oder: bei ihm steht), wird die Regierung des Königs lange währen; der Feind wird sich erheben und sein Fall wird bewerkstelligt werden(?), Rep. 214 Vs.1ff; Rep. 213,1ff.

s. unten 352 IV B § 13,2g; ib. § 3,6l.

3. GIR$_2$·TAB und Venus

Wenn Venus sich Scorpius nähert, werden böse Winde übers Land kommen; Adad wird

seine Regengüsse, Ea seine Quellen dem Lande Gutium schenken. Rep. 112 Vs. 7 ff.

4. GIR_2·TAB und Jupiter

Wenn Jupiter sich Scorpius nähert, wird die Ernte des Landes Akkad (gedeihen). VAChI Ist. XXV 24; s. auch Ist. XXVIII 2 f.

C. GIR_2·TAB in der Zauberpraxis.

Br. M. 55466 Rs 2: „In der Zeit, da das Omen(?), dass das Skorpiongestirn mit NIN·KI·GAL und $NIN·LIL_2$ (sichtbar?) ist, eintritt(?): wegen der göttlichen Funktion der Tiâmat sitzen sie beisammen" AfKF 2 S. 72.

BRLM IV 20, 22; 19, 11: „Widerwille, Bezirk: Scorpius;
" " " 47 : „Dass der Sklave eines Menschen nicht entkommt, Bezirk: Scorpius"
AfOF 14 S. 259. 274. 279. 281.

D. GIR_2·TAB in Opfertexten

Br. M. 45749 Vs. 35 (JRAS 1925 S. 37 ff.)

95. mul GIŠ·BAR (172)

VR 46 Vs. 14: mul GIŠ·BAR·E(!) $ša_1$ miḫrit dEN·ME·$ŠAR_2$·RA | ilNusku; vgl. Weid. Hdb. S. 143. (Idgr. = GIRA, OLZ 1912 Sp. 117 f.)

96. (mul) giš DA (213)

I. Pseudoideogr. für is lê, Kinnlade des Stieres, auf Grund des Gleichlautes mit is li'u (= giš DA), Schreibtafel. Früher pidnu, Brett, gelesen (Epping, passim); vgl. auch Ortl. N.S. vol. 17, 1 p. 59 ss.; ZÄF S. 9. s. auch mul GUD·AN·NA. giš DA = Hyaden mit Aldebaran (ZA 1892 S. 224; SSB Erg. 6; SSB I 34; II 80).

II. Planeten in den Hyaden:

1. Mond:

Im Jahre
- 378/7: Sp II 749, 6 (SSB I 76 f.)
- 273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 5 (ZA 1892 S. 227)
- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 6. 16. 29. 41. 52. 64 (ZA 1892 S. 237 ff.)

2. Merkur:

Im Jahre
- 239/8: S + 1949 Vs. 18. 22 (ZA 1891 S. 93 f.)
- 217/6: Sp II 51, 16 (SSB I 86 f.)
- 201/0: SH 101 (81-7-6), 6 (SSB II 531)
- 151/0: Sp I 460, 6 (SSB II 511; 3. Erg. Taf. VII)
- 133/2: Sp I 147, 1 (SSB I 96 f.)
- 123/2: Sp I 175, 3 (SSB II 532)
- 121/0: Rm 678, 16. 17 (ZA 1890 S. 358)
- 110/9: Sp 128, 1 (Epp. Astr. S. 160)
- 75/4: 103 (81-7-6), 3. 4 (SSB II 471 ff.)

3. Venus:

Im Jahre - 201/0: S + 1949 Vs. 5; SH 101 (81-7-6), 5 (ZA 1891 S. 89 f. SSB II 531; 3. Erg. Taf. X)
- 122/1: Sp 129, 16. 17 (Epp. Astr. S. 154 ff.)
- 117/6: Sp II 250, 13 (SSB I 100 f.)

4. Mars:

Im Jahre - 122/1: Sp 129, 22 (Epp. Astr. S. 154)

5. Jupiter:

Im Jahre
- 384/3: Sp 901, 18. 22. 23. 24 (SSB I 80 f.)
- 123/2: Sp I 175, 15 (SSB II 532 f.)

97. mul DA·MU (214)

I. Gestirn des Gottes Damu (Panth. 687); s. auch mul ŠUL·dDA·MU.

Identifizierungen:
= Delphinus (? Schott, ZDMG 88 S. 309)
= Delphinus + Equuleus + angrenzendem Teil des Pegasus (Weid. Hdb. S. 69. 73)

mul DA·MU *ist*

1. Monatsfixstern des Šabâṭu, *Astrol. B II 11; SSB I 229 V 9.*

2. unter den kakkabâni šu-ut En-lil$_2$, *Astrol. B II 11.*

3. unter den Akkad-Gestirnen, K 250 *Vs. 1;* K 8067 *II 12.*

4. mit Nibiru identifiziert: Stras. AV 1854: mul DA·MU mul Ni-bi-ru.

II. *Astronomische Angaben*

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel, Astrol. B (K) III 19f.

2. Gleichzeitige hel. Auf- und Untergänge: Im Monat Šabâṭu *geht* DA·MU *hel. auf und* mul MAR·GID$_2$·DA *(Ursa Maior) hel. unter, Astrol. B III 33f.; umgekehrt im Monat* Abu, *ib. 21f.*

98. mul DAN·NE (199)

„Es handelt sich wohl um einen Planeten (Mars ?), der „den Rest niederwirft", d.h. die übrigen Sterne überstrahlt" AJSL *40 S. 206; vgl. Rep. 172 Rs. 5f. Besser 3. Erg. S. 306 ?:* ŠUB = lapâtu, *„affizieren" durch die rote Fahne.*

Omina

1. Wenn das Todesgestirn (UG$_5$·GA = *Merkur ?) sich* ul DAN·NE *(= Mars) nähert, wird Not sein,* VAch 2. *Sup LXXXI 3; Ist. XXIV 9.*

2. Wenn ul 8 DAN·NE *den Rest „affiziert" (das gilt, wenn) er sich 4 Sternen von den Plejaden nähert.. Vgl.* AJSL *40 S. 204;* AO 7540 *Rs. II 10.*

99. il Dapinu (215)

„Der Überlegene, Starke", Beiname des Nusku (passim), des Nabû (I R *35 Nr. 2, 1*), *des Marduk* (III R *53 Vs. II 5*).

Als Sterngottheit ist il Dapinu *der Mardukstern Jupiter, identisch mit* dŠUL·PA·E$_3$, II R *48, 50a;* mul UD·AL·TAR, *II R 51 Nr. 2, 6.*

il Dapinu *bezeichnet Jupiter im Monat* Du'uzu, *S. 777, 4 (Weid. Hdb. S. 25: „der schrecklich Helle"); III R 53 Vs. II 5; bezw. Jupiter, wenn er im Westen steht:* VAch Šam. *XXXVII, 5; XVI, 12 (Kugl. Erg. S. 199).*

Da UD·AL·TAR *auch den Fixstern Prokyon bezeichnen kann, so dürfte auch* il Dapinu *diese Bedeutung haben (Jensen, „der Furchtbare, Gewaltige (= Humbaba)", ZDMG 67 S. 517).*

Weitere Belege: VAch Šam. *XVI (3. Erg. S. 305).*

100. mul DAR *s.* mul Si$_4$

101. mul DAR·LUGAL *s.* mul TAR$_2$·LUGAL

102. mul DUG$_2$·GA *s.* mul UG$_5$·GA

103. mul DUG·DUG (189)

Nur KUB *IV Nr. 47 Rs. 43; Weid. Hdb. S. 61:* kakkab ṭabâti, *„Stern der Günstigkeiten".*

104. mul DUMU·UŠ·E$_2$·MAḪ *s.* mul IBILA·E$_2$·MAḪ

105. mul DUMU-ZI (125)

KUB *IV Nr. 47 Rs. 43;* K 250 *II 4; = Saturn nach Weid. Hdb. S. 61. Vgl. Panth. 765, 14.*

106. mul DUN *s.* mul ŠUL

107. mul DUR nu-nu (100)

I. rikis nûnu, *das Band der Fische. Die beiden Fische sind* Anunîtu *und* ŠIM_2·MAḪ. *Das Fischband ist ein doppeltes:* rikis ŠIM_2·MAḪ = ω-ζ *Piscium*, rikis Anunîtu = ζ-ϱ *Piscium*, *Weid. Bab. VI S. 159; AfOF 2 S. 129. Vgl. Ungnad,* ZDMG *77 S. 84; Boll. Sphaera Taf. I und II.*

Als Normalstern von DUR nûnu *wird in den astr. Texten oft* mul KUR ša_2 DUR nu-nu *genannt, nämlich* η *Piscium (Epp. Astr. S. 117; ZA 1892 S. 224; Kugl.* SSB *I 29).*

II. *Astronomische Angaben*

1. Mond im Fischband:

Im Jahre

- *378/7: Sp II 749,4 (SSB I 76 f.)*
- *273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 15 (ZA 1892 S. 230).*
- *232/1:* Rm IV *397, 4. 14. 28. 40 (ZA 1892 S. 237 ff.)*

2. Venus im Fischband:

Im Jahre

- *201/0:* SH *101 Rs. 2 (SSB I 532)*
- *122/1: Sp 129, 8 f. (Epp. Astr. S. 152)*
- *117/6: Sp II 250, 5 Rs. 5 (SSB I 100 ff.)*

3. Mars im Fischband:

Im Jahre

- *217/6: Sp II 51, 29 (Planetarische Hilfstafel für -171/0:* SSB *I 86 f.)*
- *154/3:* Rm *678, 28 (ZA 1890 S. 361)*
- *139/8: Sp I 173, 7 (SSB II 534)*
- *122/1: Sp 129, 9 (Epp. Astr. S. 152)*

4. Saturn im Fischband

Im Jahre -123/2: Sp I 175, 14 Rs. 2 f. (SSB I 532; 3. Erg. Taf. XI f.)

107* dDU·ŠE·E GUD·UD (150)

Nur VAChA *1. Sup. VII 44.*

108. mul DIL (1)

I. Kakkabu êdu, *ein Stern;* AO *6483, 31:* $^{\text{mul}_2}$ e-du. *Vgl.* RA *10, 219, 9; 3. Erg. S. 354.*

Identifizierungen:

= ϑ *Herculis (Weid. Hdb. S. 138)*

= π *oder* μ *Herculis (Kugl.* RA *11, 14; 17 VI; Erg. S. 186)*

= ζ *Herculis (Kugl. Erg. S. 190)*

II. *Astronomische Angaben*

Rektaszensionsdifferens zwischen kakkabu ša_2 ur-ka-a-ti *und* mul DIL: 10°; *zwischen* mul DIL *und* GAŠAN·DIN *(= Lyra):* 10° (!); *vgl. Kugl.* RA *11, 14; Weid. Hdb. S. 138; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 353.*

109. DIL·BAD (2)

I. *Akk. Aussprache wohl* delepat *nach Hesych:* δελεφατ *(Pauly-Wissowa III 199; Jens. Kosm. S. 126). Schott umschreibt* dilipat_2 (ZA N.F. *9 S. 134)*

Name des Venussternes, K 250 *Vs. I 6:* mul DIL·BAD $^{\text{il}}$Iš-tar be-lit mâtâti (K 11283 + *79, 7-8, 352); üblich zu allen Zeiten und in allen Textgattungen, gedeutet als „der glänzende unter den Sternen":* V R *46, 40 a b:* mul DIL·BAD na-ba-at kak-ka-bu; *ebenso: Racc p. 139, 325;* II R *7, 37 g;* IV R *27, 23 a.*

Andere Namen der Venus:

	im Monat	
mul NIN·DAR·AN·NA	*Nisannu:*	*81-7-6.102 Vs. 1 (PSBA 1909, 24)*
mul A-ri-tum	*Aiaru* : " "	2
mul SAG	*Simânu* : " "	11
[mul MU]Š·MIN·SAG·GA	*Du'uzu* : " "	12
mul BAN	*Abu* : " "	3
mul NUN$^{\text{ki}}$	*Ulûlu* : " "	4

	im Monat	
mul EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM	*Tišrîtu*	: 81-7-6,102 Vs. 5;
mul Rab-bu	*Araḫsamnu*	: " " 6;
mul GIR$_2$·AN·NA	*Kislimmu*	: " " 7;
mul GU·LA	*Kislimmuš*	: VACh Išt. VIII 2;
mul UZA	*Ṭebêtu*	: " " " 3;
ul IKU	*Šabâṭu*	: " " " 4;
ul KUA dE$_2$-a	*Adaru*	: " " " 6; vgl. Kugl. SSB I 228; Weid. Hdb. S. 119

mul MAR·GID$_2$·DA, *Venus im Osten*, 81-7-6,102 V. 13; *ebenso:* mul BAN$^{(?)}$, VACh Išt XXIX 15; 1. Sup. II 26; il ištar (15) kakkabê, VACh Išt. VIII 14.

il be-lit ilâni pl, *Venus im Westen*, VACh Išt. VIII 15.

il Anunîtu *(nördlicher Fisch, das „Haus" der Venus,* Rep 267 Rs. 13; OLZ 1912 Sp 115; Weid. Hdb. S. 71. 115. 117)

mul NIN·MAḪ *(s.d.)*; mul NU·MUŠ·DA *(s.d.)*; mul UGUN *(s.d.)*; dZIB$_2$ *(s.d.)*; mul IM·ŠU·RIN·NA *(s.d.)*; dMUL·AN·DIR·A *(s.d.)*; mul NU·KUŠ$_2$·U$_2$ *(s.d.)*; dNUN·SAR·A *(s.d.)*; dNIN·AN·NA *(s.d.)*; dNIN·SI·AN·NA *(s.d.)*; dTI·SAR·A *(s.d.)*; dSI·SAR·A *(s.d.)*

mul DIL·BAD *ist*

1. *unter den* 7 UDU·IDIM pl *(Planeten)*, K 2067, 19;

2. *unter den* Elam-*Sternen*, K 8067 II 1.

3. *Anführer der* Anu-*Sterne*, Astrol. B (K) II 1ff. (3. Erg. S. 330).

4. *Monatsstern des* Nisannu *bezw.* Ulûlu, Astrol. Pinch.; SSB I 229 III; Vd.

5. *Als Abendstern weiblich, als Morgenstern männlich*, III R 53 Nr. 2 30f. (= VACh Išt. VIII 8f.)

6. *Als Abendstern zu Uruk, als Morgenstern zu Akkad in Beziehung gebracht*, VACh Išt. VIII 10f. VII 12f.

7. *Als Abendstern* il Šamaš, *als Morgenstern* il MAŠ *genannt*, VACh Išt. VIII 10 (Kugl. Erg. S. 198).

II. *Astronomische Angaben*

A. *Allgemeines*

1. *Wenn Venus aufgeht, geht die Wage unter*, Astrol. B II 13f.; *wenn die Wage aufgeht, ändert Venus ihren Standort*, ib. 25.

2. *Venusperioden: von 8 Jahren*, SH 135 (81-7-6), 5 (SSB I 46); *Riesenperioden zu 6400 Jahren; bezw. zu 63 Monaten und 20 Tagen*, Sp II 985, 2 (SSB I 48f. 3. Erg. S. 282).

3. *Dauer der Unsichtbarkeit bei der unteren Konjunktion 7 Tage, 14 Tage, 21 Tage; Sp II 985, 2 (3. Erg. S. 282); bei der oberen Konj. 3 Monate; ibidem.*

4. *„Venus wechselt ihren Standort, ein halbes Jahr steht sie im Osten, ein halbes Jahr im Westen."* KAV I 218 B II 3f. (3. Erg. S. 329).

Die Venustafeln s. SSB I 202-206. *Über angebliche Beobachtung der Venushörner s. 3. Erg. S. 302.*

B. *Venus-Positionen*

Im Jahre

- 567/6: VAT 4956 Vs 10. 11. 13 Rs. 3. 6. 17. 18. 19. 20 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 32ff.)
- 522/1: Camb. 400 Rs. 4. 5. 6. 12. 14. 18 (ZA 1890 S. 284ff; ZA 1903 S. 221ff; SSB I 70)
- 424/3: CBS 11901 Vs. 26 Rs. 10 (Erg. S. 223ff.)
- 345/4: Sp II 901 VI 3 (SSB I 83)
- 273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 10. 13. 16. 28 (ZA 1892 S. 228ff.)
- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 1. 12. 22. 23. 31. 45. 49. 58. 62 (ZA 1892 S. 236ff.)
- 257/6: Rm IV 224 Rs. 6 (SSB II 559f.)
- 201/0: S+ 1949 Vs 5. 6. 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16 (ZA 1891 S. 89ff. vgl. SSB II 531f.)
- 191/0: SH 214 (81-6-25), 7. 9 (SSB I 90f.)

Im Jahre
- 183/2: Sp I 338, 5 Rs. 6.8.9 (SSB II 492 f.)
- 182/1: Rm IV 435, 2.6.7.8 Rs. 2.5 (SSB I 92 f.)
- 179/8: Sp II 51, 5.6.7.8.9.10.11 (SSB I 85)
- 153/2: Sp I 223, 3.5 Rs. 4.8.9 (SSB I 494)
- 139/8: Sp I 173 + 221, 5.9 (SSB II 534)
- 133/2: Sp I 147, 2.4.5.6.7.8.10.11.16.17.18.24. 25.26.27.28 (SSB I 96 ff.)
- 122/1: Sp 129, 8.10.11.15.16.20.21.22.23.26.27. 30.32.35.36.38.39.41.45.55.62.64.68. 70 (Epp. Astr. S. 152 ff.)
- 117/6: Sp II 250, 5.7.9.13.15.18.20 Rs. 5.9.13. 16 (SSB I 102 f.)
- 110/9: Sp 128, 7.8.9.12.13.14.15.16.17.20.21. 22.26.27.28.32.35.48.60.62.66 (Epp. Astr. S. 162 ff.)
- 102/1: Sp II 909 + 515, 1.2.3.4.6.9 Rs. 4.5.6.7. 8.9; Sp I 138, 9 (SSB II 502 f.)
- 92/1: Sp II 567 Rs. 2.3.4.5 (SSB I 500)
- 83/2: Rm 678, 8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15 (ZA 1890 S. 356)
- 77/6: SH 392, 1.2.3.4.5.9; SH 467, 9.15.17. 19.22; Sp II 152 + 150, 2.9.14.15.18. 19.24 (SSB I S. 485 ff.)
- 75/4: SH 492 (81-7-6), 7.8.10.11.13.14.15.16. 17; Sp II 212, 5.6.7.8. Rs. 20.21.23; SH 103 (81-7-6), 3.4.5.6.7.8.10.11.13.14. 15.16.17.19.20.21.23.24 (SSB II 471 ff.)
- 10/9: Rm IV 356, 1.3.5.6.8.10.11.12 (SSB I 106 f.)
- 9/8: Rm IV 342, 1.3.4.5 (SSB II 506)
- 6 : ZA 1925 S. 67.

III. Astrologische Angaben

A. Allgemeines

In astrologischen Texten kann Venus durch folgende Fixsterne vertreten werden: Plejades, Gemini, Leo, Virgo, Scorpius, Aquarius, Pisces, Ursa Maior, Ursa Minor, Coma, Corona Borealis, Lyra, Cycnus + Cepheus, Pegasus, Piscis Austrinus, Canis, Corvus, Argo, Centaurus; Bez. Farb. S. 138 IV.

Venus erreicht ihr Hypsoma im Löwen, 3. Erg. S. 293; OLZ 1913 Sp. 209. Vom Hypsoma scheint das Haus (bîtu) der Venus in den Pisces verschieden zu sein, Weid. Hdb. S. 115[3]; AfOF 14 S. 261; vgl. Sp II 38,5.

Farbe der Venus:

1. rot: bei ihrem Aufgang (1. Sup. XXXIV 12; LIII 21); sehr rot (Išt. XXIII 36); die Seiten rot gefärbt im Hiaru (2. Sup. IL 6 5-7; 1 Sup. XXXV 7-9); mit rotem Hof im Hiaru (2. Sup. XLIX 6 Col. I 9; 1. Sup. XXXV 12).

2. schwarz (1. Sup. XXXIV 17; 2. Sup. L Col. III 5).

3. gelb (2. Sup. L Coll. III 7); gelb-rot (ib. 9); gelber Hof (1. Sup. XXXV 13; 2. Sup. XLIX 6 I 10).

4. weiss (1. Sup. XXXIV 18; 2. Sup. L Col. III 6); weisser Glanz oben (im Monat Abu, 1. Sup. XXXV 44; 2. Sup. XLIX Rs. 12); weisser Hof (im Monat Hiaru, 1. Sup. XXXV 14; 2. Sup. XLIX 6 I 12). Bez. Farb. S. 144 ff.

B. Venus-Omina

1. Venus am ganzen Tag sichtbar: Wenn Venus im Osten aufgeht und tagsüber nicht untergeht, wird im Lande Gehorsam und Heil sein. VAChI Išt. II 48; Išt. IV 32 („Wenn V. allein aushält und leuchtet, wird Verwirrung im Lande sein; sie steht, sie leuchtet, verschwindet nicht.. den ganzen Tag steht sie da". 3. Erg. S. 290).

2. Venus „hochstehend":

a) allgemein: „Wenn Venus hochsteht (qaqqadu šaknat): Glück der Begattung ist ihr

Name" (3. Erg. S. 297), VACh LIII 19; Išt. II 9ff.

b) hochstehend bei ihrem Erscheinen: Regengüsse und Fluten werden kommen, (3. Erg. S. 292), VACh Išt. II 15; ib. 9f. (der König der Welt wird in diesem Lande (sein); Nergal wird das Land auffressen; Regengüsse am Himmel, Fluten in den Quellen werden kommen (das gilt, wenn) sie im Osten aufgeht und gen Osten hochsteht); ib. 11 (das Land wird gedeihen.. Gutes wird „gesetzt" werden (das gilt, wenn) sie im Westen erscheint und nach Norden hin hochsteht).

c) hochstehend bis zum „Zenit": „Wenn Venus sich bis zum Zenit emporgehoben hat, so werden die Regengüsse aufhören" (3. Erg. S. 292), VACh Išt. II 16. 61.

3. Venus tiefstehend:

a) im Osten: Wenn Venus bei ihrem Aufgang „zurückgesetzt" ist (arkatu šaknat), wird Fall der Pferde, Böses wird im Lande sein. (VACh Išt. II 13: Zusatz: das gilt, wenn sie im Osten aufgeht und nach Süden hin zurückgehalten wird).

b) im Westen: Wenn Venus bei ihrem Aufgang „zurückgesetzt" ist und nach unten gedrückt ist (ultanappal), wird Fall des Viehes sein (das gilt, wenn) sie im Westen aufgeht und nach Westen hin zurückgehalten wird. ib. 14.

4. Venus-Aufgang

a) Im Nisannu: Wenn Venus im N. hel. aufgeht, wird die Ernte des Landes sein bezw. gedeihen, VACh Išt. XXIII 32; Išt. VII 1ff.

b) Im Aiaru: Wenn Venus im A. im Osten hel. aufgeht und die Grossen und die Kleinen Zwillinge sie alle vier umgeben und sie dunkel ist, wird der König von Elam zu Tode erkranken; wenn usw. im Westen usw., wird der König von Akkad usw. (3. Erg. S. 344), VACh 2. Sup. XLIX 29ff; 1. Sup. XXXV 15. Bez. Farb. S. 130, 3; vgl. auch Išt. VII 20-36.

c) Im Simânu: Wenn Venus im S. erscheint, Fall des Feindes. Rep. 207 Vs. 1ff; Erg. S. 194f.

d) Im Ṭebêtu: Wenn Venus im Ṭebêtu am Mittag im Westen (erscheint), wird Verwirrung des Feindes.. im Lande sein; Fall des Viehes.. (das gilt, wenn) sie im Westen gar sehr hoch ist. VACh Išt. VI 12.

e) Im Monat Šabâṭu: Wenn Venus im Š. erscheint, wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen. Rep. 211 Vs. 1f; VACh Išt. VI 15ff. (Jastr. II S. 629 Anm. 10). Vgl. auch VACh Išt. VI 18ff. (Wenn Venus am 2. oder 3. Šabâṭu erscheint und an der Seite.. herausgeht; am 1. oder 2. Šabâṭu an der Seite des ŠUDUN vorübergeht, wird das Sinnen des Landes sich ändern; bezw. die Wohnung des Landes wird sich ändern; der UZA-Stern ist der Kopf des Ziegenfisches, (das gilt, wenn) sie im Šabâṭu vor dem Ziegenfisch vorübergeht.). ib. 24f. (Wenn Venus im Šabâṭu erscheint, und ihre Rechte rot getupft ist, werden die Frauen zusammen mit ihrer Leibesfrucht sterben. ŠI·PA = sâmu (rot); (das gilt, wenn) Mars an ihrer rechten Seite steht). 2. Sup. LVI 8ff; 2. Sup. LV a 12; vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 141; 3. Erg. S. 306.

f) In den Monaten La-dib-bi-e Tišrîtu Še-bu-ti Araḫsamnu.. VACh Išt. VII 43.

5. Venus-Untergang

a) Im Monat Nisannu: im Osten: Weinen wird im Lande sein; ein böses Omen für Elam. Rep. 205 Vs. 5ff; Rep 203, 1f; 204, 1ff.
im Westen: die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen. Rep. 206 Vs. 1ff.

b) Im Monat Abu: im Westen: es wird regnen; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen. Rep 208 Vs. 6 ff; Vgl. VACh 2. Sup. XLIX 73 (3. Erg. S. 295)

c) Im Arahsamnu: im Osten: Mangel an Getreide und Stroh wird im Lande sein. Rep. 210 Vs. 1 ff. Ebenso im Kislimmu: Rep. 209 Rs. 5 f. Vgl. auch Rep. 208; 204 Rs. 1 ff; VACh Išt. VII 35 ff; Išt. I 3; 1. Sup. XXXIV 34 (3. Erg. S. 297).

6. Venus in den drei Wegen

a) Enlil-Weg:

Günstig für Akkad: der König von Akkad wird keinen Nebenbuhler haben. Rep. 207 Vs. 1 ff; VACh Išt. IV 9 (3. Erg. S. 194). Akkad wird reich werden, Elam wird verarmen. Išt. IV 3. Die Götter werden dem Lande Akkad Heil widerfahren lassen. Išt. IV 6.

Wenn Venus im Osten oder im Westen im Enlil-Weg steht, so ist das günstig für Akkad. Išt. IV 10. Vgl. auch VACh II 7.

b) Anu-Weg:

Günstig für Elam: VACh Išt. IV 2. 5. 8 (wie oben). Vgl. auch Išt. II 7. 2. Sup. LI 1 ff. (3. Erg. S. 300).

c) Ea-Weg:

Günstig für Amurrû: VACh Išt. IV 1; III 6; Išt. IV 4; Rep. 206, 8 f. Išt. IV 7 (wie oben).

7. Venus in ihrem Standort (manzâzu)

a) Wenn Venus in ihrem Standort steht: Aufstand der feindlichen Heeresmacht; „Fülle" der Frauen wird im Lande sein; die Frauen werden männliche (Kinder gebären). VACh Išt. II 73.

b) Wenn Venus ihren Standort festigt (ukîn), werden die Tage des Fürsten lang sein, Treue wird im Lande sein. Rep. 206 Vs. 5 ff; 211 Rs. 3 ff.

c) Wenn Venus ihren Standort nicht ändert, wird die Hand des Königs von Elam seinen Standort fassen; Elam wird ruhig wohnen. VACh Išt. IV 13.

d) Wenn Venus am Morgen fest ist, werden die Leute jeglichen Landes Brot in Fülle essen; feindliche Könige werden sich versöhnen. ib. 6.

8. Venus in ihrem Laufe

a) Wenn Venus bei ihrem Aufgang eilends in in die Höhe kommt, so wird, wenn es Winter ist, starke Kälte, wenn es Sommer ist, starke Hitze sein; (das gilt, wenn) sie eilends aufgeht, eilends dahinschwindet, eilends in die Höhe kommt. VACh Išt. II 69; 2. Sup. II 4; vgl. 3. Erg. S. 293 f.

b) „Wenn Venus ihren Aufenthalt, 9 Monate, nicht vollendet, sondern verschwindet, so wird eine Finsternis in der Morg(enzeit stattfinden)" (3. Erg. S. 299[1]). Rm 310, 21; vgl. Rep. 205, 3; Bab. III 302.

9. Aussehen der Venus

a) Wenn sie Glanz hat (mušḫa iršî)

Ungünstig: Wenn Venus Glanz hat, so ist das kein gutes Vorzeichen; (das gilt, wenn) sie auf ihrem Wege rasch emporkommt; VACh Išt. V 1 (= K 35 Vs. 2; Strassm. AV Nr. 8726); „wenn sie (als Abendstern) nach Westen gerichtet ist, wie auch wenn sie (als Morgenstern) nach Süden gerichtet ist" (3. Erg. S. 294); 2. Sup. LI 7 f; wenn sie ihre Tage nicht vollendet und verschwindet; Rep. 205 Vs. 1 ff.

b) Wenn sie nicht funkelt (mušḫa la iršî)

Günstig: Wenn Venus nicht funkelt, so ist das günstig; (das gilt, wenn) sie ruhig (ni-ḫi-iš!) ihren Standort erreicht, und so da-

steht; VAChJšt. V 3 (= K 35; Strassm. AV Nr. 8726!) „wenn sie in 60 Tagen rasch (ar$_2$-ḫiš!) emporgekommen ist" (3. Erg. S. 293); VAch 2. Sup. LI 9.

c) Wenn sie düster ist:

Ungünstig (für Elam): Wenn Venus düster dahinschwindet und untergeht, wird der Fall von Elam sich ereignen; Rep. 204 Rs. 1ff; 208 (das gilt, wenn) sie neun Monate lang schwach ist; VAch Jšt. VII 35.

Wenn Venus im Araḫsamnu düster ist, wird ein Priesterkönig (šarru baršu) sein (das bedeutet) Scorpius ist innen schwarz. („Scorpius kann bei trübem Venuslicht im Marcheswan etwas Schwarzes in sich haben", Bez. Farb. S. 145).

d) Wenn sie rot ist:

Wenn ihre Rechte und ihre Linke rot (bedeutet) Merkur und Mars stehen (rechts und links von ihr); VAch Jšt. VII 17; Bez. Farb. S. 141; vgl. auch Jšt. VI 23 (= 2. Sup. XLIX c 6); Jšt. IV 30; 2. Sup. XLIX, 20-22 (3. Erg. S. 306).

10. Venus-Krone

a) Mond-Krone:

Ein Jahr des Gedeihens; Weinen wird sein; (gilt, wenn) sie sich dem Monde nähert. Rep. 209, 2 ff; VAch Jšt. VII 37; 1. Sup. XXXVI 19; Jšt. II 20. Vgl. SSB II S. 102; RA VII p. 166 [5].

b) Sonnen-Krone

Ein Jahr des Gedeihens; Weinen wird im Lande sein; die Ernte des Landes .. (gilt, wenn) Saturn vor ihr steht; VAch 1. Sup. XXXVI 14; 2. Sup. CXIX 18; Jšt. II 23; SSB II 102; RA VII p. 166 [5]; der Königsohn wird seinen Vater töten und den Thron ergreifen; VAch 2. Sup. CXIX 21.

c) Weisse Krone:

Grosser Wohlstand wird im Lande sein; VAch Jšt. II 24; 1. Sup. XXXVI 9; SSB II 102; RA VII p. 166 [5].

d) Schwarze Krone:

Die Frauen werden zusammen mit ihrer Leibesfrucht sterben, VAch 2. Sup. CXIX 22; Jšt. II 26; 1. Sup. XXXVI (das gilt, wenn Saturn vor ihr steht; Bez. Farb. S. 142); Rep. 209 Rs. 1; SSB II S. 102.

e) Silber-Krone:

Die Flut der Flussheuschrecke (mîl kulili) wird kommen; VAch Jšt. II 51; Rep. 243, 3; SSB II 102.

f) Rote Krone:

Im 1. Jahr wird Gedeihen (im Lande sein?) (das gilt, wenn) Merkur vor ihr steht; VAch 1. Sup. XXXVI 12; 2. Sup. CXIX 46; Bez. Farb. S. 142.

g) gelbe Krone:

(Gilt, wenn) Mars vor ihr steht; VAch 1. Sup. XXXVI 11; Bez. Farb. S. 141; 3. Erg. S. 306.

h) Weite Krone:

Ein Jahr des Gedeihens (das gilt, wenn) sie sehr rot ist; wenn Mars (vor ihr steht); VAch Jšt. II 25 (s. oben: rote K.).

i) Venus rechts und links „bedeckt" (aprat)

Wenn V. rechts bedeckt ist werden die Frauen beim Gebären Beschwerden haben; wenn links usw. werden usw. Glück haben, VAch 2. Sup. CXIX 23 f.

11. Venus – „Beil" (pâšu)

Vorbemerkung: agû = unentwickelter Kranz; pâšu = entwickelter Kranz; so Kugl. SSB II S. 103; vgl. II R 20, 45 c d.

a) allgemein:
Die Frauen werden zusammen mit ihrer Leibesfrucht sterben (das gilt, wenn) das Zwillingsgestirn neben oder vor ihr steht; VACh Išt. II 1.

b) „Mond-Beil":
Ein Jahr des Gedeihens wird im Lande sein; Weinen wird im Lande sein. ib. 23.

c) „Sonnen-Beil":
Grosser Wohlstand wird im Lande sein. ib. 24.

12. Venus-Bart.

Erklärung: „Wenn Venus einen Bart trägt (das gilt) wenn die Plejaden neben ihr stehen oder vor ihr; wenn sie rot und schwach ist; wenn sie glänzt und den Bart trägt, das ist dasselbe, wenn sie rot ist und strahlt (3. Erg. S. 303); VACh Išt. II 17 f; vgl. Weid. AfOF 14 S. 185 [73].

a) Im Nisannu: VACh Išt. VII 7; K 148 Vs. 1 (3. Erg. S. 303 gegen AfOF 14 S. 185).

b) Im Aiaru: Regengüsse und Hochfluten werden gehemmt werden; VACh 1. Sup. XXXIII 23; 2. Erg. S. 151.

c) Im Simânu: Not wird im Lande sein (das gilt, wenn) die Sterne der Plejaden 10 sind. VACh 1. Sup. XXXIII 24; vgl. Erg. S. 151.

13. Venus und Mond.

Erklärungen: „Wenn Venus auf einen oder zwei Monate in den Mond hineingeht und nicht mehr herauskommt, am Schwarzmondtag mit dem Mond verschwindet (das gilt, wenn) sie am Schwarzmondtag in den Mond hineingeht und verschwindet oder einen oder zwei Monate lang nicht mehr gesehen wird." (3. Erg. S. 296); VACh Išt. IV 28 f.

Derselbe Fall für den 27. bezw. 28. Tišrîtu, VACh Išt. VII 41 (3. Erg. S. 296). für den 15. Monatstag, Išt. I 72.

14. Venus und Sonne (= Saturn!)

a) Allgemein:
Der Königsohn wird seinen Vater töten, 1. Sup. XXXVI 27; 2. Sup. CXIX 15; die Stadt wird vernichtet werden, ib. 28; 16.

b) am Morgen(?):
Das Land wird sich empören, Hunger wird.. 2. Sup. CXIX 19.

c) Im Ṭebêtu:
Der König: der König der Welt wird gering geachtet werden (das gilt, wenn) Venus sich dem Saturn nähert; VACh Išt. VI 10 f; RA VII p. 166.

15. Venus und Sterne.

a) Allgemein:
Wenn Sterne die Venus am Schwarzmondtag umgeben (? NI·SU-ši), wird eine Verfinsterung des All (mit-ḫar-ti) stattfinden; die Götter des Himmels werden feindlich werden, die Regengüsse werden aufhören; (das gilt, wenn) Planeten sie umgeben und sie erscheint. VACh Išt. IV 26; vgl. Išt. I 4; 3. Erg. S. 301 f.

b) Stern zur Rechten:
Wenn Venus an ihrer rechten Seite einen Stern „nimmt", Venus gross und der Stern klein ist, wird der König von Elam geehrt werden.. VACh Išt. IV 15; 2. Sup. CXIX 47.

c) Stern zur Linken:
Günstig (für Akkad), VACh 2. Sup. CXIX 49 (wie oben).

16. Venus und Planeten.

a) Jupiter:
α) „Wenn Venus im Monat Ulûlu über Jupiter (UD·AL·TAR) hinauskommt und

dort steht", wird das Land Erzeugnisse hervorbringen; „(das gilt, wenn) Venus, wie sie hinter Jupiter (SAG·ME·GAR) untergeht, so auch (wieder) dasteht" (3. Erg. S. 301), VAChSt. VII 38 ff; vgl. auch Ist. II 53.

β) „Blitzt Venus auf und überstrahlt sie den Hochstern (ŠUDUN = Jupiter!), erschaut es ein Schauender, sieht es ein Sehender," wird das Land zerstreut werden, die Regierung wird umgestürzt, die Frauen werden durch die Waffe fallen (das gilt, wenn) Jupiter und Venus leuchten (AfOF 14 S. 313 133a), VAChIst. V 5; VAT 10218 Rs I 9; K 35 Vs. 4 (Strassm. AV Nr. 8726). 3. Erg. S. 314.

b) Mars:

α) Wenn Venus sich dem APIN naht, wird eine Niederlage (dem Lande) beigebracht werden; (das gilt, wenn) sie sich Mars nähert; VAChIst. V 16; 2. Sup. CXIX 43; Bez. Farb. S. 106.

β) Wenn Mars beim Aufleuchten der Venus in sie hineingeht, und nicht herauskommt, wird der Königsohn in den Palast seines Vaters gehen und den Thron an sich reissen. VAChIst. 2. Sup. CXIX 42. 45.

γ) Wenn Mars sich Venus nähert, wird gegen den 6. Monat der König der Welt sterben, sein Land wird reichlich Nahrung essen. ib. 44.

c) Merkur und Mars:

Mangel an Getreide und Stroh wird im Lande sein (LUGAL·GIR$_3$·RA und MES·LAM·TA·E$_3$·A = Merkur und Mars), Ist. VI 1 ff.

d) Merkur:

Dieses Land wird zugrundegehen.. Verwirrung wird im Lande sein (wenn Merkur an ihrer Seite steht), Ist. II 30 f. S. auch unten 139 II D 6.

17. Venus und Fixsterne

a) Löwe (Hypsoma!):

α) „Wenn Venus ihr Hypsoma erreicht, so wird Günstiges sich ereignen. Das Sternbild des Löwen erreicht sie. 3^h 20^m lang (verdunkelt sie sich nicht?)" (OLZ 1913 Sp. 209), VAChIst. 1. Sup. XXXIV 27; Bez. Farb. S. 119.

β) Wenn Venus im Löwen steht, wird eine Schlacht stattfinden Stev. O.T. Vs. 11; VAChIst. II 55; 2. Sup. LIII 9; Bab. VII 232.
Wenn im Osten: eine Schlacht in Elam; wenn im Westen, eine Schlacht in Akkad; Ist. II 56 f; 2. Sup. LIII 11 f; Stev. O.T. Vs. 13. Bab. VII 232.
Über das Haus der Venus vgl. Rep. 267 Rs. 13 f. OLZ 1912 Sp. 15.

γ) Jungfrau:

Wenn Venus sich Virgo nähert und ein Wirbelwind sich erhebt, wird die Geliebte des Königs (sterben?), VAChIst. II 64; wenn der Südwind weht: Fall von Gutium, ib. 65; wenn der Nordwind weht, wird die Ehe?.. ib. 66.
Vgl. auch Ist. V 12 f.

c) mul ŠIT^{meš}:

Verwirrung wird im Lande sein; VAChSt. 2. Sup. CXIX 11.

d) mul MAR·GID$_2$·DA:

Wenn Venus aufleuchtet und vor dem Wagengestirn steht, wird eine Feindseligkeit auf den 3. Tag ausbrechen und das Land bedecken (das gilt, wenn) Venus vor ŠU·GI (MAR·GID$_2$·DA = GIGIR!) steht; VAChIst. V 9 f.

e) mul ŠUDUN s. oben 16a.

f) Scorpius s. oben 94 IV B 3.

g) mul KUA:

Wenn Venus sich KUA nähert, wird eine Niederlage im Lande sich ereignen; (das gilt, wenn) Venus sich dem Steinbock naht. VACh Išt. V 13f; vgl. Erg. S. 174; 2. Sup. LXXXIX 2. 4; Rep. 238 Rs. 3.

h) mul IKU:

Wenn Venus im IKU aufleuchtet, werden Regengüsse am Himmel und Fluten in den Quellen sein; die Ernte des Westlandes wird gedeihen; Wegwerfen der Waffen (?). VACh Išt. IV 14; Rep. 211 Vs. 3; s. auch Išt. II 54.

i) Plejaden (MUL·MUL):

Wenn Venus im Kislimmu in den Plejaden am 3. Tage steht und an ihnen vorübergeht, wird das Sinnen des Landes sich ändern; (gilt, wenn) die Plejaden den Planeten.. VACh Išt. VI 7f; vgl. K 35 Vs. 24ff; Bez. Farb. S. 106.

k) Regulus (LUGAL):

Wenn usw. wird Not (im Lande sein). VACh Išt. II 58.

l) Cancer (AL·LUL): VACh Išt. XXX 18.

m) EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA:

Wenn Venus im E. steht, wird Akkad eine Niederlage beigebracht werden. VACh Išt. II 67.

110. mul DIL·GAN$_2$ s. IKU.

111. DINGIR·GAL (23)

Beiname des Mondgottes, VACh Sin III 24.

112. mul DINGIR·GUB·BA pl s. AN·GU·BA pl

113. mul DINGIR·KU·A pl s. AN·KU·A pl

114. mul DIRIG (115)

„Der rote Stern", Beiname verschiedener Sterne:

1. des Mars: II R 49 Nr. 3, 30 (=ma-ak-ru-u$_2$); ib. 31 (=me-qit i-šat, „Feuersbrunst", Beiname des Mars); K 250 IV 11 (miqtim tim išâti); VACh Išt. VIII 16 (mul DIRIG miqtim tim išâti: il DIL·BAD: MU il ṣal-bat-a-nu..) K 250 II 8 (mul DIRIG il Nergal); ib. IV 9 (ul DIRIG d UDU·IDIM)

VACh 2. Sup. XVI 35 (mul DIRIG zi-[ba-ni-]um, nach Bez. Farb. S. 118, 128 = Mars).

2. verschiedener Fixsterne: VACh Išt. XXV 72 (der rote Stern, der zwischen mul ši-bi und mul d A-nim steht).

ib. 74 (der rote Stern, der vor Enlil gegenüber dem Osten steht; Enlil will besagen (?) mul ŠU·GI)

Astrol. B II 24 ff. (= mul Alluttum).

ib. 29 ff. (= il Nibiru il Marduk).

114bis. mul e s. mul GIR$_2$·TAB (184)

115. mul d E$_2$-a (203)

Der Ea-Stern, nur in astrolog. Texten üblich.

VACh Išt. XXI 43f: Wenn das Ea-Gestirn dunkel ist, wird die Ernte nicht gedeihen; im 3. Jahr wird (der Pestgott (?)) „fressen"; (gilt, wenn) Merkur im Steinbock lichtschwach ist.

Vgl. auch Išt. XXII 1ff; XXIII 24f; 2. Sup. LXVIII Rs. 11ff.

Beachte: 2. Sup. LI 12f: ul E$_2$·A·KU = mul DIL·BAD zik-ra[t], die männliche Venus. S. auch mul EL·KU.

116. mul E$_2$ šakki s. mul bît šakki

117. mul ekue (188)

Heth. Verballhornung des šum. IKU *über bab.* ikû, ekû, ekuâ; *nur auf* KUB *IV 47 Rs. 43.*

Nach Ungn. (ZDMG N.G. *2 S. 87 ff.*) *wäre* ekue = *„equus", der Vorläufer unseres heutigen Pegasus. Hingegen Weid.* AfOF *2 S. 129.*

118. mul EL(?)·KU (350)

VAch *2. Sup. LI 16:* = mul DIL·BAD sin-niša[t], *die weibliche Ištar. Vgl.* ul E$_2$·A·KU.

119. mul EME·UR·KU (37)

lišân kalbi, *die Zunge des Hundes (s.* UR·KU).

Identifizierungen:

= *Gruppe bei 109 Herculis (Bez.* ZÄF *S. 12)*

= *ζ Herculis (? Weid. Hdb. S. 117)*

Belege: VAch *Sin XIII 31 f;* III R *57, 42 a.*

120. mul EN·GIŠGAL·AN·NA (89)

Name des Jupiter in astrol. Texten. Rep. 186 Vs. 7: Wenn E. glänzt: Regen und Hochflut; E. = Jupiter (SAG·ME·GAR). *S. auch* AO *7540 Rs. II 10 +* VAT *9412 Rs. III 32* (AJSL *40 S. 203 f*)

121. mul enzu *s.* mul UZA

122. mul EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA (91)

I. *Name des unteren Teiles des* ŠU·GI *„von seinem Unterschenkel bis zur Sohle", des Teiles also, der im Wagen* (GIGIR) *stand (Stud. Or. I S. 352; 3. Erg. S. 327).*

Als Kinder des E. gelten die Plejaden, die ja in unmittelbarer Nähe des GIGIR *stehen (Stud. Or. I 353).*

Nach einer anderen Auffassung ist E. identisch mit LU·LIM *(Andromeda),* VR *46, 21 a (Stud. Or. I S. 353).*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. *Das Gestirn* ŠU·GI: *von seinem Unterschenkel bis zur Sohle:* EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA *ist sein Name,* AO *6486, 15 (Stud. Or. I 352); vgl. 2. Sup. LIII Rs. 15.*

2. *Seine Lage am Sternhimmel: hinter* UD·KA·DUḪ·A, KAV *218 B II 13.*

Weitere Belege: VAT *10172 Vs. II 45;* V R *46 I 14;* K *11739, 14;* K *7069, 4 f;* K *11306, 11;* CT *33: 1, 3;* VAch *2. Sup. LXXXV Rs. 2 ff.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

1. *Aussehen des* EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA:

a) *rot: (bedeutet) Merkur glänzt im* ŠU·GI *auf;* AO *6486 Rs. 14 (Stud. Or. I 352); bezw. Mars, ib. 16.*

b) *düster* (ekil) *bedeutet: Merkur wird im* ŠU·GI *sichtbar, ib. 18; vgl. Rep. 246 C 1.*

c) *dunkel* (adir), *bedeutet: eine Finsternis findet im Wagengestirn statt, ib. 19.*

2. *Mars im* EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA:

Wenn Mars (šanumma) *sich E. nähert, wird das Land zufrieden sein; die Leute werden sich mehren.* AO *6486 Rs. 19; Rep. 184 Vs. 6 f; (Stud. Or. I 354).*

3. *Venus im* EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA:

Ungünstig für Akkad, VAch *Išt. II 67; 2. Sup. LIII Rs. 14 (s. oben:* DIL·BAD); *günstig für das Feindesland:* VAch *Išt. XXX 16.*

123. mul EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM (90)

I. *Schreibvarianten:* $^{mul}{}_2$ EN·TE·EN·NA·MAŠ·LUM, Rm IV 337 *Rs.3*; EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·SIG$_4$, CT 26: 45,9 (^{mul}EN·TE·MAŠ·SIG$_4$!), *Astrol. B III 14.25*; *Astrol. Pinch.* (JRAS 1900, 573). *Hommel umschreibt* EN·TEMEN·NA·BAR·ŠIGGA (AA *S.419*); *Kugler:* EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·ŠIG (*bezw.* ŠIGGA); *Schott:* EN·TE·NA·BAR·GUZ.

Da EN·TE·NA = kuṣṣû, *Kälte, und* MAŠ·LUM = apparrû, *Sumpfschwein, so liegt die Übersetzung „Schweinsgestirn der Kälte" (Beginn der kalten Jahreszeit bei hel. Aufgang im November, wenn E. = Centaurus; Kugl.* SSB *I 253) nahe. Dass auch die bab. Gelehrten eine ähnliche Auffassung vertraten, beweist* II R 49 *Nr.3,47 (Weid. Hdb. S.31).*

Andere Auffassungen: Hommel (nach Sayce): „Schwanzstern" AA *S.419; Pinches „Waffenstern" (nach* AA *S.463).*

Identifizierungen:

= Deneb (*Hommel,* AA *S.419*).

= Arktur (" " *463*).

= γ *Scorpii* + *X* (*Kugl.* SSB *I 253*).

= *südl. Teil von Cancer* + δεζ *Hydrae* + *östl. Teil von Monocerus* + *nordöstl. Teil von Puppis* (*Weid.* AfOF *4 S. 80*[5]).

= Crux (*Schott,* ZDMG *88 S.309*).

= Centaurus (*Weid. Hdb. S.144; Bez.* ZÄF *S.13; Kugl. Erg. S.16 f.; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S.289*).

^{mul}EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM *ist:*

1. Monatsfixstern des Tišrîtu; *Astrol. B III 7; Pinch.* (SSB *I 229 IV*).

2. Unter den Ea*-Sternen bezw.* Enlil*-Sternen; vgl. 3. Erg. S.326.*

3 Unter den 7 lumâši*-Sternen,* K 250 *V 16;* K 2067,9.

4. Unter den Elam*-Sternen,* K 8067 *II 3.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. Über die Lage des E. *am Fixsternhimmel,* VACh *Išt. XXV 75.*

2. Hel. Auf- und Untergang: im Tišrîtu *bezw. im* Nisannu; *Astrol. B II 14.25.*

3. Gleichzeitige tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Die Wage (zibanîtum), *Lupus* (UR·IDIM) *und* E. *gehen auf und gleichzeitig geht Aries* (LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_3$) *unter; Pegasus* (IKU), *Wassermann* (GU·LA) *und Andromeda* (LU·LIM) *gehen auf und gleichzeitig gehen Löwe, Hydra und E. unter; Br. M. 86378 III 23 f. 32 (1. Erg. S.28 f. 31 f.).*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

A. *Allgemeines*

EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM *kann im astrolog. Sprachgebrauch folgende Planeten bezeichnen:*

1. Venus *im Monat* Tišrîtu, *81-7-6, 102 Vs.5; Bez. Farb. S.104,46; 123,206.*

2. Merkur, K 4339 *IV 5 (Bab. VI S.89); 2. Sup. LXVI Vs.30;* Rm 2,38 *Vs.27; Bez. Farb. S.105,52; 107,61.*

3. Jupiter, *Bez. Farb. S. 123,205.*

4. Saturn (?). *Vgl.* V R *46 Vs.25* (= NINIB); *Br. M. 86378 II 22; Astrol. B(K) I 26* (= NIN·ĠIR·SU).

Die Sterne des EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM *können sehr rot sein,* VACh *Išt. XXI 53; Bez. Farb. S.146; sich dem* Apsû *zuneigen, ib. 52; den Himmel anschauen, ib. 51; „ausgestreckt" sein (?), wenn sie zusammen aufleuchten, Išt. XXI 54; dunkel sein, wenn ihr Antlitz nach Westen gerichtet ist, ib. 55.*

B. *Omina*

1. Wenn E. *funkelt* (mešḫa imšuḫ): *die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; es wird Tote im Lande geben,* VACh *2. Sup. LXIII*

Col. I 16; 2. Sup. LXXII 18.

2. Wenn E. bei seinem Aufgang funkelt (muluḫ): wenn er zu Beginn des Du'uzu erscheint, wird das Brot (die Ernte) gedeihen; „die Esswaren werden Bestand haben; (das gilt) wenn Merkur, wie er entschwunden ist, rasch wieder erscheint" (3. Erg. S. 289), VAChIšt. XXI 47 f; VAChSin XIX 16; Rep. 200 Rs. 7 ff.

3. Wenn E. bei seinem Aufgang hell ist (a-bi-il): wenn er zu Beginn des Abu erscheint, wird das Brot (die Ernte) nicht gedeihen; die Esswaren werden knapp werden (das gilt, wenn) Merkur, wie er entschwunden ist, seine Frist am Himmel überschreitet, Išt. XXI 49 f; Sin XIX 17; Bez. Farb. S. 107 (3. Erg. S. 289).

Weitere Belege: VAChSin XIX 19; Išt. XXV 10 f; XXXIV 7; 2. Sup. LXXIII 16; LXXIII 1 ff. (3. Erg. S. 277).

124. ul E-ra-'-al-bu (?) (187)

Nur VAChIšt. 2. Sup. LXXXVI 5.

125. mul Era ra -gal (38)

Der Stern des Festgottes Era, gehört zusammen mit mul NIN·SAR zu den 7 Zwillingsgestirnen, unter denen er an 4. Stelle steht, CT 26: 45, 13 (K 2067).

126. mul ERU3 (365)

I. Das Gestirn der vergöttlichten Dattelrispe (sisinnu), zum Sternbild der Jungfrau gehörig (s. mul ABSIN); gedeutet als die „Befruchtung Schaffende" (ba-na-at ri-ḫu-tum), V R 46 Rs. 9; ib. 46 a b; Racc p 139, 331 (Vgl. hiezu den Namen Sarpanitum, gedeutet als zêr banît 3. Erg. S. 347).

Zur Lesung ERU3 vgl. Kugl. Erg. 40. 210 CT 24: 17 (K 4332 III 58); RA VIII 59; ZA 28 S. 359 („Abil").

Identifizierungen:

- η Virginis (oder γ Comae Berenices ? Kugl Erg. 186).
= Coma Berenices (Bez. ZÄF S. 17; Weid. AfOF 4 S. 82).
- Virgo W oder Coma Berenices (Kugl. Erg. S. 194. 210).

Ergebnis: ERU3 besteht aus dem westl. Teil der Virgo (ohne Spica) + Coma Berenices wie aus VAT 9428 Rs. 5 (AfOF 4 S. 76) hervorgeht. Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 347.

ERU3 ist

1. unter den Enil-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 11
2. unter den ziqpu-Gestirnen, ib. IV 6.

II. Astronomische Angaben:

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel, Br. M. 86378 I 10: die flimmernden Sterne im Schwanze des Löwen (= βηνξοπ Virginis) bilden die Dattelrispe der Göttin Sarpanitum (Weid. Hdb. S. 137; AfOF 4 S. 82; 3. Erg. S. 347).

2. Beschreibung des Bildes, VAT 9428 Rs. 1 („Der Stern ERU3: ein Bild in Kleidung; einen kurkuru hat sie an sich; ein Stern ist an ihrem Kopfe eingezeichnet, eine Peitsche trägt sie in ihrer rechten Hand; das Leder ihrer Peitsche ist auf den Schwanz des Löwen gerichtet. In ihrer linken Hand trägt sie einen Stern" (AfOF 4. S. 77. Beachtlich Schaumberger: „Der Löwe als Begleiter oder Gespann der Fruchtbarkeitsgottheiten

hat seine Entsprechung in den Mythen anderer Fruchtbarkeitsgottheiten (Dionysos, Kybele) 3. Erg. S. 82 f.)

3. *Am 15.* Araḫsamnu *steht* ERU$_3$ *mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust und Lyra geht hel. auf, Br. M. 86378 II 26 (Erg. S. 40 f.)*

4. *Rektaszensionsdiffenzen: zischen* β *Leonis und* ERU$_3$: 10°; *zwischen* ERU$_3$ *und dem Eseljoch* (ητυ *Bootis*): 25°. *Kugl.* RA XI p. 15; Weid. Hdb. S. 137; AfOF 4 S. 82).

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

A. *Allgemeines.*

ERU$_3$ *ist Deckname für folgende Planeten:*

1. *Venus, als Morgenstern im Bereiche der Plejaden, Rep 205 A 1 ff; Kugl. Erg. S. 194; Bez. Farb. S. 122, 163. Daher der Venusgestalt* Ṣarpanîtu *heilig: Br. M. 86378 I 11+* VAT 9429 *(beachte die Varianten:* si-si-nu; e-ru, *Glosse zu* ERU$_3$).

2. *Saturn, wenn er in den Plejaden steht, 2. Sup. LXXV 3; Bez. Farb. S. 115*[2].

3. *Ausserdem können* ERU$_3$ *und* ABSIN$_2$ *im astrol. Sprachgebrauch unter dem Namen* BAN *zusammengefasst werden; Rep. 153 Rs. 1 ff.; Rep 118 Vs. 4 f. (s. unter* ABSIN III B 2).

B. *Omina.*

1. ERU$_3$ *und Plejaden* (MUL·MUL)

a) - *Venus: Wenn* ERU$_3$ *die Plejaden erreicht, wird Adad „bewässern" (gilt, wenn) Venus in den Plejaden steht; Rep. 112 Rs. 9 f; 205 A 1; VACh 2. Sup. LXVIII 17; LXXII 1; bezw. wenn Venus die* ERU$_3$ *erreicht, VACh 1 Sup. L 7 (Bez. Farb. S. 115 h).*

b) - *Saturn: Wenn* ERU$_3$ *die Plejaden erreicht: Fressen der Siebengottheit (gilt, wenn) Saturn die Plejaden erreicht; VACh 2. Sup. LXXV 3.*

Wenn ERU$_3$ *den Todesstern nahezu erreicht, wird der Sesam von Elam gedeihen (gilt, wenn) Saturn.. 1. Sup. L 8; vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 115 p (chiastisch* [2]).

127. ^{mul}Erida *s.* ^{mul}NUN^{ki} (85)

128. ^{mul}Ereš-kigal

Nur K 250 *I* 32.

129. ^{mul}E·TA·NAM·AN (186)

Beiname der Ištar, CT 25: 31, 14 (=UGUN·MUL).

130. ^{mul}E$_2$·TUR$_3$·RA (202)

Nur die Fragmente VACh *Išt. XXV 50 ff.*

131. ^{mul}E·TU·RA·ME (185)

Nach VACh *2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. I 7: Wenn der Stern E. der Vesier der Anunitu, sich Arktur nähert, wird in diesem Jahre, am Ende des Jahres, der König sterben; das Land wird eine reichliche Ernte essen; die Getreide- und Sesamernte wird sein.*

132. ^{mul}UGA ^{mušen} (196)

I. *Die Lesung des Jdgr.* U$_2$·NAG$_2$·GA *gibt uns die Glosse:* mu-ul-u$_2$-ga, *Rep 238 Vs. 1. Früher las man* U$_2$·NAG$_2$·GA, U$_2$·ELTEG·GA, Aribu.

Dass mit ^{mul}UGA ^{mušen} *der Rabe gemeint ist, beweist* CT 33: 2, 9: ^{mul}UGA ^{mušen} |a-ri-bu| $^{mul\ d}$Adad. *Kugl. rechnet auch den Crater dazu, 2. Erg. S. 219. Jensen (Kosm. 152 ff) sah in* UGA *einen Terminus für Komet. Vgl. die Darstellung* AfOF 4 S. 78 *(Rabe am Ende der Hydra).*

UGA ist

1. Monatsfixstern des Ulûlu, Astrol. Pinch. Astrol. B II 6

2. unter den Anu-Gestirnen, 81-5-22 Rs.11; Astrol. B II 6.

3. unter den Elam-Gestirnen, K 8067 II 3.

4. dem Gott Enlil (K 11306,4) bezw. Adad (CT 33: 2,9) geweiht.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel, Astrol. B (K) II 28 (hinter Alluttu).

2. Hel. Aufgang: am 10. Ulûlu (zusammen mit ^{mul}NUN^{ki}), Br. M. 86378 II 45.

3. Gleichzeitige hel. Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn UGA aufgeht, geht der Mardukstern unter, Astrol. B II 23; umgekehrt ib. 35.

4. Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn das Erida-Gestirn (NUN^{ki}) und Corvus aufgehen, geht Cycnus + Cepheus (UD·KA·DUḪ·A) unter. Br. M. 86378 III 30.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines:

UGA kann in astrol. Texten Decknamen für folgende Planeten sein:

1. Merkur, AO 6486 Rs.4; Stud. Or. I 349 (Corvus steht unmittelbar vor Virgo, dem Hypsoma des Merkur; vgl. die Zeichnung AfOF 4 S. 78!)

2. Mars, VACh Išt. XX 104 - 1. Sup. L 17 (= UGA = UG$_5$·GA); ZA N.F. X 275; AfOF 7 S. 176 ^{40}, Bez. Farb. S. 110, 80; 123, 199.

3. Saturn, VACh Išt. XXI 39 (Bez. Farb. S. 108, 64; 117, 117); ZA N.F. X S. 277.

B. Omina

1. UGA = Corvus

a) Aussehen des Corvus:

rot: die Ernte des Landes (wird gedeihen?); VACh Išt. XXIII 8.

nicht rot: Kranke werden im (Lande sein?); VACh Išt. XXIII 9

gelb: die Flut wird in den Quellen sein; VACh. Išt. XXIII 10.

wie Feuer: die Hochflut wird gehen; VACh Išt. XXIII 12.

b) Corvus schaut die Erde an: in diesem Jahre wird die Flut gehen; ib.

c) Corvus schaut den Himmel an: in diesem Jahre wird es regnen; ib. 11.

2. UGA = Mars

a) Mars und Saturn: Wenn UGA (= Mars) den „Sonnenweg" (= Saturn) erreicht, wird die „Ration" knapp werden; Rep. 88, 5 ff; VACh Išt. XX 104; 2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. II 16; TU 16 Rs. 53. (Vgl. ZA N.F. X S. 272; Bez. Farb. S. 123. S. auch Išt. XXXV 1).

b) Mars und Merkur: Wenn UGA (= Mars) sich NUN^{ki} (= Merkur) nähert, wird die Ernte in jedem Lande gedeihen, VACh Išt. XXIII 14.

c) Mars im Ea- und Enlil-Weg: Wenn UGA nach Süden hin verschwindet.. (gilt, wenn) Mars im Ea-Weg (steht?); wenn UGA nach Norden hin verschwindet, wird der Preis fest sein; die Sesamernte wird gedeihen (gilt, wenn) er im Enlil-Weg (steht); Išt. XXIII 5 f. 2. Sup. LI 20 ff; Bez. Farb. S. 110, 80; ZA N.F. X 275 (s. auch Išt. XXIV 6 f.)

d) Mars beugt sich über Virgo (ana ABSIN$_2$ šu-ur$_2$): (Die Heuschrecken werden sich erheben?), VACh 2. Sup. LXXX 4 (vgl. 2. Sup. LXXXI 1).

3. UGA = Merkur

a) Wenn ^{mul}KUA sich ^{mul}UGA nähert, werden die Fische (und) die Vögel gedeihen (gilt, wenn)

Merkur (= UGA, chiastisch!) im Steinbock sichtbar wird; Rep. 238 Rs. 1ff; 2. Sup. LXVIII 6 (OLZ 1912 Sp. 116); vgl. hingegen 2. Sup. LXXI 6! S. unten 218 III B 3.

4. UGA = Saturn.

a) Das Rabengestirn bezieht sich auf festen Marktpreis (gilt, wenn) Saturn aufglänzt. VAChJšt. XXV 5; Bez. Farb. S. 108.

b) Wenn ^{mul}BIR sich ^{mul}UGA nähert, wird der Sesam gut sein (gilt, wenn) Merkur (BIR) im Wassermann sich Saturn nähert; VAChJšt. XXI 39; Bez. Farb. S. 177.

133. $^{mul}UG_5 \cdot GA$ (137)

I. Auch $^{mul}U_9 \cdot GA$, $^{mul}DUG_2 \cdot GA$, $^{mul}UG \cdot GA$ umschrieben (ZA N.F. X S. 275[7]), der „Todesstern"; graphische Variante für UGA" (AfOF 7 S. 176[40]). Nur in astrolog. Texten mit folgenden Bedeutungen:

1. Mars: VAChJšt. XXIV 6 (AJSL 27, 80 Nr. 20; Weid. Hdb. S. 9f.) K 250 II 27: $^{mul}UG_5 \cdot GA$ | ^{d}Nergal; VAChJšt. 2. Sup. LI 20ff; VAChJšt. XXIV 7; vgl. ZA N.F. X S. 275; Bez. Farb. S. 104, 29.

2. Merkur: VAChJšt. 2. Sup. LXXXVIII 20; Bez. Farb. S. 114.

3. Saturn: 2. Sup. LXXI 6; 2. Sup. LXXXVIII 17f. 22f. ZA N.F. X S. 277; Bez. Farb. S. 115 p.

4. Venus?? Bez. Farb. S. 123, 200.

5. Corvus (= UGA), Astrol. B II 36.

Über die veraltete Kometentheorie (Jensen, Jastrow, Weidner) vgl. AJSL 40 S. 205; Bab. VI 150; OLZ 1912 Sp. 116; ZA N.F. X S. 274f.

II. Omina.

1. $UG_5 \cdot GA$ = Mars.

a) Mars im Ea- und Enlil-Weg: Wenn der Todesstern in südlicher Richtung nach unten hin verschwindet, wird der Sesam gedeihen (gilt, wenn) Mars im Ea-Weg steht). Wenn der Todesstern in nördlicher Richtung nach oben hin verschwindet, wird auf Erden Frost (die Getreideähre wird nicht gedeihen); VAChJšt. XXIV 6f; AO 7540 Rs. II 7f. + VAT 9412 Rs. III 18f. (OLZ 1912 Sp. 116; AJSL 40 S. 204). Vgl. 2. Sup. LI 20; Bez. Farb. S. 110. (S. oben: UGA III B 2 c).

b) Mars beugt sich über Virgo: die Heuschrecken werden heranziehen (3. Erg. S. 346[3]); VAChJšt. XXIV 7f; vgl. VACh 2. Sup. LXXXI, 1; VACh 2. Sup. LXXX 4 (oben: UGA III B 2 d).

c) Mars und Saturn: Wenn das Todesgestirn den Sonnenweg (= Saturn) erreicht, wird die „Ration" knapp werden; 1. Sup. L 17; 2. Sup. LXXXVIII 17; Bez. Farb. S. 114. (Vgl. K 7275 (Bez. Cat. II 841); OLZ 1912 Sp. 117[1]). Beachte: Der Zusatz VAChJšt. 1. Sup. L 17 gehört zu Z. 18 nach ZA N.F. X S. 277[19]. Vgl. VAChJšt. XX 104 (oben: UGA III B 2 a).

2. $UG_5 \cdot GA$ = Saturn

a) $UG_5 \cdot GA$ und KUA: Wenn das Fischgestirn (KUA) an das Todesgestirn herankommt, werden die Fische und die Vögel gedeihen (gilt, wenn) Saturn im südlichen ($ŠIM_2 \cdot MAḪ$) od. nördlichen Fisch (Anunîtu) steht; VAChJšt. 2. Sup. LXXI 6 (OLZ 1912 Sp. 116). Vgl. Rep. 238, 1 (oben: UGA III B 3 a!).

3. $UG_5 \cdot GA$ = ?

a) Wenn $UG_5 \cdot GA$ sich Jupiter (^{d}ŠUL-PA-E_3) nähert, wird Hunger.. VAChJšt. 1. Sup. L 18; vgl. Jšt.

XXIII 3 (UGA statt UG_5·GA)

b) Wenn UG_5·GA sich dem Stern DAN·NE nähert, wird Not sein. VAChJšt. XXIV 9; 2. Sup. LXXXI 3.

134. UGUN (270)

I. Wohl IŠDAR zu lesen (ŠL 418, 1.3), häufige Bezeichnung des Venussternes in astrologischen Texten (neben DIL·BAD und NIN·DAR·AN·NA). Gleichbedeutend mit UGUN ist ^{d}E·TA·NAM·MA (s.d.).

II. Astrologische Angaben.

Venus-Omina

1. Aussehen der Venus.

a) Glänzend: Wenn Venus am 14. Monatstage Glanz (SU·MA) „nimmt" (li-qat), „Verheerung durch allgemeine Sturmflut" (3. Erg. S. 301[1]); VAChJšt. 2. Sup. LV 14; 1. Sup. XL 24.

b) bedeckt: Wenn Venus im Frühjahr mit einer Eihaut bedeckt ist", wird im Winter grosse Kälte, im Sommer grosse Hitze sein;... 1. Sup. XL 22; 2. Sup. LV 12 (JNES VIII$_3$ p. 249; 258[52]).

c) rot: Wenn im Monat Šeir-ebûri die Rechte der Venus rot getupft ist, wird e. böser Wind sich erheben; die schwangeren Frauen werden sterben. 2. Sup. LV Rs. 12; ebenso im Monat Sililitu, VAChJšt. I 52 (die Leibesfrucht der Schwangeren wird sterben); im Monat ḪUL·DUB·BE: die Frauen werden.. 2. Sup. LVI 8; im Monat MAḪ: Jšt. I 34 (ganz rot).

2. Venus mit Hof.

a) allgemein: Wehklagen werden im Lande sein; Fall des Viehes. VAChJšt. I 46.

b) im Šeir-ebûri: Wenn V. im Monat Š. bei Sonnenaufgang erscheint und einen Hof hat, wird Elam Wohlstand sehen. 2. Sup. LV Vs. 24; wenn dieser Hof lang ist, wird Elam Überfluss sehen, ib. 25; wenn (dieser Hof.. ist), wird Elam Böses sehen, ib. 26; wenn (dieser Hof.. ist), wird Elam Not sehen, ib. 27.

3. Venusaufgang.

a) am Mittag: „Wenn Venus in der Mitte des Tages sichtbar wird, Fall.. (das gilt, wenn) der Anfang ihres Erscheinens in der Mittagszeit ist" (3. Erg. S. 290); VAChJšt. XI 18 ff.

b) zur Erntezeit: VAChJšt. 1. Sup. XL 18.

c) bei Sonnenuntergang (? GAL MAN): Wenn V. bei Sonnenuntergang aufgeht und Jupiter hinter ihr (ist), wird „Nacktheit" sein; VAChJšt. I 56.

d) bei Jahresanfang: VAChJšt. 1. Sup. XL 19.

e) im 6. Monat (Ulûlu): Wenn V. im 6. Monat erscheint und mit einer Mondkrone bedeckt ist, 2. Sup. LV Rs. 2 ff; wenn usw. und zur Linken des Mondes steht, wird der Getreidebehälter im Lande (voll sein ?), ib. 4; wenn usw. vor ihr ein šabîḫu steht.. ib. 5; wenn usw. und sie fest ist, werden die Leute.. ib. 6.

f) im 7. Monat (Tišrîtu, Lalubû): Wenn V. im 7. Monat aufgeht, wird die Getreide-Ernte im Lande sein; 2. Sup. LV Rs. 7; vgl. VAChJšt. 2. Sup. LVI 1. Wenn V. im Tišrîtu (erscheint ?), wird die Flut der Flüsse.. VAChJšt. X 3 f.

g) im 8. Monat (Araḫsamnu): Wenn V. im 8. Monat aufgeht, wird Not das Land fassen; 2. Sup. LV Rs. 8.

h) im 9. Monat (Kislimmu): Wenn V. im 9. Monat aufgeht, wird Knappheit an Getreide und Stroh im Lande sein; ib. 9.

i) im 10. Monat Ṭebêtu): Wenn V. im 10. Monat aufgeht, wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen; Verderben.. ib. 10.

k) im Monat Šeir-ebûri (= Simânu): Wenn Venus im Š. aufgeht, wird Feindschaft sein. 2. Sup. LV Rs. 14.

4. Venusuntergang

a) im Monat Lalulû, 2. Sup. LVI 1.

b) im Monat Šebûtu (= Araḫsamnu): das Land wird ruhig wohnen, ib. 2.

c) im 3. Monat (Simânu), 1. Sup. XL 17.

d) am Schwarzmondtag: Wenn V. am Schwarzmondtag verschwindet, wird Venus Witwen in's Land.. „setzen"; VAChJšt. I 3; vgl. 1. Sup. XXXV 34 (3. Erg. S. 297).

Wenn Venus am Schwarzmondtag des Monates Tamṭiru (= Ṭebêtu) verschwindet und im Adaru aufgeht, wird das Getreide vorhanden sein; ib. 47.

5. Venus und Mond

a) über der Mondkrone: Wenn Venus im Monat Sililitu (= Šabâṭu) über der Krone des Mondes steht, wird Not sein. VAChJšt. I 50.

b) Eintritt in den Mond: Wenn Venus am Schwarzmondtage des Monates Tamṭiru (Ṭebêtu) in den Mond hineingeht, wird das „Sinnen" des Landes sich ändern; ib. 48.

6. Venus und Sterne.

a) Venus umkreist einen Stern: Wenn Venus einen kleinen Stern umkreist, werden die erzürnten Götter ins Land zurückkehren; oben wird das Weltall regnen(?); die Ernte wird „lang". (Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 308); VAChJšt. I 1ff.

b) Venus von Sternen umgeben: das Land wird geplündert werden, der König wird.. ib. 7; vgl. auch 2. Sup. LV Rs. 20; am Schwarzmondtag: allgemeine Verwirrung; die Götter werden Feindschaften stiften; Jšt. I 4 (vgl. Jšt. IV 26; 3. Erg. S. 308).

c) Venus „nimmt" einen Stern: Wenn Venus Sterne nimmt (= einholt), und dieser Stern klein ist, wird des Königs Hand, was ihm nicht gehört, (fassen); sein Sohn.. VAChJšt. I 8. Wenn Venus zur rechten Seite („Horn") einen Stern einholt, und Venus gross, der Stern (klein ist), wird der König von Elam gross und mächtig werden und das Land der 4 Weltteile (beherrschen); ihm ebenbürtige Könige werden ihm Tribut bringen; ib. 10ff.

d) Stern an der rechten Seite („Horn"): Überfluss wird im Lande sein; Jšt. I 5; an der linken Seite: Böses wird im Lande sein; ib. 6.

7. Venus und Jupiter.

a) Wenn Venus und Jupiter in Konjunktion stehen(?) und der Mond zwischen ihnen ist, (wird die Ähre) ihren Ertrag vermindern; VAChJšt. I 16f. Wenn Venus vor Jupiter steht, do. (= ein Land wird dem andern, einer dem andern feindlich sein), ib. 15.

8. Venus und Orion

Wenn V. vor O. steht, wird ein Land dem anderen, einer dem andern feindlich gesinnt sein; ib. 14.

9. Venus und Plejaden.

a) Wenn Venus im Monat Šeir-ebûri zur Linken der Plejaden steht, wird Knappheit an Getreide und Stroh im Lande sein. 2. Sup. LV Rs. 11.

b) Wenn Venus in die Plejaden eintritt.. Jšt. I 13.

10. Venus und šabiḫu.

a) Zur Rechten der Venus: das Land wird

Herzensfreude sehen; das Land wird klein; 2. Sup. LV 15; wenn usw. und der šabiḫu *lang ist, wird das Land, das Überfluss sah, Böses zu sehen bekommen; ib. 16; 1. Sup. XL 26; wenn usw. und der* šabiḫu *weiss ist, wird Knappheit an Stroh im Lande sein; ib. 17; 27 wenn usw. und dieser* šabiḫu *gelb ist, wird Adad bewässern; Fäulnis wird das Getreide treffen; ib. 18 bezw. 28.*

b) Zur Linken der Venus: das Land wird Wohlstand sehen; ib. 19; 1. Sup. XL 29; VAChSt. IX 11; lang: das Land, das Böses sah, wird Überfluss zu sehen bekommen; ib. 20; 1. Sup. XL 30; weiss: ein guter Wind wird im Lande sein; die Ernte wird „lang"; ib. 21 bezw. 31; gelb: Adad wird bewässern; Fäulnis wird das Getreide treffen; ib. 22 bezw. 32; ..?: das Land, das Böses sah, wird sich an Brot sättigen; ib. 23 bezw. 33.

135. ^{d}UD *s.* ^{il}Šamaš

136. ^{mul}UD *s.* MUL·BABBAR

137. ^{mul}UD·AL·TAR (250)

Akk. etwa ûmu dâpinu, *das siegende Tageslicht, der „schrecklich Helle" (Weid. Hdb. S. 25), voller Name des Jupiter, woraus sich zwei Abkürzungen bildeten:* ^{mul}AL·TAR *(s.d.) und* ^{mul}UD = MUL·BABBAR. *Vgl.* ZÄF 9; *hingegen Kugl.* SSB *I 12.*

I. ^{mul}UD·AL·TAR = *Jupiter*

1. = SAG·ME·GAR *(Jupiter),* VAChSt. *VII 46; Sin X 48; IX 39;* III R *53 I 63.*

2. = Da-pi-nu *(Jupiter),* II R *51, 62 a (CT XXIV 1919 Sp. 12; ZDMG 88 S. 309; ZA N.F. IX 137).*

3. - Jupiter im Westen: III R *53 I 63; 2. Sup. XLIX 100 f. (Erg. 199); Sin III 87 (BA VIII 4 S. 65).*

4. UD·AL·TAR *ist Monatsstern des Aiaru (III R 53 Nr. 2, 3) und wird zu den Enlil-Gestirnen gerechnet (Br. M. 86378 I 37 (s.* SAG·ME·GAR*).*

II. ^{mul}UD·AL·TAR = *Prokyon*

Prokyon scheint zum Hypsomabild des Jupiter (Cancer) gerechnet worden zu sein (Bab. VI 32; Hdb. S. 73; AfOF *4 S. 81).*

Prokyon ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Du'uzu: SSB *I 229 Va (s.* AL·TAR*).*

2. unter den 12 Sternen Akkads, K 250 *IV 6 a;* K 8067 *II 8.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

1. Wenn Jupiter funkelt, wird der König von Amurrû sterben und sein Land wird niedergeworfen werden, 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 16.

2. Jupiter und Mond am 30. Monatstage, Sin I 21; Jupiter an der Seite des Mondes(?): im 3. Jahre wird Elam sich verfeinden, 1. Sup. XIX 11.

3. Jupiter und Merkur: ŠtXX *37-39 (s.* UDU·IDIM = *Merkur).*

4. Jupiter sichtbar bei Sonnenfinsternis: Šam. X 48. 80. 99; XI 15 (s. unter Šamaš*).*

138. ^{mul}UDU *s.* ^{mul}lu

139. ^{mul}UDU·IDIM (312)

1. Das Idgr. UDU·IDIM, *früher gewöhnlich* LU·BAD *gelesen, wird im Akk. mit* bibbu, *„Wild-*

schaf" (Landsb. Fauna S. 10, 142) wiedergegeben. Im astron. Sprachgebrauch sind die „Wildschafe" im Gegensatz zu den zahmen Lämmern (Fixsternen) die unruhig hin- und herlaufenden Planeten. Die weltweit verbreitete Anschauung von den Sternen als einer friedlich weidenden Herde ist für Babylon ausdrücklich belegt (En. el. VII 110 f. Vgl. auch „Oracula Chaldaeorum" n. 142; Weid. Hdb. S. 75).

Hommel erklärt „Schaftöter, d.i. wohl Schakal oder Wolf", Hilpr. Ann. S. 172. Babylonische Gelehrte geben eine ähnliche Deutung: muš-mit bu-lim, Viehtöter (= Mars(?)), V R 46 Rs. 5.

Den Babyloniern waren 7 Planeten bekannt (AO 6451 Rs. 34). Die Reihenfolge ist in der älteren Zeit: Mond, Sonne, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Merkur, Mars (Camb. 400 Rs 27 ff; CT 26: 46, 19 ff); später (SÄ): Mond, Sonne; Jupiter, Venus, Merkur, Saturn, Mars (Sp II 38, 1). Diese Anordnung fusst lediglich auf astrologischen Gesichtspunkten: am Anfang steht der Beste, am Ende der Schlimmste. Vgl. hierüber: ZA 1911 S. 373 f; Meiss. B.u.A. II S. 404; Bez. Farb. S. 117; Kugl. SSB I 13; Pauly-Wissowa, VII 2562 ff; Anthropos, 1907, S. 495.

Um die bab. Reihenfolge der Planeten mit der griechischen in Einklang zu bringen, ersann Hommel die sog. Vertauschungshypothese. Vgl. hierüber Kugl. SSB I 215-223; Anthropos 1907 S 495.

mul UDU·IDIM allein kann nie Jupiter oder Venus bezeichnen (vgl. jedoch II R 39 Nr. 5, 26; VACh Išt. XXX 32; allerdings Jastr. RA VII 174 6 !); wohl aber in der astrolog. Literatur, Saturn, Mars und Merkur. Da diese drei astrologisch weniger bedeutend waren, fasste man sie unter dem nichtssagenden Namen „Planet" zusammen. Beispiele für UDU·IDIM = Mars sind selten (Rep. 101 Vs. 5 ff; Rep. 88 Rs. 1; Išt. XXX 24. 30; III R 52, 21; VACh 2. Sup. LXIII I 14. Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 308; Jastr. Rel. I 663; RA VII p. 174); zumeist wird in diesen Fällen DIRIG, der rote, hinzugefügt. In ähnlicher Weise wird Saturn durch das Epitheton SAG·UŠ, kaimânu, der beständige, näher gekennzeichnet (SSB II 121 f.) Auch UDU·IDIM dNIN·IB ist nach Kugl. stets = Saturn (CT 33: 2, 2. 6. 12; SSB I 22; K 2246 Vs. 19; II R 57, 50 a 6; CT 25: 13 IV 7).

So blieb schliesslich UDU·IDIM allein an Merkur haften, dem Planeten per excellentiam, der am unruhigsten unter den Lämmern umherrennt: II R 49 II 43: mul UDU·IDIM bi-ib-bu dGUD·UD (ZA N.F. IX S. 136; Jastr. RA VII p. 177).

Welcher Planet mit mul UDU·IDIM ul Zi-ba-ni-tum (Astrol. B (K) I 8 f; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 15) gemeint ist (Saturn oder Merkur) ist nicht ganz ersichtlich.

Weitere Belege: Chiera 214 Rs. VI 10; 236 Rs. II 6 (älteste Texte); K 11739, 11; K 2067, 20; K 2264, 41; VACh Išt. XXXII, 11 (mul UDU·IDIM nil-ru ni-ru dNIN·GIR$_2$·SU = Saturn ?).

II. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Idgr. = Planet.

a) Wenn ein Planet sich dem anderen naht: die Ähre wird ihr Antlitz öffnen; es wird eine kräftige Regierung (kiššutu) sein; der Verjagte wird den Thron (an sich reissen); er wird Opfer darbringen, die Tempel wird er miteamt versorgen. (So Kugl. SSB I 221 3; nach Jastr. RA VII 177 sind Saturn und Mars gemeint); VACh 1. Sup. XLIX 1 ff.

b) Wenn ein Meteor (^{mul}AN·TA·ŠUB·BA) vom Himmel fällt (gilt, wenn) die Sterne des Himmels (= Fixsterne) sehr leuchten oder wenn die Planeten ihre Tage nicht vollenden und eilends untergehen. VAChIšt. XXV 47.

c) „Wenn 13 oder 14 (Mal) Planeten im Osten nach einander aufgehen (das gilt) wie früher (nämlich: in diesem Jahr werden Regen und Hochflut andauern)" 3. Erg. S. 283. VAChIšt. XXV 38. Vgl. auch ib. 45 f.

B. Idgr. = Mars

1. Mars im Mondhof: die Räuber werden wüten (ZA N.F. X 272); Rep. 88 Rs. 1.

2. „Wenn der Planet (Mars) erscheint und im 3. Jahr noch dasteht", wird im Osten und im Westen eine Schlacht stattfinden; „wenn der Planet im 1. und 2. Jahr sich sehen lässt am Himmel und nicht untergeht" so ist das dasselbe. (3. Erg. S. 308); Išt. XX 18 f; Išt. XXX 24. 30 f.

C. Idgr. = Saturn

Beweis: Wenn der Planet sich ^{mul}ŠUL·PA·E_3 nähert (bedeutet) ^{il}SAG·UŠ (Saturn) nähert sich ^{il}SAG·ME·GAR (Jupiter); VAChIšt. XXX 14; Bez. Farb. S. 113.

a) Saturn mit Sonne und Mond:

Wenn der Planet, dessen Name NIN·IB ist, beim Emporsteigen der Sonne sichtbar ist und der Mond erscheint, bezw. vor dem Aufsteigen der Sonne mit der Sonne unten erscheint bezw. mit dem Mond unten erscheint, wird am 7. oder 14. oder 15. oder 16. oder 17. Ulûlu die Flut bezw. der Feind kommen bezw. eine Verwirrung (AN·GIG_2). VAChIšt. XX 20; Sin XIX 14; RA VII 172; SSB I 221.

b) Saturn und Mars:

„Falls Mars um Saturn immer wieder herumgeht, wird das Getreide teuer sein." (ZA N.F. X S. 272); Rep. 88, 4.

Weitere Belege: Išt. XXXIII 11 (RA VII p. 173); Išt. XXI 36 (ob. Nr. 56 III B 3).

D. Idgr. = Merkur

1. Aufgang des Merkur

Vorbemerkung: Merkur geht im Laufe eines Monats auf und im Laufe eines Monats unter; 1. Sup. LIII 26.

a) Im Nisannu: In jeglichem Lande wird das Getreide und der Sesam gedeihen; die „Ration" (KI·LAM) wird vorhanden sein. Išt. XX 1; „Fressen" des Pestgottes Nergal; Sturmflut.. ib. 2.

b) Im Aiaru: es wird regnen; der Acker der Flur wird „gewähren". Rep. 218, 1 ff.

c) Im Du'uzu: es wird Tote geben; Rep. 163, 4; Rep. 200 Rs. 6; Rep. 219 Vs. 1 ff.

d) Im Abu: das Lager des Helden wird weit sein; Rep. 216 Rs. 1 ff.

e) Im Ulûlu: Ansteigen des Marktpreises; Gedeihen des Getreides. Rep. 220 Vs. 1 ff.

f) Im Ulûlu II: „Fressen" des Pestgottes Nergal; Sturmflut; VAChIšt. XX 3 f.

g) Im Tišrîtu: Im Osten und im Westen wird eine Schlacht stattfinden; Išt. XX 5 f; (im 6. Monat): im Osten und im Westen wird eine grosse Schlacht stattfinden; ib. 7.

h) Im Araḫsamnu: Die Räuber werden im Lande sein; VAChIšt. XX 8 ff; Rep. 224 Vs. 1 ff; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; Rep. 223 Vs. 1 f.

i) Im Kislimmu: Die Räuber werden da sein; (am Anfang des Kisl.): die Räuber werden

da sein; eine Niederlage wird (dem Lande) beigebracht werden; die Feste der Götter der 4 Weltteile werden gestört werden. Išt. XX 10ff.

k) Im Monat Ṭebêtu: Fall des Gross- und Kleinviehes; Išt. XX 14 (am Anfang des Ṭebêtu bezw. im Kislimmu): wenn sein Glanz dunkel ist: „Fressen" des Gross- und Kleinviehes; ib. 15.

l) Im Monat Adaru: Es wird Tote geben; ib. 16.

2. Stand des Merkur.

a) Im Süden: „Aufstand" von (Elam) und Gutium; Išt. XX 100.

b) Im Norden: Es wird Tote geben; „Aufstand" des Königs von Akkad; ib. 99.

c) Im Osten: „Aufstand" von Subartu und Kaššû; Rep. 217 Vs. 7.

d) Im Westen: „Aufstand" des Sutäers; Išt. XX 101.

3. Aussehen des Merkur.

a) Glanz: Wenn der Glanz des Merkur sichtbar ist, wird in jeglichem Lande in diesem Jahre der Feind sich erheben und jegliches Land (niedertreten und zerkleinern); dieser Feind wird an seiner Krankheit umkommen und nicht in das Land seines Ausmarsches zurückkehren; VAChIšt. XX 79; vgl. auch 2. Sup. LXXVI 19.

4. Merkur und Mond.

a) Merkur an der Stelle des untergegangenen Mondes: Es wird eine kraftvolle Regierung (kiššûtu), bezw. ein Aufstand sein; Išt. XX 26

b) Merkur im Mond: in diesem Jahre wird der Pestgott im Lande fressen; ib. 27.

c) Merkur am rechten Mondhorn: Im Westland wird Not sein; ib. 28.

d) Merkur am linken Mondhorn: Der König wird die Macht ausüben; ib. 29.

e) Merkur im MAŠ·GA des Mondes: In diesem Jahre wird das Vieh fallen; desgl. der Herr des Landes desgl. der Gebieter des Landes wird in Dienstbarkeit geraten; ib. 30; 2. Sup. LXXVI 6.

f) Merkur vor dem Monde: In diesem Jahre wird es Tote geben; ib. 31.

5. Merkur und Sonne.

a) Merkur vor der Sonne: In diesem Jahre wird die Ernte knapp werden; ib. 32.

b) Merkur beim Aufgehen, beim Emporstutzen der Sonne: Der Feind wird im Lande plündern; ib. 17.

c) Merkur in der „Schulter" der Sonne: Wenn M. bei seinem Aufleuchten in die Schulter der Sonne hineingeht oder herausgeht, wird die Ähre ihr Antlitz öffnen; desgl. die Ähre wird ihr Antlitz offen halten und es wird Machtfülle sein; ein Nachfolger wird nicht auf dem Throne sitzen; desgl. sein Sohn wird nicht (auf dem Throne) sitzen; irgend ein Kerl bezw. ein Fremdling wird sich erheben und auf dem Throne sitzen; ib. 23ff.

6. Merkur und Venus.

a) Merkur und Venus „gehen neben einander her (ittintû): Es wird Tote im Lande geben; Išt. XX 33f; 2. Sup. LXXVI 8.

b) Merkur holt Venus ein und geht an ihr vorüber: Die mächtige Waffe des Festgottes Era wird im Lande sein; ib. 35.

7. Merkur und Mars.

Wenn Merkur und Mars sich begegnen und stehen bleiben: Aufstand von Elam. VAChI. Sup. XLIX 6. 10.

8. Merkur und Jupiter.

a) Merkur holt J. ein: und sie „gehen neben einander her" (ittintû): Der Pestgott wird das Land auffressen; es wird Tote geben; das Land wird (klein werden). VAChIšt. XX 37.

b) Merkur holt J. ein und geht an ihm vorüber: Die „Ration" wird im Lande knapp werden; ib. 38.

c) Merkur holt J. ein und sie nähern sich: Der Pestgott Nergal wird (im Lande „fressen"); ib. 39.

d) Merkur nähert sich J.: Die „Ration" (GAN$_2$BA; Var. KI·LAM) wird knapp werden; Dürre wird sich dem Brachland zuwenden (?); Era wird im Lande „fressen"; eine Wasserflut wird das Land fortschwemmen (?); einer wird dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen; mächtiges „Fallen" wird im Lande sein; zur Erntezeit wird ein mächtiger Sturm, im Winter grosse Kälte sein; ib. 40 ff; 2. Sup. LXXVIII 12 ff.

e) Merkur und Jupiter in Konjunktion: Rep. 195, 8 (3. Erg. S. 274); vgl. Nr. 334 III B 6.

9. Merkur und Fixsterne.

a) Merkur und Sirius: Wenn der Planet (= Merkur) sich Sirius (= Mars) nähert, wird die Ähre ihren Ertrag vermindern; die Dattelpalme wird ihren DAM (Ehe = Fruchtbarkeit??) vermindern; der Ertrag (MU·UN·DU = šûrubat) an Getreide und Sesam wird knapp werden und grosse Verwirrung wird über das Land hereinbrechen; Adad wird am wolkenlosen Tage seine Stimme erschallen lassen in erschreckender Weise und die Menschen werden klein werden; ib. 45 ff.

b) Merkur und IKU: Wenn im IKU-Gestirn Merkur erscheint, wird in Elam das Getreide, der Sesam, die Frucht, das Kraut des Gartens, gedeihen. Die Ernte im Lande.. ib. 91; 1. Sup. XLVII 9.

c) Merkur und die Plejaden: Wenn Merkur die Plejaden fast einholt, wird die Siebengottheit das Land „fressen"; 2. Sup. LXXXV 6.

d) Merkur und das ZU-Gestirn: Wenn Merkur sich dem Gestirn des Zû nähert, werden die Pferde sterben. Rep. 232 Rs. 1 ff; s. unt. 172.

e) Merkur und Scorpius: Wenn der Planet sich Scorpius nähert, werden in diesem Jahre Regen und Hochfluten „sich sehen lassen". TC VI 16 Rs. 18.

Weitere Belege: 2. Sup. LXXVI 14. 16 ff; VAChIšt. XXVIII 6 f.

139$^{bis\ mul}$UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD (315)

I. Der volle Name des Merkur, von dem die beiden Kurzformen UDU·IDIM und GUD·UD abgeleitet sind.

UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD ist

1. unter den Anu-Sternen, Br. M. 86378 II 16.

2. sogenannter „Himmelshalbierer", Br. M. 86378 II 16 f. (vgl. Weid. Hdb. S. 141).

3. auch „Wage" genannt „als Stern des (Sonnengottes) NINIB" (Kugl. Erg. S. 196 ^{2}f.); II R 57, 49 a.

II. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

Erklärungen: Merkur geht auf und geht unter und kehrt nicht zurück (bedeutet): im 2. Monat erscheint er nicht; „Merkur ist sichtbar und vollendet seine Tage, wird aber am Tage seines Termins im 2. Monat nicht sichtbar" (3. Erg. S. 287); VAChSt. XXVIII 10f.

B. Omina.

1. Aufgang des Merkur.

a) Im Osten: Merkur ist im Osten sichtbar; wenn M. im Monat(3) aufgeht: Regen und Hochflut; Rep. 217 Vs. 1ff; (im Simânu): der Acker der Flur wird „gewähren"; ib. (Vgl. Rep. 218, 1f. oben: 139 II D 1 b); wenn Merkur im Osten sichtbar wird.. wird eine Verwirrung in Subartu (stattfinden); Rep. 225 Vs. 6f.

b) Im Westen: Wenn Merkur im Westen (aufgeht?) wird es regnen; Rep. 146 Vs. 1f; wenn M. im Westen mit den Plejaden erscheint (und) bis zum ŠU·GI sich erhebt, wird Regen und Flut (sein); Rep. 226 Vs. 1ff.

2. Merkur und Fixsterne.

a) Merkur in der Virgo: Rep. 221 Vs. 1ff. (oben 4 III B 3).

b) Merkur im $ŠIM_2$·MAḪ: Wenn M. im südwestlichen Fisch steht und -- Merkur sich dem Tigrisgestirn nähert, werden Regengüsse und Hochfluten sein. Rep. 225 Vs. 3.

Weitere Belege: ZfA XXXIII 7ff.; XXVIII 12; XXV 13f; XXXV, 12; Sin III 53f; Rep. 44 Rs. 5; 39 Rs. 3; 184; 227 Rs. 1; 228 Vs. 1.

140. mul UDU·IDIM·DIRIG (314)

I. bibbu sâmu, der rote Planet, d.i. Mars; vgl. Rep. 146 Rs. 5; 195 Rs. 1ff. (3. Erg. S. 305).

II. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines:

Mars kann Gutes und Böses bringen: Rep. 146 Rs. 3: Der rote Planet (bedeutet): Wohlstand der Menschen (nuḫuš nîšê); ib. 4: der rote Planet (bedeutet): pagri pl šam-ru (der gegen die Leichen wütet?)

B. Omina.

1. Mars und Jupiter (mul GAL):

Wenn der rote Planet sich dem grossen Stern nähert: Fall des Viehes; der rote Planet = Mars; der grosse Stern = Jupiter; (gilt, wenn) Mars sich Jupiter naht; Rep. 195 Rs. 1ff; Vgl. auch VAChSt. 2. Sup. LXXVI 13.

2. Mars und der „schwarze Stern" (mul GIG_2 = Saturn): VAChSt. 2. Sup. LXXVI 11f.

Weitere Belege: Rep. 233 Vs. 4.

141. mul UDU·IDIM·SAG·UŠ (313)

I. bibbu kaimânu, der beständige Planet, d.i. Saturn, ZA N.F. X S. 280; RA VII p. 167[5].

Saturn gilt als Vertreter der Sonne während der Nacht, daher oft einfach Sonne (Šamaš) genannt: 81-2-4, 80 Rs. 6. RA VII p. 163; Bez. SHAW 1911 2. Abh. S. 40.

Saturn wird unter die Anu-Sterne gerechnet, Br.M. 86378 II 15. Weiteres s. unter SAG·UŠ.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

Konjunktion Mars - Saturn vom Jahre 669 v. Chr. Rep. 88 Vs. 8f: „Mars hielt von Saturn 4 Finger Abstand, näher kam er nicht." ZA N.F. X S. 272.

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

1. Saturn und Mond: „Wenn der Mond bei seinem Aufgang vom ersten Aufleuchten bis zu seinem Ort die Sonne an seiner Seite hat", wird am Abend des 14. Kislimmu eine „Finsternis" stattfinden; in den Speichern wird das Getreide verdorren (irrur); *Verwüstungen werden stattfinden; (das gilt), wenn Saturn beim Mond steht. (3. Erg. S. 29[9]); YACh Sin III 66 f.*

2. Saturn und Mars: Wenn S. Mars erreicht und .. wird in diesem Jahre der Ernteertrag gering werden; Ist. XXXV 1 f. 5. 9.

Weitere Belege: 1. Sup. L 3; VII 13; Br. M. 45749 Vs. 30 (JRAS *1925 S. 37).*

142. mul UDU·NITA (317)

Nur V R *46, 49 a: Der Widder, der Kopf des* mul GAM$_3$ *(= Auriga; vgl. unsere Capella!).*

143. mul UD·ZAL·LI (249)

Nur CT *18: 49, 7 b: Idgr. =* kak-kab na-ma-ri, *Morgenstern; vgl. auch* KUB *IX 15 II 17.*

144. mul UD·KA·DUḪ·A (248)

I. *Die heth. Form* qa-ad-du-uḫ-ḫa *(s. d.) empfiehlt die hier übernommene Umschreibung. Schott umschreibt* U$_4$·KA·TUḪ·A (ZDMG *88 S. 309); sonst gewöhnlich* UD·KA·DU$_8$·A. *Über die akk. Wiedergabe „nimru" vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 100.*

Idgr. bedeutet wörtlich: „Maulaufreissender Sturm(dämon)"; Hommel: „der das Maul aufreissende Drache" (Bab. VII 218); Schott: „das maulaufsperrende Sturmungeheuer" (ZDMG *88 S. 320. 324 Abb. 4). Die bab. Gelehrten übersetzen: ûmu na'iru, „die brüllende Helle", V R 46 Rs. 6.*

Identifizierungen:

= Sagittarius (Weid. Bab. VI 218. 223 ff.)

= Ophiuchus + Serpens (Weid. Hdb. S. 69. 72)

= Pegasus + Vulpecula („wahrscheinlich", Kugl. Erg. S. 9 f.)

= Cycnus + Pegasus (Kugl. Erg. S. 41. 203)

= Cycnus + Lacerta (Weid. Hdb. S. 145; Schott ZDMG *88 S. 309).*

= Cycnus + Cepheus (Bez. ZÄF S. 5; vgl. Boll, Sphaera Taf. I).

Ergebnis: UD·KA·DUḪ·A = *Cycnus + umliegende Sternbilder: Cepheus, Lacerta; + Teile von Pegasus und Andromeda(?).*

Darstellungen: Panthergreif auf den Grenzsteinen, MDOG *42 (1909) S. 13;* HAOG^2 *226 Abb. 146, unterste Reihe, 2. Bild (Bab. VI 218);* ZDMG *88 S. 320. 324, Abb. 3 Mitte links: ruhender Panthergreif; Hilpr. Ann. S. 167, 2. Reihe links am Anfang.*

UD·KA·DUḪ·A *ist:*

1. Monatsfixstern des Kislimmu, *Astrol. Pinch;* Sm 162;

2. unter den Anu-*Gestirnen, Astrol. B (K) II 12; bezw.* Enlil-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 28; (3. Erg. S. 327).*

3. Unter den Elam-*Gestirnen,* K 8067 *II 4; Br. M. 55466 Rs. II 17.*

4. Unter den 7 lumâši-*Gestirnen,* K 250 *V 14.*

5. Unter den ziqpu-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 IV 5.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Astrol. B (K) II, 11 f.: Das Gestirn, das vor ihm steht (scil. mul UDU·IDIM il zi-ba-ni-tum), *mit*

Flügeln und Tatzen ausgestattet, ist U. Nergal.

2. Hel. Auf- und Untergang: Im Kislimmu geht U. hel. auf und UR·GU·LA (Leo) hel. unter; umgekehrt im Simânu; Astrol. B II 29, 17; im Kislimmu gehen hel. auf (und zwar am 15.): U., $A_2^{mušen}$ (Aquila) und PA·BIL·SAG (Sagittarius), Br. M. 86378 III 6; am 15. Kislimmu steht ŠU·PA (Arktur) mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust und U. geht hel. auf, ib. IV 27. Vgl. 1. Erg. S. 41f.

3. Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn UD·KA·DUḪ·A u. $A_2^{mušen}$ (Aquila) aufgehen, gehen die grossen und die kleinen Zwillinge unter; Br. M. 86378 III 29; wenn das NUN^{ki}-Gestirn und Corvus aufgehen, geht UD·KA·DUḪ·A unter; ib. 20. (Erg. S. 26f. 31).

4. Abstände zwischen hel. Aufgängen: Vom hel. Aufgang des UZA-Gestirnes (Lyra) bis zum hel. Aufgang des U. vergehen 30 Tage; vom hel. Aufgang des U. bis zum hel. Aufgang des $ŠIM_2$·MAḪ (südwestl. Fisch) vergehen 30 Tage; Br. M. 86378 II 37. 40.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

UD·KA·DUḪ·A ist Deckname für folgende Planeten:

1. Mars: Ĵst. XXX, 8. 15; K 4195 II 17; K 250 II 30 (U. = ^{il}Nergal) Bez. Farb. S. 104, 24; 110, 75; 122, 172; 115 m.

2. Jupiter(?): 2. Sup. LXIV Col. II 13ff; Bez. Farb. S. 122, 171.

UD·KA·DUḪ·A ist „der Ort des Geheimnisses von Elam", Br. M. 55466 Rs. II 17 (AfKF I 2 S. 72); K 8067 II 4.

Als Farbe des U. erscheint weiss und rot, Bez. Farb. S. 145.

B. Omina.

1. UD·KA·DUḪ·A = Mars.

a) Mars und Merkur: VAch Ĵst. XXX 15 (Bez. Farb. S. 113. 115 aa).

b) UD·KA·DUḪ·A (= Mars?) „begiesst" (i-ir-ḫi) den rechten Fuss des LU·LIM (Andromeda): Fall des Viehes; der Rat des Landes wird „glänzen" ($SAR^{aḫ}$ = išarraḫ). VAch 2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. I 17.

2. Jdgr. = Jupiter:

Wenn U. funkelt, wird der König von Amurrû (sterben); (das gilt, wenn) Jupiter sehr.. oder wenn Jupiter.. VAch 2. Sup. LXIV Col. II 13.

3. Jdgr. = Fixsternbild.

a) U. dunkel: Der Mond wird zur Zeit der ersten Nachtwache eine „Finsternis" veranstalten; AO 6455 Vs. 1.

b) U. weiss oder rot: Wenn U. bei seinem Emporsteigen den Himmel SIB_2 DU am Tage da Mars.. bei Beobachtung sehr weiss (ist), werden die Pferde sterben; wegen.. bei seiner Beobachtung rehr rot (ist), wird die Leibesfrucht der Schwangeren sterben; wegen.. VAch Ĵst. XXX 8ff. Bez. Farb. S. 145.

Weitere Belege: VAch Ĵst. XXIV 1ff; Sin XIII 4.

IV. Einzelsterne des UD·KA·DUḪ·A.

1. AGA UD·KA·DUḪ·A (s.d.)

2. asidu (s.d.)

3. GAB ša UD·KA·DUḪ·A

Die Brust des Panthergreifen, bes. der helle Stern derselben: kakkabu nibû ša GAB UD·KA·DUḪ·A:

= Deneb (Kugl. Erg. S. 186. 216).

= γ Cygni (Kopff ZA 28 S. 358).

Am 1. Iiaru steht die Brust des U. mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust, und die Plejaden gehen hel. auf. Br. M. 86378 IV 15; 1. Erg. S. 36.

4. GIR$_3$ UD·KA·DUḪ·A *(oben 92 IV).*

5. kumâru ša UD·KA·DUḪ·A.

Der kumâru *des Panthergreifen;* RA X *p. 222. 224.*

Identifizierungen:

= β *Cycni (Kopff ZA 28 S. 358).*
= η " *(Weid. Hdb. S. 117).*
= η + γ *Cycni („wahrscheinlich", Kugl. Erg. 35).*
= δ *Cycni (Kugl. Erg. S. 186).*

Am 20. Nisannu steht der kumâru *des U. mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust und Auriga geht hel. auf. Br. M. 86378 IV 13 f. Erg. S. 35.*

Weitere Belege: AO 6483, 32: ^{mul_2}ku-mar ša$_2$ U. *(3. Erg. S. 354);* VAch *Sin XIII 26;* K 9794 II 9 *(Bab. VI 222).*

6. kinṣu ša UD·KA·DUḪ·A.

Der Unterschenkel des Panthergreifen.

Identifizierungen:

= α *Cephei (Kopff ZA 29 S. 358; vgl. Erg. S. 189).*
= κ *Pegasi (Kugl. Erg. S. 37).*
= η " (" " *S. 186).*

Am 20. Iiaru steht der Unterschenkel des U. mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust und der Stier geht hel. auf. Br. M. 86378 IV 17. Erg. S. 37.

V. *Entfernungen zwischen den Einzelsternen des* U.

1. 20° *Rektaszensionsdifferens zwischen* GAŠAN·DIN *(Wega) und* kumâru;

2. 10° *Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen* kumâru *und Deneb;*

3. 20° *Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen Deneb und* kinṣu;

4. 20° *Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen* kinṣu *und* asidu.

Vgl. Weid. Hdb. S. 138; Kugl. RA XI *p. 15.*

145. ^{mul}UZA (114).

I. *Die Aussprache des Idgr. verbürgt uns die Glosse* mu-ul-u$_2$-za, *Rep. 212 Vs. 1. Das akk. Äquivalent ist* enzu, *Ziege; so schon auf dem altbab. Text* ZA N.F. 9 *S. 306:* in-zu-um, *„Ziegen(stern)".*

Veraltete Umschreibungen: ^{mul}UZUD; ^{mul}BUR$_2$ + KUR$_2$ (ZÄF 12); ^{mul}MA$_2$ + SAL(?); ^{mul}MA$_2$ + KAS *(Kugl. 1. Erg. S. 9. 26).*

Bab. Gelehrte erklären: ^{mul}UZA | barat šamê^{e}, *Glänzende des Himmels, Racc 139, 327;* UZA be-lit gaš-ri, *Herrin der Starken;* VR *46 Rs. 17.*

^{mul}UZA *kann drei verschiedene Bedeutungen haben:*

A. ^{mul}UZA = *Venus.*

Und zwar der Name des Venussternes im Monat Ṭebêtu: VAch *Išt. VIII 3; 81-7-6, 102 Vs. 8; Rep. 207 Rs. 7; vgl. Bez.* SBHAW *(1911) 2. Abh. S. 55 (s.* DIL·BAD). *Nach Kugl. Erg. S. 194 ist* UZA = *Venus als Abendstern im Cancer. Vgl. auch Bez. Farb. S. 104, 39; 111, 83; 122, 170.*

Nach Bez. Farb. S. 122, 169 kann UZA *auch Jupiter(?) bezeichnen.*

B. ^{mul}UZA = *Kopf des Caper.*

Den Beweis liefert VAch *Išt. VI 22:* ^{mul}UZA | SAG ^{mul}SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2^{kua}$ *(Weid. AfOF 4 S. 84; AfKF I S. 77). Nach Weid. Hdb. S. 69 bezeichnet* ^{mul}UZA *insbes.* β *Capri in astrol. Texten.*

C. mul UZA = *ein Fixsternbild.*

Identifizierungen:

= *Capella* (? Bez. ZÄF *S. 13*).

= *Lyra* (*Kugl. 1. Erg. S. 9; Weid.* AfOF *4 S. 84; Schott,* ZDMG *88 S. 309*).

= *Lyra* + ϑ *Herculis* („*wahrscheinlich*", *Kugl. 1. Erg. S. 43*).

Ergebnis: mul UZA = *Lyra, also gleichbedeutend mit* GAŠAN·DIN (*s. d.*) *und* mul dGU·LA (*s. d.*). *Vgl. Br. M. 86378 I 24:* mul UZA dGU·LA.

Wega wird bes. gekennzeichnet durch die Bemerkung: kakkabu ni-bu-u_2 ša$_2$ mul UZA dKAL sukal dBa-u_2, *Br. M. 86378 I 26. Die beiden Sterne hinter ihr werden wahrscheinlich* NIN·SAR *und* Nergal *genannt; vgl. Kugl. Erg. S. 215; Ungn.* AfOF *14 S. 256*[38].

mul UZA *ist:*

1. *Monatsfixstern des* Kislimmu, *Astrol. Pinch. Astrol. B III 9.*

2. *unter den* Enlil-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 24; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 6.*

3. *unter den* Akkad-*Gestirnen,* K 250 *IV 9a;* K 8067 *II 11.*

4. *unter den* ziqpu-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 IV 5.*

Weitere Belege: Chiera 214 Rs. 17; 236 Rs. II 10 (älteste Texte).

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. *Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Astrol. B(K) III 13f: hinter* nîru ilEnlil.

2. *Hel. Auf- und Untergang: Im Kislimmu geht* UZA *auf und* MUŠ (*Hydra*) *unter; im Simânu umgekehrt; Astrol. B III 17. 29. Am 15. Araḫsamnu(!) gehen* UZA *und* SUḪUR·MAŠ (*Caper*) *hel. auf; Br. M. 86378 III 4; Erg. S. 9. Am 15. Araḫsamnu steht* ERU_3 *mitten Himmel vor deiner Brust und* UZA *geht hel. auf; Br. M. 86378 IV 26; 1. Erg. S. 40f. Am 15. Adaru steht* UZA *mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust und* KUA (*Piscis Austrinus*) *geht hel. auf; ib. 30. 1 Erg. S. 43f.*

3. *Gleichzeitige tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn* BAN (*Canis Maior*) *und* LUGAL (*Regulus*) *aufgehen, geht* UZA *unter; Br. M. 86378 III 19; 1. Erg. S. 26; wenn* GAB·GIR$_2$·TAB (*Antares*) *und* UZA *aufgehen, gehen* ŠU·GI (*Perseus*) *und Orion unter; ib. 26; 1. Erg. S. 29.*

4. *Zeitabstände zwischen hel. Aufgängen: Vom hel. Aufgang der Wage bis zum hel. Aufgang der Lyra vergehen 30 Tage; Br. M. 86378 III 38; vom hel. Aufgang der Lyra bis zum hel. Aufgang des* UD·KA·DUḪ·A (*Cycnus + Cepheus*) *vergehen 30 Tage; ib. 39.*

5. *Vgl.* VAChSin *XIII 29f.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

A. *Venus.*

1. *Venus funkelt* (mešḫa imšuḫ): *Die Götter werden dem Lande gnädig gesinnt sein; das Land wird zufrieden sein; sie werden mit dem Lande Mitleid haben. Rep. 212 Vs. 1ff; Ist. XXI 82; 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 13; LXIV Col. II 11; vgl. 3. Erg. S. 264*[3]*!*

2. *Venus leuchtet: Wenn V. um Glanz aufleuchten zu lassen* (šarûra ana LUM = ṣarâri) *im Lande männlich ist* (? NU), *wird die Freude im Lande fest sein; 2. Sup. CXIX 50.*

3. *Venus und Cancer: Wenn V. sich Cancer nähert, wird Gehorsam und Heil im Lande sein; die Götter werden Mitleid mit dem Lande haben; die leeren Fässer werden voll werden; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; die Kranken werden gesund werden; die Schwangeren werden ihre Leibesfrucht aus-*

tragen; die grossen Götter werden die Heiligtümer des Landes versorgen; die Tempel der grossen Götter werden erneuert werden. Rep. 207 Rs. 1ff. Vgl. Erg. S. 194.

4. Venus und UR·BAR·RA: Wenn das Ziegengestirn (Venus) das Wolfsgestirn (Mars) einholt, wird in diesem Jahre Fall des Viehes sein. VAChA 2. Sup. CXIX 51.

5. Venus und GAN$_2$·UR$_3$: (Wenn das Ziegengestirn) das Eggengestirn (Merkur?) an der Südseite einholt, werden in diesem Jahre die Gross- und Kleinrinder (umkommen??) ib. 52; 2. Sup. LXXIII 54f; Ist. XXI 70f.

B. = ?

„Das Ziegenstirn heisst auch Zauberingestirn: die göttliche Funktion der Tiâmat hält es in Händen"; Br. M. 55466 II 7; „Deshalb ist das Ziegengestirn, das mit dem Skorpion sichtbar wird, .. = Ezida"; ib. 6. „Deshalb im Tebêtu (in) dem (astronomischen) Ort des Asakku-Dämons, dem Ziegengestirn, dem Ort des Leichnamgestirns, zur Vollmondzeit gehen sie"; ib. 16f. AfKF I 2 S. 71.

Weitere Belege: VAChA Ist. VIII 2; XXI 80 (Bez. Farb. S. 145); XXIX 9; Sin XIII 29. 31; 2. Sup. LXIX 33; LXXIV 5; 1. Sup. XXXIV 36; Br. M. 45749 Vs. 33 (JRAS 1925 S. 37ff.).

146. ^{mul}UḪ$_4$·ZU (36)

kakkab kaššapti, Hexengestirn, Beiname des Ziegengestirns: Br. M. 55466 Rs II 7 (AfKF I 2 S. 71; oben 145 III B).

147. ^{mul}UḪ·ŠUBUR (260).

Nur VAChA Sin XIII Vs. 9. 11. 12 (?).

148. UL (281)

I. Auch UL$_3$, phonetische Variante zu MUL; zuweilen Determinativ vor Sternnamen in späteren Texten; selten alleinstehend, ausgenommen den Text Stev. O.T. (Bab. VII 232), wo UL = Sternschnuppe. Diese Bedeutung wird bewiesen durch K 250 IV 13ff: Ein Stern, der vorne eine Spitze, hinten einen Schweif hatte, erschien und erleuchtete den Himmel, wie Sternengefunkel, wie Sternenglanz.. Nacht war es nicht.

II. Sternschnuppen-Omina.

1. Sternschnuppe im Scorpius: Wenn eine Sternschnuppe im Sc. aufleuchtet und bis zum Ende des Westens geht, wird es in diesem Monate einmal regnen; Stev. O.T. Vs. 15; wenn 2 Sternschnuppen usw. wird es zweimal regnen; ib. 16; wenn 3 St. usw. wird es dreimal regnen; ib. 17.

2. Sternschnuppe im Grossen Wagen: Wenn im Gr. Wagen eine Sternschnuppe aufleuchtet, und zwar zur Zeit, da Jupiter aufgeht, wird ein Grosser in der Festung gefangen werden, und entkommen; seine Habe wird in den Palast als Beute gebracht werden; ib. 20; wenn desgl. und (Jupiter) nicht aufgeht, wird usw. und nicht entkommen; seine Habe usw. ib. 21.

3. Sternschnuppe oberhalb des Wagens: Wenn von der Oberseite des Wagens aus eine S. aufleuchtet und zur Rechten eines Menschen wie Blaustein vorübersaust, wird dieser Mensch lange leben; ib. 22; wenn usw. zur Linken usw. wird dieser Mensch in Not geraten; ib. 23; wenn desgl.

und wie ein Gold birsu zur Rechten eines Menschen vorübersaust, wird dieser Mensch Besitz haben; ib. 24; wenn usw. und zur Linken vorübersaust, wird dieser Mensch in Not geraten; ib. 25; wenn desgl. und wie mit Blut begossen zur Rechten eines Menschen vorübersaust, wird dieser Mensch Unrecht sehen; ib. 26; wenn desgl. und zur Linken usw. wird dieser Mensch das Wehegeschrei seines Widersachers „sehen"; ib. 27.
Wenn desgl. und diese Sternschnuppe schwarz ist (und) zur Rechten eines Menschen vorübersaust, wird dieser Mensch Unrecht sehen, ib. 28; wenn desgl. und zur Linken eines Menschen vorübersaust, wird dieser Mensch das Wehegeschrei seines Widersachers „sehen"; ib. 29. Wenn desgl. und diese Sternschnuppe gelb ist (und) zur Rechten eines Menschen vorübersaust, wird dieser Mensch in diesem Jahre getötet werden; ib. 30; wenn desgl. und zur Linken eines Menschen vorübersaust, wird sein Herz zufrieden sein; ib. 31

149. UL·UL (281)

Auch UL_8·UL_8 = MUL·MUL: *die Plejaden; nur an folgenden Stellen:*

1. AO 7540 *Ks.* 10 + VAT 9412 *Rs. III 31: Wenn der Stern* DAN·NU *(= Mars), der die anderen „affiziert", sich 4 Sternen der Plejaden nähert.. Vgl.* AJSL 40 p 204; 3. Erg. S. 306[3].

2. VAChSup XIX 21 f. *Wenn die Plejaden vorne (westlich) und der Mond hinten (östlich) steht, so ist dieses Jahr voll (= Schaltjahr); wenn die Plejaden hinten und der Mond vorne steht, so ist dieses Jahr zu Ende (kein Schaltjahr); 3. Erg. S. 342 f.*

3. *(Wenn im Nisannu), am 3, Plejaden und Mond in Konjunktion stehen, so ist dieses Jahr voll (Schaltjahr). 3. Erg. S. 340.*

150. $^{mul}U_2$·LÍ·ÍN (195)

Nur K 260, 34: [$^{mul}U_2$·]LÍ·ÍN | ŠU^{nu} (-ulinnu) | ba-ru-un-tu, *„buntes Tuch", Weid. Hdb. S. 35.*

151. ^{mul}UMUN·PA·E_3 *s.* ŠUL·PA·E_3

153. ummulûti (kakkabâni) (122)

I. *Schaumberger übersetzt „flimmernde Sterne" (3. Erg. S. 287); Kugler „Sternhaufen, kosmische Nebel" (Erg. S. 16); Bezold „Nebensterne" (ZÄF S. 44). Vgl. auch* AJSL 39 S. 285; ZA 36 S. 100; RA X S. 225.

Es sind drei Gruppen von „flimmernden Sternen" zu unterscheiden:

1. *Die flimmernden Sterne des* ŠU·GI *(= Perseus):*
= Schar kleiner Sterne im östl. Perseus (Kugl. Erg. S. 15. 39. 209; RA XI *p. 18).*

2. *Die flimmernden Sterne, die in der Brust des* LU·LÍM *(Andromeda) stehen (Br M 86378 I 32):*
= Andromedanebel (Kugl. Erg. S. 15).

3. *Der* kakkab ummulûti, *„Stern der Schwachen" (nach Kugl. Erg. S. 190):*
= Gruppe bei ζ Andromedae (Bez. Kopff, 1[2] 28 S. 359).
= λ μ Persei (Weid. Hdb. S. 140)
= γ Andromedae (Kugl. Erg. S. 186)
S. auch Nr. 162 IV 4.

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. *Am 15. Abu steht der Sternhaufen des*

Perseus (ŠU·GI) *mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust und der Bogenstern (Canis Maior) geht hel. auf; Br. M. 86378 IV 22 f. (1. Erg. S. 38).*

2. *Rektaszensionsdifferenzen:* AO 6478 *Vs.* 27 *ff.*

a) 15° *zwischen den 4 Sternen des* LU·LIM *und dem „Stern der Schwachen".*

b) 15° *Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen dem „Stern der Schwachen" und dem hellen Stern des* ŠU·GI (β *Aurigae). Vgl. Kugl.* RA *XI 15; Weid. Hdb. S. 139 f.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

Nur Rep. 232: „Wenn Nergal bei seinem Erscheinen verkleinert ist und die Fixsterne des Himmels (sind) sehr trübe", SSB I 221.

154. $^{mul}U_2$·NAG·GA *s.* UGA

156. ^{mul} un-nu-ut (190)

Nur VAChh *1. Sup. LIV 17.*

157. ^{mul}USAN$_2$·PA·EL (204)

Beiname der Venus: CT *25: 31, 10* (UGUN *als Abendstern).*

158. ^{mul} uṣurti (197)

Nach Hehn (MAOG *IV S. 77*) *wäre zu lesen* kakkab uṣurti, *„Einzelstern eines Sternbildes".*

Belege: Rep. 114 Vs. 6. 8; VAChh *Sin III 137;* K 4336 *I 17;* K 4777 *III 9; Bab. VI 259; Bab. VIII S. 52 ff; Bez. Farb. S. 111.*

159. ^{mul}UR$_2$ (148)

VAChh *Sin XIII 28 (s. 144 IV 4 bezw. 92 IV B).*

160. ^{mul}UR·A (358)

I. *In den rein astron. Texten der SÄ wird das Tierkreisbild des Löwen einfach* A *(s.d.) genannt. In den älteren Texten wird dagegen öfter* UR·A *geschrieben (so auf Camb. 400 Rs. 4 aus -522) etwa bis in die Mitte des 4. Jahrhunderts (vgl. Sp II 749, 8 aus -378).*

Landsb. Fauna S. 6, 85 gibt die Gleichung: UR·A | ka-lab me-e, *„Wasserhund (Biber oder Fischotter)". Dass* UR·A *auch den Löwen als Tier bezeichnen kann, geht hervor aus* VAChh *2. Sup. IX a 22, wo für sonst passim vorkommendes* UR·MAḪ u UR·BAR·RA^{pl} *(vgl. z.B.* VAChh *Šam X 100;* AfOF *14 S. 257)* UR·A^{pl} u$_3$ UR·BAR·RA^{pl} *steht. Dass weiterhin* UR·A *das Tierkreisbild des Löwen bezeichnet, lehrt* AO 6483 *Vs. 16:* [V-uš-tu]m ṣittum ^{mul_2} UR·A šûmšu^{šu}. *Vgl. Schott* ZDMG *88 S. 309; Kugl. SSB I 235. 245.*

Astrol. Pinch. nennt unter den Monatsfixsternen des Simânu UR·A, *wofür Astrol. B I 3* UR·GU·LA *bietet.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

Löwe (UR·A) *und Krebs* (NANGAR) *im Mondhof:* VAT 4956 *Rs. 7. 15. (aus -567/6; vgl.* BVSG *Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 32. 36. 37).*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

Wenn die Plejaden Arktur erreichen (bedeutet) Mars (AN) *steht im Löwen* (UR·A) *bei Jupiter.* VAChh *2. Sup. LXXXV Rs. 9;* AO 6486 + VAT 7850, *27.*

IV. UR·A *in der Zauberpraxis.*

BRLM *IV 20, 1; 19, a: „Gesinnesänderung; Bezirk: Le*
AfOF *14 S. 258. 274. 278.*
i: „Kehlabschneidung"... AfOF *14 S. 259*

BRLM IV 20,16; 19,2 f: „Dass, wer dich sieht, sich freut, dich zu sehen; Bezirk: Leo.." AfOF 14 S. 259. 275. 279.
20,32; 19,24 f: „Fallsucht, Mondsucht, Gotteshand, Gespensterhand; Bezirk: Leo.." AfOF 14 S. 259. 274. 280.

V. Einzelsterne des UR·A.

1. GIR$_3$·UR·A

Der Hinterfuss des Löwen: = β Virginis (wie GIR$_3$ ar$_2$ ša$_2$ A).

2. giš KUN UR·A

Die Schulter des Löwen (zu unterscheiden von KUN·A, Schwanz d. Löwen = Denebola) = ϑ Leonis (Epp. ZA 1892 S. 226).

Vgl. giš KUN·UR·GU·LA.

3. SAG·UR·A

Der Kopf des Löwen (wie SAG·A) = ε Leonis.

VI. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Mond im Löwen:

Im Jahre -567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 3. 14. 18 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 34).
„ „ -378/7: Sp II 749,8 (SSB I 76 f.).

2. Venus im Löwen:

Im Jahre -567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 13 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 31 ff.)
„ „ -522/1: Camb. 400 Rs. 4 (ZA 1903 S. 22; SSB I S. 70 f.).

3. Mars im Löwen:

Im Jahre -522/1: Camb. 400 Rs. 10 (ZA 1890 S. 286)

161. mul UR·BAR·RA (355)

I. Landsb. Fauna S. 6, 68 belehrt uns: UR·BAR·RA | bar-ba-ru, Wolf; also mul UR·BAR·RA das Wolfsgestirn. Vgl. auch mul UR·IDIM.

Identifizierungen:
= β Trianguli (? Kugl. Erg. S. 208).
= α „ (Bez. ZÄF S. 16; Farb. S. 132, 18).

Ein anderer Name des UR·BAR·RA ist giš NINDA ša$_2$ mul APIN, Pflugsterz; Br. M. 86378 I 2; vgl. ZÄF S. 19.

mul UR·BAR·RA ist:

1. Unter den Enlil-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 2; Astrol. B (K) III 15.

2. Unter den „7 En-lil$_2$ pl.": Enlil von HUR·SAG·KALAM·MA ki, 82, 9-18, 7292, 5; VAT 9418 III 6; Bez. Farb. S. 120 f.

3. Dem Anu geweiht: V R 46, 2 a.

4. Dem Nergal geweiht, K 250 II 18.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Astrol. B (K) III 15: Das Gestirn, das hinter mul UZA (Lyra) steht, ist das Wolfsgestirn.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

Im astrol. Sprachgebrauch ist mul UR·BAR·RA insbesondere Vertreter des Planeten Mars: II R 49 Nr. 3, 38 (= a-ḫu-u); K 250 II 18 (= il Nergal); Rep. 237, 4; 236 H Vs. 5; K 4195 II 5; Kugl. Erg. S. 208; Bez. Farb. S. 104, 28; 106, 59; 123, 187.

B. Omina.

1. UR·BAR·RA und UR·MAḪ: Wenn U. (= Mars) den Löwen (erreicht ?), werden lange Tage .. dem Lande (sein ?); das Wolfsgestirn (= Mars); das Löwengestirn = ? (gilt, wenn) Mars im .. steht. Rep. 237, 1 ff; 2. Sup. LXIX, 31; Bez. Farb. S. 106.

2. UR·BAR·RA und UD·KA·DUḪ·A: VAch Išt. XXX 7; Bez. Farb. S. 115 b. Weitere Belege: Išt. XXX 23; 1. Sup. IV 20 f; 2. Sup. LXIX 30; K 11251, 2.

162. mul UR·GU·LA (356)

I. *Akk. Lesung* mulu urgulû, *das Gestirn des „Grossen Hundes" d.i. der Löwe; in den astrolog. Texten ausschliesslich, in den astron. selten verwendet. Hier überwiegen die von* UR·GU·LA *abgeleiteten Formen* UR·A *(s.d.) und* A *(s.d.).*

Die Babylonier hatten zwei Löwen am Himmel: mul UR·GU·LA *und, daneben stehend* mul UR·MAḪ. *Dass die beiden verschieden sind, lehrt Rep. 222 Vs. 3.6 (vgl. Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 327; Kugl. Erg. S. 8; Weid. Hdb. S. 69;* AfOF *4 S. 81;* ZÄF *S. 19. 27). Weiteres s. unter* UR·MAḪ.

Darstellungen: Geflügelter Löwe auf dem Drachen, Hinke, A new boundary stone, p. 17; Löwe auf der Hydra, als UR·GU·LA *gekennzeichnet,* AfOF *4 S. 78. In der Uranographie* VAT 9428 *Vs. 1ff. schwingt die* ERU_3 *ihre Peitsche über den Schwanz des* UR·GU·LA.

mul UR·GU·LA *ist:*

1. Monatsfixstern des Simânu, *Astrol. B II 3; des* Ṭebêtu *nach* K 14943 + *81-7-27, 94.*

2. Unter den Enlil-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 8; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 4; bezw. nach älteren Texten unter den* Anu-*Gestirnen, Astrol. B II 3; vgl. 3. Erg. S. 327.*

3. Unter den Elam-*Gestirnen,* K 8067 *II 1.*

4. Unter den ziqpu-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 IV 6;* ZÄF *S. 6.*

5. Dem Gott Latarak *geweiht, Br. M. 86378 I 8.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. Hel. Aufgang: Am 15. Du'uzu *gehen hel. auf* KAK·SI·DI *(Sirius),* MUŠ *(Hydra) und* UR·GU·LA *(Leo); 4 Minen dauert die Tagwache und 2 die Nachtwache; Br. M. 86378 II 42. Dagegen Astrol. B II 17: Im Monat* Simânu *gehen hel. auf:* SIBA·ZI·AN·NA *(Orion),* UR·GU·LA *(Leo) und* MUŠ *(Hydra); hel. Untergang im* Kislimmu; *ib. 29; vgl. auch ib. 2. 20!*

2. Gleichzeitige tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn Orion, Hydra und Leo aufgehen, gehen GU·LA *(Wassermann) und* A_2 mušen *(Aquila) unter; Br. M. 86378 III 17; wenn* IKU *(Pegasus),* GU·LA *(Wassermann) und* LU·LIM *(Andromeda) aufgehen, gehen Leo, Hydra und* EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM *(Centaurus) unter; ib. 31; vgl. 1. Erg. S. 26. 31f.*

3. Im Meridiam: Am 15. Tišrîtu *steht der Löwe mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust und die Wage geht hel. auf; Br. M. 86378 IV 25*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

A. *Allgemeines.*

Der Löwe ist das Hypsomabild der Venus, VAch *1. Sup. XXXIV 27; 3. Erg. S. 293; daher Deckname für diesen Planeten: Kugl. Erg. S. 210; Bez. Farb. S. 117, 119; 122, 140. Nach Bez. Farb. S. 122, 139 könnte* UR·GU·LA *auch Mars (♂) vertreten.*

Nach VAT 7847 *ist* UR·GU·LA *„das Sternbild Akkads"* (AfKF *I 2 S. 76); K 8067 II 1 rechnet ihn zu den* Elam-*Gestirnen.*

B. *Omina.*

1. Leo schwarz: Wenn Leo schwarz ist, wird das Land unzufrieden sein; Rep. 219, 3; Rep. 228 Vs. 3; (gilt, wenn Merkur darin steht, nach Bez. Farb. S. 141).

2. Leo düster: Die Löwen und Wölfe werden wüten und die Wege des Westlandes hemmen. Rep. 222 Vs. 6; wenn Leo nicht düster ist, werden drei Jahre Löwen und Wölfe.. Rep. 216 Vs. 3 ff.

3. UR·GU·LA *und* ZA·MA_3·MA_3: *Wenn* UR·GU·LA *(=Venus?) bis zur Seite des* ZA·MA_3·MA_3 *(=Saturn?) emporgehoben ist, werden die Hochfluten gehemmt werden;* VAch *Išt. XXXIV 15.*

Weitere Belege: Išt. II 49. 56 f; XXXII 1 ff; 1. Sup. Sin VII 42.

IV. *Einzelsterne des* UR·GU·LA.

1. GAB·UR·GU·LA

Die Brust des Löwen, in welcher man zwei Sterne unterschied:

a) LUGAL = *Regulus, Br.M. 86378 I 9.*

b) ^{mul}IV ša irti-šu, *der Stern Nr. 4 seiner Brust:*

= π *Leonis (Weid. Hdb. S. 137).*

= ζ » *(Bez. Kopff, ZA 28 S. 359).*

= γ » *(Kugl. RA XI 19).*

2. $GİR_3$·UR·GU·LA

Sm 1171 *Vs. 17 f:* $GİR_3$·KAB·UR·GU·LA: *der linke Hinterfuss des Löwen;* $GİR_3$·ZAG·UR·GU·LA, *der rechte Hinterfuss des Löwen.*

Vgl. auch UR·A *und* A.

3. KUN·UR·GU·LA

Näher bestimmt als MUL·DİL ša KUN-šu: *Stern Nr. 1 seines Schwanzes*

= *Denebola (Kugl. Erg. S. 210).*

4. ^{giš}KUN UR·GU·LA

Die Schulter des Löwen (vgl. hingegen ^{giš}KUN·A!)

= ϑ *Leonis (Bez. Kopff, ZA 28 S. 359; vgl. Erg. S. 190; Weid. Hdb. S. 137).*

= δ » *(Kugl. Erg. S. 210; RA XI 19).*

Ausserdem beobachtete man an der Schulter des Löwen eine Schar kleiner Sterne: [kakkabâni ^{pl} um-mu-lu-]tum ša $^{giš(?)}$KUN ^{mul}UR·GU·LA.

5. SAG UR·GU·LA

Der Kopf des Löwen, wo man zwei Sterne heraushob:

= ε+μ *Leonis (Kugl. Erg. S. 186; 210; Kopff, ZA 28 S. 359; Weid. AJSL 40 S. 147).*

V. *Abstände zwischen den Sternen des Löwen.*

1. 20° *Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen Cancer* (AL·LUL) *und den zwei Sternen des Kopfes des Löwen,* AO 6478 *Rs. 11.*

2. 10° *Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen dem Kopfe des Löwen und dem Stern Nr. 4 an seiner Brust (*π *bezw.* γ *Leonis); ib. 13.*

3. 20°(?) *Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen dem Stern Nr. 4 an seiner Brust und dem Stern Nr. 2 an seiner Schulter (*ϑ *bezw.* δ *Leonis); ib. 15.*

4. 10° *Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen dem Stern Nr. 2 an seiner Schulter und dem Stern N. 1 an seinem Schwanze (*β*) Leonis; ib. 17 f.*

5. 10° *Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen dem Stern Nr. 1 an seinem Schwanze und* ^{mul}ERU_3 (=η *Virginis); 19 f.*

Vgl. Kugl. RA *XI p. 15; Weid. Hdb. S. 137.*

163. ^{mul}UR·İDİM (354)

I. *Landsb. Fauna, 10, 139 bietet die Var.* UR·İDİM·MA, *wofür die akk. Lesungen* ur-idim-mu *bezw.* kal-bu še-gu-u_2, *toller Hund;* zi-i-bi, *Schakal, belegt sind (Landsb. l.c. S. 8, 94; 10, 139). Somit ist* ^{mul}UR·İDİM *das Sternbild des wilden Hundes.*

Identifizierungen:

= δ ε *Ophiuchi (Kugl. SSB I 254).*

= *Lupus (Bez.* ZÄF *16; Weid. Hdb. S. 69; Schott* ZDMG *88 S. 309; + nordöstl. Centaurus, Kugl. Erg. 203. 223; Bez. Farb. S. 133, 26).*

^{mul}UR·IDIM *ist:*

1. Monatsfixstern des Araḫsamnu; *Astrol. Pinch. Astrol. B I 8.*

2. Unter den Enlil-*Gestirnen; Br. M. 86378 II 28.*

3. Unter den Akkad-*Gestirnen;* K 250 *IV 8a;* K 8067 *II 10.*

4. Dem Enlil *geweiht:* VR *46 Vs. 33:* ^{mul}UR·IDIM | ^{d}KUG·SUG$_4$ | ^{d}KUR·GAL.

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Das Sternbild, das zur Linken des Scorpius steht, ist ^{mul}UR·IDIM; *Br. M. 86378 II 28* (ZDMG *67 S. 518*). *Vgl. auch Astrol. B (K) I 21: zur Linken Eas.*

2. Hel. Aufgang: Im Monat Araḫsamnu *geht* UR·IDIM *auf und die Plejaden gehen unter; im Monat* Aiaru *umgekehrt; Astrol. B I 15. 27.*

3. Gleichzeitige tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn Libra, Lupus und Centaurus aufgehen, geht Aries unter; Br. M. 86378 III 23; wenn Piscis Austrinus, Perseus aufgehen, gehen Virgo und Lupus unter; Br. M. 86378 III 33; 1. Erg. S. 28. 32.

164. $^{mul}U_5 \cdot RI_2 \cdot IN$ (76)

Es findet sich auch die Schreibung $^{d}U_5$·IN: CT *26: 45, 4. Einer von den sieben* tikpi-*Gestirnen,* K 250 *V 11;* K 2067, *4. Ein Vergleich dieser Stellen mit* VAT 9418, *I 35 ff.* (KAR *142*) *zeigt, dass* $U_5 \cdot RI_2 \cdot IN$ = SIBA·ZI·AN·NA = *„Orion" (Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 307[1]).*

Weitere Belege: CT *26: 41 V 11;* II R *49 Nr. 11 c* (= K 250).

165. ^{mul}U·RI·RI (268)

I. *Nur in der Form* ^{ul_8}U·RI·RI. *Jdgr. vielleicht zu übersetzen* kakkabu muttapriśu, *„Flügelstern", d. i. Komet (? Weid.* AJSL *40 p. 205.*

II. *Astrologische Angaben.*

1. Wenn ein U·RI·RI*-Stern (sichtbar wird?), Regengüsse und Hochfluten.* AO 7540 *Rs. II 1.*

2. Wenn ein U. *sich dem* ^{ul_8} ^{giš}GIGIR *(s. d.) nähert,* ^{immer}SIBA GAM·ME; *ib. 2; wenn usw. sich der Virgo nähert, dasselbe; ib. 3; wenn usw. sich dem Cancer nähert,* ḪAR AL GAM·ME; *ib. 4; wenn ein* U. *sich einem* U. *nähert, dasselbe; ib. 5; wenn ein* U. *sich dem Cancer links nähert,* BE GAM·ME; *ib. 6; vgl.* AJSL *40 S. 203 f.*

Weitere Belege: VAChJ *St. XXIX 10; XXXIII 8.*

166. ^{mul}urkâti (352)

I. *„Stern des Rückens", bezw. „Stern in den Hinterbeinen des Hundes",* RA *X p. 216 (eine andere Auffassung s. ib. S. 224).*

Identifizierungen:

= β *Herculis* (AfOF *4 S. 83*[9]).

= ζ " " (*Kugl. Erg. S. 186*).

Ergebnis: ^{mul}urkâti = β + ζ *Herculis, die Hinterpfoten des Hundes* (UR·KU). *Vgl. auch* ^{mul}aḫâti.

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

Abstände zwischen den Sternen des Hundes:

1. 5° *Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen* kakkabu ša aḫâti *und* kakkabu ša urkâti (AO 6478 *Vs. 11*).

2. 10°(!) *zwischen* kakkabu ša urkâti *und* ^{mul}DIL; *ib. 13 f. Vgl. Weid. Hdb. S. 138; Kugl.* RA *XI 14; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 353.*

167. mul UR·KU (357)

I. *Das Gestirn des Hundes* (VAT 9428 *Rs.10:* mul UR·KU kal-bu) *der Göttin Gula „auf seinem Hinterteile (sitzend) sein Gesicht zur Göttin Gula gerichtet"* (AfOF *4 S.83*) *also ostwärts blickend (s.* mul d Gu-la).

Identifizierungen:

= *Hercules (Bez.* ZÄF *16; Weid. Hdb. S.118; Kugl. Erg. 43. 215).*

Als Einzelsterne des Hundes werden aufgeführt: mul aḫâti (=β+γ *Herculis);* mul urkâti (=β+ζ *Herculis);* mul DIL (=μ *Herculis).*

mul UR·KU *ist:*

1. Unter den Enlil-*Gestirnen, Br.M. 86378 I 25.*

2. Unter den ziqpu-*Gestirnen, ib. IV 4.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: gegenüber der Lyra; Br.M. 86378 I 25.

2. Beschreibung des Bildes: „Der UR·KU *der Hund, der auf seinem Schwanze sitzend, eingezeichnet ist; (sein Kopf) ist auf die Gula gerichtet"; AfOF 4 S. 77.*

3. Hel. Aufgang: Am 15. Tišrîtu *gehen Wage und Hercules hel. auf; 3 Minen dauert der Tag und drei Minen dauert die Nachtwache. Br. M. 86378 III 1f.*

4. Gleichzeitige tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn Scorpius und Hercules aufgehen, gehen das NUN ki*-Gestirn und die Plejaden unter; Br. M. 86378 III 25; 1. Erg. S. 29. 43.*

5. Im Meridian: Am 15. Šabâṭu *steht Hercules mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust, und das* IKU*-Gestirn geht hel. auf; ib. IV 29. AJSL 40 S. 189.*

Weitere Belege: K 11306, 1; K 11739, 2.

168. mul UR·MAḪ (353)

I. *Wie* UR·GU·LA *bezeichnet auch* UR·MAḪ *den Löwen (Landsb. Fauna, S. 6, 66). Dass das Sternbild des* UR·MAḪ *von jenem des* UR·GU·LA *verschieden ist (gegen Rep. II p. LXXII. LXXV) beweist Rep. 222 Vs. 3. 6. Nach Weid.* AfOF *4 S. 81 ist* UR·GU·LA *= Löwin;* UR·MAḪ *= Löwe. Vgl. hiezu* AfOF *14 S. 267 44; VAT 9430 Rs. I 27 (KAO IV 22).*

Identifizierungen:

= *Leo (Weid.* AJSL *40 S. 206).*

= *Leo Minor + südl. Teil der Ursa Maior (Weid.* AfOF *4 S. 81f.).*

Eine Beschreibung liefert VAT 9428 *Vs. 17: „Der Stern* UR·MAḪ *.. nach seinem Schwanze hin. Ein Stern ist an der Mähne und .. ist an seiner Brust eingezeichnet".* AfOF *4 S. 77.*

II. *Astrologische Angaben*

Wenn die Sterne des UR·MAḪ *glänzen, wird der König, wohin er auch gehe, siegen; Rep. 222 Vs. 3f; VAChSt. XL A 82; 2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. IV 4; AO 7540 Rs. II 9 +* VAT *9412 Rs. III 30 (AJSL 40 S. 204).*

Weitere Belege: Rep. 237 Vs. 1 (oben Nr. 161 III B 1); Rep. 189 Vs. 3; 2. Sup. LXIX 31f; Rep. 191 Vs. 6.

169. warḫum

Altbabylonische Bezeichnung des Mondes, ZA *N.F. 9 S. 309f. „(Wenn der Him)mel*

entsprechend dem ersten Sichtbarwerden des Mondes klar ist und man ihn (den Mond) mit Freudenjauchzen begrüsst, wird das Jahr gut."

170. mul d ZA·MA₃·MA₃ (373)

I. Das Sternbild des Gottes Zamama.

Identifizierungen:

= Aquila (Weid. Hdb. S. 117).

= η Ophiuchi (? Bez. ZÄF S. 17).

= südlicher Ophiuchus (Kugl. Erg. S. 42. 220; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 334).

mul d ZA·MA₃·MA₃ ist:

1. Unter den Anu-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 II 12. (Vgl. CT 33: 9, 13, wo AN·KU-A^Pl steht).

2. Dem Gott NIN·URTA geweiht, K 4339 III 25; daher Deckname für Saturn nach Bez. Farb. 103; 122, 176.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Gleichzeitige tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn Sagittarius, Ophiuchus und Serpens aufgehen, gehen Sirius, Canis Maior und Auriga unter; Br. M. 86378 III 27 f. 1. Erg. S. 30 f.

2. Unter den 4 kakkabâni GAN₂·LÍD: VACh Sin XIII 26 f.

III. Einzelsterne des ZA·MA₃·MA₃:

1. mul GIR ZA·MA₃·MA₃

Der rechte Fuss des Z. = η Ophiuchi (ZÄF 47; anders Weid. Hdb. 116). Vgl. Sin XIII 29.

2. mul AGA ZA·MA₃·MA₃

Nur Sm 1171 Rs. 14 f.

171. mul zappu (372)

I. Es finden sich folgende Formen: il za-ap-pu, VACh Išt. XXXV 11; ib. 16; mul zap-pu, VACh Sin XXIII 15; za-ap-pi, 2. Sup. LXVI 2 f; za-ap-pa, 1. Sup. L 2 ff.

Die „Borsten" des Stiernackens = Plejaden (sonst MUL·MUL genannt). Vgl. Kugl. Erg. S. 149 ff; Ungn. ZDMG 71 S. 85[4]; Weid. Hdb. S. 145; OLZ 1919 Sp. 11; Bez. Farb. S. 135[3].

Gehört zu den Elam-Gestirnen, K 8067 II 1.

II. Astrologische Angaben.

1. Plejaden und Mardukstern: Wenn die Plejaden (MUL·MUL) den Mardukstern erreichen (ikšud ud!) (so bedeutet das): Merkur oder Jupiter erreicht die zappi; wenn Hitze ist, wird der Sonnengott „bewässern"; wenn Kälte, wird Adad „bewässern"; wenn Mars beziehungsweise (GAB·RÍ, „Äquivalent") Merkur, bez. Venus, bez. Saturn die zappi erreicht, wird es Tote geben; vgl. Erg. S. 152. 2. Sup. LXVI, 2 f; 1. Sup. L 1 ff; Išt. XXXV 7; Rep. 218 Vs. 3. Bez. Farb. S. 112.

172. mul d ZU (6)

Der Stern des „wissenden Gottes" (= Jupiter ? Mars ?). Nur Rep. 232 Rs. 1 f: Wenn Merkur sich mul d ZU nähert, werden die Pferde sterben. Vgl. Z. 4 (Jupiter).

Vgl. unten Nr. 196 (d ZU = il Zû ?).

173. mul ZUBU s. mul GAM₃

174. d ZIB₂ (146)

Beiname des Venussternes: II R 48, 51 (s. DIL·BAD).

175. mul ZIB me (255)

I. In der Regel Plural, selten auch Sin-

gular (TU Nr. 14,19; 93,81-7-6 Vs. 6. 8 passim). ZIB ist Pseudoidgr. aus zibbâti, Schwänze, gebildet (AfOF 14 S. 258[52]). Das eigentliche šum. Idgr. KUN ist nur in älteren Texten gebräuchlich. Gleichbedeutend mit ZIB bezw. KUN ist nu-nu, Fische (Kugl. SSB I 62; Bez. ZÄF 9), das im Zusammenhang mit DUR üblich ist.

mul ZIB me bezeichnet also die Fische, das 12. unter den Tierkreisbildern: AO 6483 Vs. 19: XII-i-tum ṣittum mul₂ ZIB šûmšu šu; Sp II 38,4; SSB I 40; ZA 4 S. 170; Kugl. BM S. 144.

mul ZIB me ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Adaru, Kugl. SSB I 229 I.

2. Der Venus geweiht (wohl wegen Verwechslung mit ZIB_2; s. jedoch auch mul Anunîtu).

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Merkur in den Fischen:

Im Jahre

- 239/8: S + 1949 Vs. 22 (ZA 1891 S. 94).
- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 59 (ZA 1892 S. 249).
- 217/6: Sp II 51,21 (Planetarische Hilfstafel für -171/0; SSB I 86 f.).
- 201/0: SH 101 Rs. 3 (SSB II 532).
- 191/0: SH 214 Rs. 3 (SSB I 90 f.).
- 153/2: Sp I 223 Rs. 8. 10 (SSB II 494).
- 132/1: Sp I 147, 23. 25 (SSB I 98 f.).
- 126/5: Sp II 469,9 (SSB II 498).
- 121/0: Rm 678, 21 (ZA 1890 S. 359).
- 101/0: Sp I 138 Rs. 8 (SSB II 502 f.).
- 92/1: Sp II 567 Rs. 4 (SSB II 500).
- 75/4: SH 103, 22 (SSB II 474).

2. Venus in den Fischen:

Im Jahre

- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 62 (ZA 1892 S. 249).

Im Jahre

- 182/1: Rm 435 Rs. 5 (SSB I 94 f.).
- 178/7: Sp II 51, 11 (SSB I 85).
- 123/2: Sp I 175 Rs. 20. 21 (SSB II 533).
- 102/1: Sp II 909 + 515 Rs. 6 (SSB II 502 f.).
- 92/1: Sp II 567 Rs. 6 (SSB II 500).
- 83/2: Rm 678, 15 (ZA 1890 S. 357).
- 77/6: SH 392, 1 (SSB II 486).
- 75/4: SH 103, 19. 24 (SSB II 474).
- 10/9: Rm 356, 1 (SSB I 104 f.).

3. Mars in den Fischen:

Im Jahre

- 201/0: SH 101 Rs. 8 (SSB II 532).
- 117/6: Sp II 250 Rs. 7 (SSB I 102 f.).
- 102/1: Sp I 138 Rs. 6. 7 (SSB II 502 f.).
- 92/1: Sp II 567 Rs. 5 (SSB II 500).
- 77/6: SH 392, 2. 3; Rm IV 189, 2. 3 (SSB II 486).
- 75/4: SH 103, 1 (SSB II 472).

4. Jupiter in den Fischen:

Im Jahre

- 386/5: Sp II 901, 7 (SSB I 80 f.).
- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 37. 62. 74 (ZA 1892 S. 245. 269. 271).
- 102/1: Sp I 138 Rs. 9 (SSB II 503).
- 77/6: SH 392, 1. 3; Rm IV 189, 3 (SSB II 486).
  SH 467, 12. 13. 15. 16. 17. 19 (» II 487).
- 6 : ZA 1925 S. 67.

5. Saturn in den Fischen:

Im Jahre

- 183/2: Sp I 338, 2 (SSB II 492).
- 153/2: Sp I 223, 3. 5. 6 Rs. 6. 8. 10 (SSB II 494).
- 9/8: Rm IV 342, 5 (SSB II 508).
- 6 : ZA 1925 S. 67 f.

6. Sonstiges:

„Das NUN ki - Gestirn (= γ Velorum) geht im Oppositionspunkt zu den Fischen hel. auf" (SSB I 508 ff.); Sp I 460, 4.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

BRLM IV 20,15: „Dass ein Fürst in seinem Palast seinen Namen im Guten erwähnt: Bezirk, Pisces..." AfOF 14 S. 259. 274. 279.

176. mul Zi·BA·AN·NA/zibanîtu (79.80)

1. Die Gleichung Zi·BA·AN·NA = zibanîtu, Wage, ist öfter belegt; z.B. II R 49 Nr. 3,43 a. Statt zibanîtu bietet BRLM IV 20,5 zi-ba-nu (AfOF 14 S. 257).

Dass mit Zi·BA·AN·NA/zibanîtu unsere Wage gemeint ist, beweist Br. M. 86378 II 19: Das Gestirn der Wage ist das „Horn" des Scorpius. Über die diesbezüglichen Probleme vgl. OLZ 1913 Sp. 150; Kugl. Erg. S. 220; Jens. Kosm. S. 69. 312; 496; Bez. ZÄF 4; Boll, Sphaera S. 186, 2.

In den astron. Texten der SÄ wird die Wage stets RIN_2 (s.d.) genannt. S. auch mul GIG$_2$; mul DIRIG.

mul Zi·BA·AN·NA ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Tišrîtu, Astrol. Pinch. Astrol. B II 7.

2. Unter den Anu-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 II 11; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 12.

3. Unter den Akkad-Gestirnen, K 250 IV 8 a; K 8067 II 10.

4. Auf dem Mondweg, Br. M. 86378 IV 35 (Weid. Hdb. S. 142).

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Hel. Aufgang: Am 15. Tišrîtu gehen Libra, Lupus, Centaurus und Hercules hel. auf; 3 Minen Tag- und drei Minen Nachtwache, Br. M. 86378 III 1 f; am 15. Tišritu steht der Löwe mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust und die Wage geht hel. auf (1. Erg. S. 40); ib. IV 25; im Tišrîtu geht Libra hel. auf und Venus ändert (ihren Standort) Astrol. B II 25; ib. 14 (Im Nisannu geht Venus auf und Libra geht unter).

2. Gleichzeitige tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn Libra, Lupus und Centaurus aufgehen, geht Aries unter; Br. M. 86378 III 23 f. Erg. S. 28 f.

3. Abstände zwischen hel. Aufgängen: Vom hel. Aufgang der Virgo bis zum hel. Aufgang der Libra vergehen 20 Tage; vom hel. Aufgang der Libra bis zum hel. Aufgang der Lyra vergehen 30 Tage; Br. M. 86378 III 37 f.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines

Die Wage kann folgende Planeten vertreten:

1. Saturn: II R 49 Nr. 3,43 e; K 11283 + 79,7-8,352 (il Šamaš = Saturn!); Astrol. B(K) II 8; die Wage ist das Hypsoma des Saturn; vgl. Br. M. 45749 Vs. 32: „die Wage ist das „Haus" der Sonne" (= Saturn); vgl. JRAS 1925 S. 37 ff; Bez. Farb. S. 102; Kugl. Erg. S. 220; Weid. Bab. VI 93 f.

2. Mars: 2. Sup. XVI 35 (wegen der roten Farbe); Bez. Farb. 118, 128.

3. Merkur (?) Bez. Farb. S. 122, 144.

4. Jupiter (?) " " " 122, 143.

B. Omina

1. Wage düster (adir): Im 2. Jahre werden sich die Heuschrecken erheben und die Ernte des Landes fressen; ditto: das Land werden sie fressen; .. die Ernte wird gering sein. Rep. 272 Vs. 15 ff; 2. Sup. LXXIII 46; 1. Sup. XLVIII 5.

2. Wage funkelt (mešha imšuh): Not (wird sein); 2. Sup. LXXIII 48.

3. Wage sehr rot: Gehorsam und (Heil wird im Lande sein); 2. Sup. LXXXIII Rs. 41; Rep. 244 C 1 ff.

4. = Mars: Wenn der Mond im Nisan *einen Hof hat und der rote Stern, das Gestirn Wage, darin steht, wird die Regierung des Königs enden; Mangel an Kräutern wird sein; Adad wird .. das Getreide wird nicht sein; das Land wird klein werden. 2. Sup. XVI 35. Vgl. unt. 352 IV B § 3, 6 e; Bez. Farb. S. 118, 128.*

Weitere Belege: Rep. 244 B 2; 247 V; Išt. XXI 61 ff; XXVIII 6 f; Sin XVII 1; 2. Sup. XXXII 69 (Bez. Farb. S. 145); LXXIII Rs. 44 (Bez. Farb. S. 123); ib. 49.

IV. *Die Wage in Zauberpraxis.*

BRLM *IV 20, 5; 19, e: „Liebe eines Mannes zu einem Weibe; Bezirk: Libra..“ AfOF 14 S. 258. 274. 278.*

V. *Einzelsterne der Wage.*

ZI·BA·AN·NA maḫrû = α *Librae (Weid. Hdb. S. 116). Nur* VACh *Sin XIII 21 (ZÄF S. 47).*

177. ziqit ^{mul}GIR$_2$·TAB (81)

Rep. 272 Vs. 7: Der Stachel des Scorpius ist der erhabene Herr „Schütze“.

178. ^{mul}ḪA s. ^{mul}KUA

179. ḫabaṣirânu (375)

Auch ḫa-ba-ṣi, VACh *Sam. XVI 14 (3. Erg. S. 305); vgl.* VACh *Sin XIX 22. Bedeutung unsicher: Schwein ??* (ZA *1919 S. 210; vgl.* EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM). *Als Volksetymologien gelten:* eṣenṣêru, *Rückgrat;* iḫ-bu-ut ṣêr ^{il}A-nim, *er raubte das Feld* Anus, VR *46 Rs. 12* (ZA *1919 S. 210).*

Nach Bez. Farb. S. 105 ist ḫabaṣirânu ^{d}NIN·GIR$_2$·SU *(Sin XIX 22) = Merkur; nach Jastr.* (RA *VII 173) = Saturn.*

180. ^{mul}ḪABRUD s. ^{mul}SI$_4$

181. ^{mul}ḫamanâti (376)

Nur Strass. AV *394:* [^{mul}ḫa-ma-na-a-ti] ^{il}Al-ma-nu] DAM ^{il}IŠ-ḫa-ra *(Weid. Hdb. S. 34).*

182. ^{mul}ḪANIŠ (53)

Gewöhnlich BAD *gelesen (vgl.* VACh *Išt. VII 28:* ^{d}Ba-ad!): *das Totengestirn. vgl.* ^{mul}UG$_5$.

Identifizierungen:

= *Im Steinbock (wahrscheinlich* γ δ ε, *Weid. Hdb. S. 117).*

= *Antinous („sehr wahrscheinlich“, Kugl. Erg. S. 220).*

= α *Centauri (Schott,* ZDMG *88 S. 309).*

= β *Delphini (Schaumberger).*

Belege: VACh *Sin XIII 31; 1. Sup. LIV 16.*

183. ^{mul}HANIŠ$_2$ s. ^{mul}LUGAL

184. ^{d}ḪAR·RI·RU

Nur Br. M. 86378 I 32: kakkabâni^{pl} um-mu-lu-tum ša$_2$ ina irat ^{mul}LU·LIM izzazu^{pl} ^{d}ḪAR·RI·RU ^{d}TIR·AN·NA.

185. ^{mul}ḪE$_2$·GAL$_2$·A·A (123)

I. *Das Gestirn des Überflusses:* kakkab nu-uḫ-šu$_2$, *Racc 139, 238; Bez. Farb. 100. 136, 3 (Glücks-*

bringer").

Identifizierungen:

= Canes Venatici (Bez. ZÄF 13).

= Coma Berenices (Kugl. Erg. S. 161. 191. 210; vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 131, 11).

mul ḪE$_2$·GAL·A·A ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des ? Kugl. SSB I 229 II.

2. Unter den Enlil-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 13.

3. Unter den ziqpu-Gestirnen, ib. IV 6.

4. Dem Gott NE·NUN·GAL geweiht, V R 46,9; genannt: sukal ^{d}NIN·LIL$_2$, Br. M. 86378 I 13; VAChXXXVI 15.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Das Gestirn, das vor ihm (scil. ŠU·PA = Arktur) steht, ist Ḫ. Br. M. 86378 I 13.

III. Astrologisches.

Im astrol. Sprachgebrauch ist mul ḪE$_2$·GAL; A·A Deckname für Venus nach Bez. Fabr. S. 11, 85.

186. ḪU(?)·NIM (75)

VAChXXIV 23: (Wenn Mars sich) ḪU(?)·NIM nähert, Untergang des Landes..

187. mul ḪUL (288)

„Der Böse", Beiname des Mars, K 2067; II R 51 Nr. 2, 66: mul ḪUL | lum-num$_2$.. K 250 I 14: mul ḪUL | ^{il}Nergal.

S. auch VAChŠam. XIII 23. Vgl. mul lumnu.

188. mul ḪUM·BA (351)

Einer der sieben Enlil^{pl}, 82,9-18, 729, 2, 11 f. (Enlil von ŠUBA^{ki} Elamti^{ki}). Weid. Hdb. S. 60. Steht statt mul APIN auf VAT 9418 III 3 (Bez. Farb. S. 121[1]).

189. mul ḪUN (307)

I. Aus der vollen Form LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_2$ entwickelten sich die Kurzformen ḪUN·GA$_2$ und ḪUN. Sp I 337 Rs. 4.5 bietet noch diese beiden letzteren Formen zusammen. In den Texten der SÄ ist nur noch ḪUN üblich (ZÄF 8).

Statt ḪUN findet sich zuweilen auch das Zeichen LU, welches nach Neug. JCS I 217 Variante zu LU$_2$ (Kurzform von LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_2$) wäre, nach Ungn. (AfOF 14 S. 256[37]) hingegen irrtümliche Schreibung für ḪUN, wodurch dann unser Widder (UDU) entstanden sei.

ḪUN ist das erste unter den 12 Tierkreiszeichen: Sp I 38, 2; entspricht also unserem Widder.

Weiteres s. unter LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_2$.

II Einzelsterne des ḪUN.

1. mul IGI ša SAG·ḪUN

kakkabu maḫrû ša rêš ḪUN, der vordere Stern am Kopfe des Widders:

= β Arietis (Epp. Astr. S. 119; ZA 1892 S. 224).

Dieselbe Bedeutung hat mul MURUB$_4$ ša$_2$ SAG·ḪUN (SSB I 83) auf Sp II 901, 12.

2. mul ar$_2$ ša SAG·ḪUN

kakkabu arkû ša rêš ḪUN, der hintere Stern am Kopfe des Widders:

= α Arietis (Epp. Astr. S. 119; ZA 1892 S. 224).

III. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Der Mond im Widder.

Im Jahre

- 258/7: Rm IV 224, 1 (SSB II 558).
- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 28.63 (ZA 1892 S. 243 ff.)

2. Merkur im Widder.

Im Jahre

- 272/1: 137 (82-7-4), 29 (ZA 1892 S. 232).
- 239/8: S + 1949 Vs. 18. 22 (ZA 1891 S. 92 ff.).
- 217/6: Sp II 51, 12 (Planetarische Hilfstafel für -171/0; SSB I 84 f.).
- 201/0: SH 101 Rs. 7 (SSB II 532).
- 182/1: Rm IV 435, 4 (SSB I 94 f.).
- 133/2: Sp I 147, 28 (SSB I 98 f.).
- 122/1: Sp 129, 63 (Epp. Astr. S. 158).
- 121/0: Rm 678, 21 (ZA 1890 S. 359).
- 110/9: 128, 71 (Epp. Astr. S. 166).
- 102/1: Sp 138 Rs. 8; Sp II 909 + 515 Rs. 5 (SSB II 502 f.).
- 75/4: Sp II 212, 22. 23; SH 103, 22. 33 (SSB II 472. 474).

3. Venus im Widder.

Im Jahre

- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 58 (ZA 1892 S. 249).
- 201/0: SH 101, 1. 2 Rs. 2. 3 (SSB II 531 f. 3. Erg. Taf. X).
- 179/8: Sp I 51, 5 (Planetarische Hilfstafel für -171/0; SSB I 85).
- 133/2: Sp I 147, 24. 25 (SSB I 98 f.).
- 122/1: Sp 129, 10 11. 62. 64 (Epp. Astr. S. 152 ff.).
- 117/6: Sp II 250. 7. 9 (SSB I 100 f.).
- 77/6: SH 392, 2. 3 (SSB II 486 f.).
- 10/9: Km IV 356, 3 (SSB I 106).
- 9/8: Rm IV 348, 3 (SSB II 505).

4. Mars im Widder.

Im Jahre

- 378/7: Sp II 749, 1 (SSB I 76 f.).
- 272/1: 137 (82 7-4) 29 (ZA 1892 S. 232).
- 154/3: Rm 678, 28 (ZA 1890 S. 361).
- 139/8: Sp I 173 + 231, 11. 13 (SSB II 534).
- 126/5: Sp II 469, 8 (SSB I 498).
- 122/1: Sp 129, 12. 14 (Epp. Astr. S. 154).

Im Jahre

- 77/6: Rm IV 189, 4. 5 7 (SSB I 486 f.).
- 75/4: SH 103, 2. 3. 5 (SSB II 472).

5. Jupiter im Widder.

Im Jahre

- 385/4: Sp II 901, 8. 11. 13 (SSB I 80 f.).
- 242/1: Sp II 51, 2 (SSB I 85)
- 183/2: Sp I 338, 3. 9 Rs. 1 (SSB II 492).
- 77/6: Km IV 189, 5. 7; SH 392, 5; SH 467, 7. 9. 11. 22; Sp II 152, 8. 11 (SSB II 486 ff.).

6. Saturn im Widder.

Im Jahre

- 161/0: Sp I 460, 3. 14 (SSB II 507).
- 182/1: Rm IV 435, 4. 9 Rs. 4 (SSB I 92 f.).
- 123/2: Sp I 175, 4 Rs. 21 (SSB II 632 f.).
- 122/1: Sp 129, 10. 35. 62. 70 (Epp. Astr. S. 152 ff.).

190 mul ḪUN·GA₂ (309)

Zwischenstufe zwischen der vollen Form LU₂·ḪUN·GA₂ (s.d.) und der Kurzform ḪUN; verhältnismässig selten.

Belege: VAT 4956 Rs. 12 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 32. 33. 37)

Sp I 198 Vs. (SSB I Taf. XXIV)

VAChI. Sup. I 8: Wenn Aries dunkel ist, so ist das ein Omen für Uruk und Kullab.

190 bis mul MI·LUGAL·MAŠ·LAḪ₂·ḪA (256)

Nur VAChIst XXXIV 16.

191. mul IBILA·E₂·MAḪ (126)

I. Auch mul IBILA dMAḪ, K 3269 I 49; K 4231 I 48 (IV R 33 bezw. 32). In den neubab. Texten sieht das Zeichen E₂ wie GA₂ aus.

Das Gestirn des IBILA·E$_2$·MAḪ, des erstgeborenen Sohnes Anu's, auch DI·TAR; SA$_2$·KUD; SAK·KUD genannt (s. Tallq. GE sub vocibus). Nach Br. M. 86378 I 21 steht dieser Stern „ina ṭur-ri-šu", nämlich des MAR·GID$_2$·DA·AN·NA, d.i. des Kleinen Wagen; hingegen nach O.T. Stev. Vs. 4 gehört IBILA·E$_2$·MAḪ zu ul MAR·GID$_2$·DA rabîtu, d.i. zum Grossen Wagen; vgl. Bab. VII 231[1].

Identifizierungen:

= β Ursae Minoris (um 1000 v.Chr. Stella Polaris; ZÄF S. 43; Kugl. Erg. S. 57; 214).

mul IBILA·E$_2$·MAḪ ist:

1. Unter den Enlil-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 21.

2. Dem Gott DI·TAR geweiht: VR 46 Vs. 31.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Der Stern, der in seinem (Kl. Wagen) ṭurru steht, ist IBILA·E$_2$·MAḪ, der erstgeborene Sohn Anu's; Br. M. 86378 I 21; ZÄF S. 21; Bab. VII 231; s. auch Astrol. B (K) III 11.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

Nur O.T. Stev. Vs. 4 f.: Wenn ul IBILA·E$_2$·MAḪ vom Grossen Wagen sich Jupiter nähert..; wenn desgl. sich von ihm entfernt, wird Hunger sein (wohl Saturn-Jupiter; vgl. Sakkut!). Bab. VII 231.

192. mul id$_2$ IDIGNA (369)

II R 51 Nr. 2, 58: (= A-ru-ni-tum; s.d.).

193. mul IKU (3)

I. Das Idgr. DIL·GAN$_2$, gelesen IKU, bezeichnet ein Flächenmass von 90 m im Geviert (ŠL 1, 68; ZDMG 77 S. 83).

Dass auch der Sternname mul DIL·GAN$_2$ so zu lesen ist, ergibt sich aus verschiedenen Stellen; z.B. Astrol. B(H) I 1, wo šum. mul DIL·GAN bab. i-ku-u entspricht; ebenso CT 24: 3, 15: MUL i-ku-u DIL·GAN$_2$. Als Bekräftigung kommt hinzu die heth. Form e-ku-e (s.d.). Vgl. auch OLZ 1911 Sp. 1842.

mul IKU wäre also das katasterisierte Feldmass, und würde ein Sternbild in ungefährer Quadratform bezeichnen. Auf dem Zodiakus von Dendera findet sich in der Tat ein Stück Feld eingezeichnet (Boll, Sphaera Taf. II; IV) zwischen den beiden Fischen. Damit wäre unser Pegasus als mul IKU festgelegt.

Eine andere Auffassung vertritt Schaumberger, 3. Erg. S. 326[2] (IKU = iqu, Wassergraben; also in der himmlischen Wasserregion).

Identifizierungen:

= Capella (Sayce, vgl. Bab. VI S. 151[3]; Hommel, AA III 1 S. 354. 415).

= Aries (Weid. Bab. VI 151 ff.; + e. Teil der Fische, ib. 36).

= α Ceti (Lindl, Hom. Fests. S. 4).

= Cetus + Aries (Weid. Hdb. S. 69; KAO IV S. 45; AfOF 2 S. 125 f. Kugl. Erg. S. 197).

= Cetus + Aries + östl. Teil der Fische (Kugl. Erg. S. 167 ff.).

= I. Aries + Cetus + östl. Aquarius.
II. Aries + Cetus
III. Cetus + östl. Aquarius
IV. Cetus (Kug. Erg. S. 217; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 327).

= Pegasus + α Andromedae (Bez. ZÄF S. 11; Ungn. ZDMG 77 S. 83; AfOF 14 S. 258[61]; Schott ZDMG 88 S. 309; ZA 42 S. 212 ff).

= das Pegasus-Viereck (Schott, ZA N.F. IX S. 141[1]).

Vgl. die Zeichnung des Sternbildes bei Weid. Bab. VI S. 163 und die Kritik Kuglers, Erg. S. 20. S. auch die Bemerkung Bezolds über die Kugl. Identifizierung Farb. S. 132, 15. Astrologische Texte rechnen Aries (Rep. 101 Rs. 3) und Pisces (AfOF 14 S. 258[51]) zu IKU.

mul IKU ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Nisannu, Astrol. B I 1; Astrol. Pinch.

2. Anführer der Anu-Sterne, Br. M 86378 I 40; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 8; hingegen nach älteren Texten Anführer der Ea-Sterne. 3. Erg. S. 326f. ZA N.F. 9 S. 143. Astrol. B (K) I 1ff.

3. Unter den Amurrû-Gestirnen, K 3250 V 3; K 8067 I 14; Rep. 101 Rs. 4.

4. Wohnung des Anu (Astrol. B (H) I 1) bezw. des Ea (Br. M. 86378 I 40).

5. Das himmlische Abbild des Tempels Esagil: Racc. 136, 274; AfOF 14 S. 258[51].

6. Auch auf Uruk und Kullab bezogen, CT 12: 19, 60; 26: 49 (Sm 777 Vs. 3).

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Das IKU-Gestirn, das im Osten steht und nach Süden hin sich windet.. Astrol. B (K) I 1.

2. Hel. Aufgang: Am 5. Šabâṭu gehen Wassermann, IKU und LU·LIM (Andromeda) hel. auf; Br. M. 86378 III 10; am 15. Šabâṭu steht Hercules mitten im Himmel vor deiner Brust, und das IKU-Gestirn geht hel. auf; ib. IV 29; dagegen: Astrol. B I 13: im Nisannu geht das IKU-Gestirn hel. auf und mul NIN·MAḪ unter; umgekehrt im Tišrîtu; ib. 25.

3. Gleichzeitige tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn das IKU-Gestirn Wassermann (GU·LA) und Andromeda (LU·LIM) aufgehen, gehen Leo, Hydra und Centaurus unter; Br. M. 86378 II 31; wenn Bootes (ŠU·PA) aufgeht, geht das IKU-Gestirn unter; ib. 21. Erg. S. 27; 31f.

4. Abstände zwischen hel. Aufgängen: Vom hel. Aufgang des südl. Fisches ($ŠIM_2$·MAḪ) bis zum hel. Aufgang des IKU-Gestirnes vergehen 20 Tage; Br. M. 86378 III 41; vom hel. Aufgang des IKU-Gestirnes bis zum hel. Aufgang des Piscis Austrinus (KUA) vergehen 40 Tage; ib. 42.

Weitere Belege: 85, 4-30, 15, 12; VAT 7847, 8; K 11739, 9; Rm 2, 313; K 3507 (TuL S. 163, 14).

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

In astrologischen Texten kann das IKU-Gestirn folgende Planeten vertreten:

1. Venus, und zwar ist IKU Name des Venussternes im Monat Šabâṭu, 81-7-6, 102 Vs. 9; VAChJšt. VIII 4; Bez. Farb. S. 104, 41; vgl. 1. Sup. XLVI 3f.

2. Merkur; K 4339 IV 3: mul IKU | mul UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD; Bez. Farb. S. 105, 47; 109, 70; vgl. VAChJšt. XXVIII 8.

3. Mars, wenn er in der Virgo steht: III R 68, 13a + II R 39, 64e; Kugl. Erg. S. 197; bezw. „Deckname für das Sternbild der Jungfrau", ZA N.F. 10 S. 381; vgl. VAChJšt. XXX 11f; Rep 88 Rs. 6ff. (IKU = $ABSIN_2$); Bez. Farb. S. 104, 26; 110, 76; 115 o; 122, 179.

4. Jupiter, im Monat Simânu: III R 53 Vs. I 4; K 4386 Rs. 60; V R 46 Rs. 14; Weid. Hdb. S. 25; Bez. Farb. S. 103, 18; 109, 70; 133, 29.

IKU kann ganz oder teilweise rot sein, Jšt. XXVI 46; XXV 17; Bez. Farb. S. 145; ebenso gelb, Jšt. XXVI 43ff; dunkel, ib. 39ff.

IKU kann sichtbar werden und aufstrah-

len (ut-tab-bat); er kann aufgehen und wie eine Fackel erlöschen (kima ṭipari i-nam-qut-tu$_2$); seine Sterne können „bei Hochstand und bei Tiefstand" beisammen stehen (nin-mu-du), an einander gereiht sein (rit-ku-su), auf einander „reiten" (rit-ku-bu). Eine Deutung dieser Phaenomene gibt Schaumberger, 3. Erg. S. 352 (Beobachtung der stella variabilis Mira Ceti).

B. IKU-*Omina.*

1. Aussehen des IKU-*Gestirnes.*

a) rot: Wenn die Sterne des IKU sehr rot sind, wird ein starker Wind sich erheben; VAth Išt. XXV 17.

Wenn seine Sterne oben sehr rot sind, wird in Subartu und Amurrû die Ernte gedeihen; wenn unten usw. wird die Ernte in Elam und Akkad gedeihen; VAth Išt. XXVI 46 f.

b) gelb: Wenn seine Sterne oben gelb sind und seine Sterne unten vorne .. werden die Regengüsse im Himmel, die Fluten in den Quellen gehemmt werden; wenn usw. unten usw. und unten vorne in .. (?); ib. 43 ff.

c) funkelt (mešḫa imšuḫ): Untergang des Landes, Zerstreuung der Leute; VAth 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 21.

d) düster (adir): Die Leute des Landes werden zerstreut werden; (Enlil) wird das Land schlagen (kamar mâti išakkan).

e) dunkel (da'mu): Wenn seine Sterne oben dunkel sind, seine Sterne unten vorne .. wird im 3. Jahr der Pestgott Elam („fressen"); wenn usw. unten usw. .. wird im 5. Jahr der Pestgott in Elam und Akkad („fressen"); VAth Išt. XXVI 39 ff.

2. Stellung der IKU-*Sterne.*

a) beisammen stehend: Wenn seine Sterne oben beisammen stehen, werden Subartu und Amurrû .. wenn unten usw Elam und Akkad. Išt. XXVI 33 f.

b) aneinandergereiht (ritkusu): Wenn seine Sterne oben an einander gereiht desgl. „auf einander reiten", wird Amurrû im 7. Jahr Subartu .. Wenn usw. unten usw. wird Elam .. im 5. Jahr wird Akkad sich erheben und Elam .. ib. 35 ff. Vgl. auch Išt. XXX 5 (Sterne an der Seite des IKU „aufgereiht").

3. Aufgang des IKU-*Gestirnes.*

a) Im Nisannu: Das IKU-Gestirn geht im Nisannu auf: wenn dieses Gestirn .. sich verspätet .. Išt. XXVI 1 f; wenn es im Süden nicht (aufgeht) wird in Akkad die Ernte nicht gedeihen; Verheerung (wird im Lande sein); ib. 22 f; wenn es im Norden nicht aufgeht, wird in (Subartu) die Ernte nicht gedeihen; die Menschen werden den Preis ihrer Kinder (verzehren); ib. 24 f; wenn usw. im Osten usw. wird in Elam .. ib. 26 f; wenn usw. im Westen usw wird in Amurrû .. ib. 27.

b) Beim Aufgang getrübt: Wenn es aufgeht und getrübt ist (u$_2$-tak-kal), wird es in jeglichem Lande Tote geben; Fall des Viehes; ib. 29.

c) Beim Aufgang „wie eine Fackel erlöschend": Wenn es aufgeht und wie eine Fackel erlischt (i-nam-qut-tu$_2$), wird in jeglichem Lande Dürre sein; ib. 30

d) Beim Aufgang strahlend: Wenn es aufgeht und strahlt (ut-tab-bat), wird im ganzen Lande der turan des Königs .. ib. 28.

e) Sterne des IKU oben sichtbar und unten unsichtbar und umgekehrt: ib. 47 f.

4. İKU = *Venus.*

Fragmente auf VAChh *1. Sup. XLVI 3 ff.*

5. İKU = *Jupiter (und Merkur).*

Wenn das İKU*-Gestirn den ganzen Tag dasteht und bei Eintritt der Dunkelheit (*ṣitti napâḫi*) untergeht und während der Nacht nicht sichtbar ist, wird der König sterben; Hunger wird sein; die Kräuter werden weiss werden(?); Fall des Viehes; (das gilt, wenn) am Schwarzmondtag Jupiter nicht da ist.. (oder, wenn) Merkur erscheint und untergeht und nicht zurückkehrt und am 2. Tag nicht erscheint; (oder, wenn) er erscheint und seine Tage vollendet und zu seiner Frist, d. h. an 2 Monat nicht sichtbar ist.* VAChh *Išt. XXVIII 8 ff. Vgl. Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 285 f; Bez. Farb. S. 109.*

6. İKU = *Mars.*

a) *Im Mondhof: Verminderung des Getreides;* İKU=ABSİN$_2$; *Rep. 88 Rs. 6 ff; (Kugl. Erg. S. 197; ZA N.F. 10 S. 272. 281); 1. Sup. VII 27; Rep. 101, 7 ff. (das Vieh von* Amurrû *wird gedeihen); Rep. 234, 1. 7; Bez. Farb. S. 115 o; 2. Sup. I Col. IV 17.*

b) İKU *und* APİN: = *Mars* (APİN) *in den Fischen* (KUN = İKU; *vgl.* AfOF *14 S. 258*[51]*); Išt. XXX 11; Bez. Farb. S. 115 c (chiastische Stellung!).*

c) İKU *und* KUA: = *Merkur* (KUA) *und Mars* (İKU); *Išt. XXX 13; Bez. Farb. S. 115 z.*

Weitere Belege: Išt. VIII 4; XXVI 31; XXVII 1 ff; 1. Sup. XLVII 1 ff.

IV. İKU *in der Zauberpraxis.*

BRLM *IV 19 s:* „*Dass ein Fürst in seinem Palast seinen Namen zum Guten erwähnt:* ..İKU.." AfOF *14 S. 259. 274. 279.*

" " *13:* „*Den Fuss des Übels im Hause eines Menschen hemmen..* İKU.." *ib. 259. 274. 279.*

194. ilu

Der Gott = Mond. ZA N.F. 9 *S. 311*[1]*:* „*Wenn der Mondgott am 7. Tage noch während der ersten Nachtwache untergeht, so wird der Mond bis zum 10. Tage siegelringförming sein*". *3. Erg. S. 278.*

Vgl. DİNGİR·GAL.

195. mul İli-abrat (160)

So die Stelle CT *26: 4 II 3 zu ergänzen; Weid. Hdb. S. 9. 110*[1]*. Tallq.* GE *S. 323.*

196. mul dİM DUGUD mušen (264)

Das Gestirn des Sturmvogels Zû*, nur in astrol. Texten. Nach* VR *46, 20 a b ist* mul ANŠU·KUR·RA *identisch mit* dİM·DUGUD mušen*. Vgl. auch die folgende Nummer. Aus* VAChh *Išt. XXV 27 f. geht hervor, dass damit Mars gemeint ist. Vgl. auch* mul dZU *(172).*

Wenn der NİM·MA*-Stern, (so geht das auf) Kälte; der* NİM·MA*-Stern = Mars* (ṣalbatânu) = İM·DUGUD mušen*; wenn der Stern des* İM·DUGUD mušen *sehr rot ist, wird Kälte sein.* VAChh *Išt. XXV 27 f; Rep. 84 Rs. 5.*

197. mul İM·SİS (262)

kakkab imbari*, das Sturmgestirn, identisch mit* mul ŠİM$_2$·MAḪ *(s.d.). Vgl. Erg. S. 162; hel. Aufgang am 15.* Ṭebêtu, *Br. M. 86378 III 7 f.*

198. mul İM·ŠU·RİN·NA (261)

1. *Voller Name* İM·ŠU·RİN·NA NU·KUŠ$_2$·U$_3$·

E·NE, K 260, 30 (Weid. Hdb. S. 30). Die älteste Form bietet Chiera SLT 214 VI 19 f.: mul IM·ŠU·RIN·NA MU-UN KUŠ·E·NE.

Beiname des Venussternes: K 250 I 4, und zwar des männlichen Morgensternes (Venus als Kriegsgöttin, die „den Schoss der Witwen verschliesst", 3. Erg. S. 298; AJSL 38 S. 179).

Die akk. Übersetzung bietet K 260, 30: la a-ši-bu la a-ni-ḫu: „ruhelose Glutöfen" (Weid. Hdb. S. 8); „Glutpfanne ohne Rast und Ruh" (Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 298).

Ausserdem scheint IM·ŠU·RIN·NA auch ein Sternbild zu bezeichnen; vgl. Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 298.

II. Astrologische Angaben.

Stev. O.T. Vs. 6 f: „Wenn beim Erscheinen des Ofengestirns der glänzende Stern, der darinnen ist, nicht erscheint", werden in diesem Jahre Regengüsse und Hochfluten sein. 3. Erg. S. 298; hingegen Bab. VII 231[4].

Weitere Belege: K 11739 Rs. I 9 f. (RA 14, 22, 30; Bab. VII 231[1]); VAChSt. XXV 25.

199. mul IN·DUB·AN·NA (130)

Der „funkelnde Sagittarius", Rep. 190 Rs. 1; VAChSt. XL 95. Vgl. SAG·ME·GAR.

200. mul is lê (171)

I. Gewonnlich is li-e, ausnahmsweis iš li-e (VAChSt. 2. Sup. LXVI 36). Akk. Lesung des Pseudoidgr. giš DA (s.d.), erkannt von Jensen, ZDMG 67 509 (3. Erg. S. 336); vgl. auch Zimmern, ZA 33 S. 21[2].

Statt issu wird auch ME-ŠI geschrieben, während is lê als la-ḫi-e al-pu, Kinnlade des Stieres, erklärt wird, II R 49, 45; K 260, 22. = Aldebaran mit Hyaden (Kugl. Erg. S. 6; Bez. ZÄF S. 14).

is lê ist:

1. Unter den Anu-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 II 1.

2. Unter den 7 tikpu-Gestirnen, K 250 V 12; K 2067, 5.

3. Dem Enlil geweiht, K 11306, 6.

4. Identisch mit mul GUD·AN·NA und AGA il Anim, Astrol. B (K) I 7; VAChSt. 2. Sup. LXVII 9.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Hinter den Plejaden, Astrol. B (K) I 7.

2. Hel. Aufgang: Am 20. Aiaru, Br. M. 86378 I 39; ib. IV 17; 1. Erg. S. 37.

3. Steht das ganze Jahr da, VAChSt. XXVI 6; vgl. hierüber 3. Erg. S. 328[3].

III. Astrologische Angaben.

Da die Farbe des Aldebaran rot ist, kann is lê Mars vertreten. Bez. Farb. S. 122, 132.

1. Die Hyaden an der Flanke des Mondes (MAŠ·QA = naglabi, 3. Erg. S. 337); VAChSt. 2. Sup. LXVI 36.

2. Der Mond in den Hyaden, ib. 37.

3. Der hellste Stern von is li-e (= Aldebaran) hält sich vom Mond fern (Bab. VII 230); Stev. O.T. Vs. 3.

4. Adad donnert in den Hyaden: die Hand des Königs wird ein anderes Land packen, Rep. 256 Rs. 1 f; VAChSt. Adad XXXVI A 7.

201. mul IR·Bi$_4$·IL (♃) (163)

Nur VAChSt. XXX 44: Wenn der Stern I. (♃), werden die Pferde sterben; (gilt, wenn) Mars lichtschwach ist.

202. mul IŠḪARA (154)

Beiname des Ištarsternes, K 250 *I* 5.

203. mul Ištar (203; 95; 296)

Selten phonetisch geschrieben, K 250 *I* 2ff: ^{u}Iš-tar; *s. jedoch* UGUN. *Als Stern zumeist* DIL·BAD; NIN·DAR·AN·NA.

204. mul KA (27)

Nur die Stelle Br.M. 55466 Rs. 11f.: „puššanîtum = pû zanîtum, („*Mund der Zürnenden*") *wird gesagt in Bezug auf den Mund-Stern. Mund-Stern = Leichnamstern* (^{mul_2}LU$_2$·UŠ$_2$) *heisst* Tiâmat Turambu, *hat zwei Gesichter, ist männlich und weiblich.*" AfKF *I* 2 *S.* 72.

205. mul KA$_5$·A (235)

I. *Die Lesung des Jdgr.* LUL·A *sichert die Glosse* mu-ul-ka-a, *Rep. 103 Rs. 3.* „*Das Fuchsgestirn*".

= *g Ursae Maioris (Alkor, das „Reiterchen"*, Weid. OLZ *16 Sp. 152; Bez.* ZAF *S. 14; Kugl. Erg. S. 55; Schott* ZDMG *88 S. 309).*

Abbild: Boll, Sphaera Taf. I: Zodiakus von Dendera (Fuchs in der Nähe des Grossen Bären).

mul KA$_5$·A *ist:*

1. *Monatsfixstern des* Adaru; *Astrol. Pinch. Astrol. B III 12;* VACh *Išt. XXV 67; Kugl.* SSB *I 230.*

2. *Unter den* Enlil*-Gestirnen, Br.M. 86378 I 16; 3. Erg. S. 325.*

3. *Unter den* Amurrû*-Gestirnen,* K 250 *VI; K 8067 III 2.*

4. *Einer der 7* Enlil^{ti} (Enlil *von* E$_2$·NAM·TIL$_3$ LA), *82, 9-18, 7292, 3;* K 11306, *5;* VAT 9418 *III 5; ZA N.F. 9 S. 127; Bez. Farb. S. 120f.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. *Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: (Der Stern, der an der Deichsel des Wagens steht, ist das Fuchsgestirn, Era, der Gewaltige unter den Göttern; Br.M. 86378 I 16; vgl. Astrol. B(K) III 24 (hinter* ŠUL·PA·E$_3$).

2. *Hel. Aufgang: Im Adaru geht* KA$_5$·A *auf und* ŠU·PA *(Arktur) unter; umgekehrt im* Ulûlu; *Astrol. B III 23. 35.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

A. *Allgemeines.*

Im astrolog. Sprachgebrauch vertritt mul KA$_5$·A *vor allem den Planeten Mars:* K 2067, *17, einer der sieben Namen des Mars (Erg. S. 204);* K 250 *II 15:* = Nergal. *Bez. Farb. S. 110, 74; 122, 162.*

B. *Omina.*

1. *Das Fuchsgestirn (bezieht sich auf) Zerrüttung der Häuser(?),* VACh *Išt. XXV 20.*

2. *(Wenn) der grosse Gott: das Fuchsgestirn desgl. so werden in diesem Jahre in jeglichem Lande die Könige sterben.* VACh *1. Sup. LIV 15.* (mul KA$_5$·A = *Jupiter*?).

Weitere Belege: Rep. 103 Rs. 9f; (Bez. Farb. S. 110); 2. Sup. LXVIII 2f.

206. mul KA·AN·NA (29)

Schreibvariante zu GUD·AN·NA = *Himmelsstier. Nur Astrol. B(H) 14.*

207. d KAB·TA (87)

Der Gott KAB·TA, *kann sich auf Mars und*

Venus beziehen, Rm 2, 38, 30 (Bab. VI 78. 89 ff; 3. Erg. S. 304 f.).

Wenn die Sonne untergeht (bei einer Finsternis) und KAB·TA (Mars) an ihrer Stelle steht, wird ein Usurpator..(?) (3. Erg. S. 305) VAChŠam. XVI, 16.

„Wenn die Sonnenscheibe (AŠ·ME) bei ihrem Aufleuchten neben dem Monde steht und dKAB·TA vor ihr steht", wird auf Geheiss seines Herrn der Bote BAD; desgl. den Ausspruch des Hauses seines Herrn wird der Bote(?).. Wenn.. desgl. vor ihr dKAB·TA desgl. Venus steht, NAM KUR₂ DI MI GAR. VAch 2. Sup. XXXII 12 f.

VAch 2. Sup. XXXIII 3 (3. Erg. S. 304 f.).

208. mul KA·DUḪ·A (33)

So statt mul UD·KA·DUḪ·A „in einer Reihe unveröffentlicher Texte" (Weid. Hdb. S. 144).

209. kaimânu s. SAG·UŠ

210. mul KA·KEŠDA (32)

Etwa „Knotenstern"; bisher nur die altbab. Stelle Chiera SLT 237 I 7.

211. mul KAK·BAN (157)

I. Bez. ZÄF S. 49 fasst KAK als Abkürzung von KAK·SI·DI auf. Man könnte auch an ein Pseudoidgr. aus kakku, Waffe, gebildet denken und demgemäss übersetzen: „Waffe des Bogens" d.i. Pfeil (Erg. S. 7).

„Der mul KAK·BAN ist nach astron. Berechnungen der Sirius und nach K 260, 26 ..ist mul KAK·BAN = šil-ta-ḫu = šu-ku-du = mul KAK·SI·DI" ZA 3 S. 251.

KAK·BAN ist der Name des Sirius in den Texten der SÄ, während in älteren Texten KAK·SI·DI üblich ist (Bab. VI 39).

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Heliakische Aufgänge des Sirius

Am 7. Du'uzu: im Jahre -76: SH 103, 7 (SSB I 473: 17. Juli)
" 10. " " " -110: Sp 128, 21 (Epp. Astr. S. 162: 17. Juli)
" " " " " -92: Sp II 699, 9 (SSB I 500)
" 15. " " " -77: Rm IV 189, 8 (SSB I 486: 18. Juli)
" 16. " " " -153: Sp I 223, 6 (SSB II 494: 18. Juli)
" 26. " " " -133: Sp I 147, 6 (SSB I 96 f.: 17. Juli)
" 28. " " " -122: Sp 129, 24 (Epp. Astr. 154: 18. Juli)

2. Akronychische Aufgänge.

Am 18. Kislimmu: i.J.: -122: Sp 129, 54 (Epp. Astr. S. 158: 2. Jan. -121)
" 27. " " " : -75: SH 103, 18 (SSB I 473: 31. Dez.)
" 1. Ṭebêtu: i.J.: -110: Sp 128, 54 (Epp. Astr. S. 164: 1. Jan. -109)
" 5. " " " : -153: Sp I 223 Rs. 6 (SSB II 594: 1. Jan. -152)
" 6. " " " : -139: Sp I 173+221 Rs. 8 (SSB I 534)

3. Hel. Untergänge.

Am 1. Aiaru: i.J.: -201: SH 101, 4 (SSB I 531: 14. Mai)
" 2. " " " : -75: SH 103, 3 (SSB II 472: 13. Mai)
" 4. " " " : -102: Sp I 138, 3 (SSB I 502: 14. Mai)
" 5. " " " : -91: Sp II 699, 3 (SSB II 500: " ")
" 7. " " " : -110: Sp 128, 9 (Epp. Astr. S. 160: 15. ")

Am 10. Aiaru: i.J.: -77: SH 392,3; Sp. 150,3 (SSB I 486: 14. Mai)
" 11. " " " : -123: Sp I 175,6 (SSB II 532)
" 19. " " " : -182: Rm IV 435,6 (SSB I 92f.: 14. Mai)
" 22. " " " : -122: Sp 129,11 (Epp. Astr. 152: 14. Mai)

212.mul KAK·Si·Di (156)

I. Die heth. Form ka-ak-zi-zi (Bab. VI S. 36), lässt auf die Aussprache KAK·Si·SA$_2$ schliessen (3. Erg. S. 347). VAth 1. Sup. LVI 9 bietet eine Kurzform mul KAK(-).

Idgr. wurde verschieden übersetzt: „étoile de l'aisance, du bonheur" (Halévy, JA 1886 p. 379); „étoile de la direction" (Oppert, JA 1886, p. 558); „Orientierungsstern" (wahrscheinlich deshalb so genannt, da der Sirius als hellster Stern zur Jahresregulierung diente", Kugler, 1. Erg. S. 7f.); „Stern der Waffe der Orientierung" (Weidner, Bab. VI 40). Die bab. Übersetzung kakkab meš-ri-e scheint das Idgr. KAK als Abkürzung von kakkabu aufzufassen; in Wirklichkeit doch wohl = kakku, die Waffe.

Dass im Idgr. KAK·Si·Di der Begriff „Waffe" liegt, beweisen die Gleichungen: K 260,25: mul KAK·Si·Di | šu-ku-du | šil-ta-ḫu (Bab. VI 40); Astrol. B (H) II 1; VAth 2. Sup. IX a 18ff; LXVII 14; K 4339 IV 9; Br. M. 86378 II 6.

šukûdu = Pfeil; šiltaḫu (Lesung gegen herkömmliches tartaḫu gesichert durch die Schreibung ši-il-ta-aḫ, 3. Erg. S. 348; so schon Oppert, JA 1886 p. 559) bezeichnet ebenfalls eine pfeilähnliche Waffe.

Die spätbabylonische Bezeichnung ma-di-di mê^{pl} tam-tim, „der die Gewässer des Meeres misst" (Racc. 138, 309) will besagen, dass Sirius trotz Extinktion bei Auf- und Untergang den Horizont erreicht; Kugl. Erg. S. 19; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 349; vgl. auch Weid. Bab. VI 39.

Identifizierungen:
= α Draconis (damals Polarstern, Oppert, Réc. d. trav. rel. à la phil. 1880; JA 1886 p. 559 ss.).
= Antares (Jensen, ZA 1886 S. 24 ff; Kosm. S. 52 ff).
= Sirius (Halévy, JA 1886 p. 369 ss.; ZA 1887 S. 431 ff.).
= γ Crucis (Archenhold, ZA 1887 S. 439 ff.).
= Prokyon (Jeremias, KAO 3 S. 65).
= Beteigeuze (Jensen, Gil. Ep. S. 84).
= Beteigeuze + γ oder λ Orionis (Kugl. SSB I 258).
= Sirius + Prokyon (Weid. Bab. VI 29ff; Bez. ZÄF S. 13; Farb. S. 133, 22).
= Sirius (Kugl. Erg. S. 7f; Weid. Hdb. S. 69).
= Sirius + ε oder η Canis Maioris (Kugl. Erg. S. 218).

Ergebnis: Nachdem schon Halévy (bezw. Norris) das Richtige getroffen hatte, entbrannte der „Streit um den KAK·Si·Di" (OLZ 1913 Sp. 150; Bab. VI p. 29 ss.; SSB I S. 236 ff.), der schliesslich zu dem sicheren Ergebnis führte, dass damit der Sirius gemeint ist. Den astron. Beweis führte Kugler, Erg. S. 6f; 49. 63. 155 ff; gegen Weid. OLZ 1913 Sp. 150.

In den astron. Texten der SÄ steht immer KAK·BAN (s.d.).

Der hel. Aufgang des Sirius erfolgte zur Zeit des Assurbanipal am 12. Juli (Streck, Assurb. II S. 112 [10]).

Die Farbe des Sirius war im Altertum rot, OLZ 25 Sp. 46; Erg. S. 7. 3. Erg. S. 348f.

Über die Sichtbarkeit des Sirius bei Tage

vgl. 3. Erg. S. 349 f.

Über die „Siriusstadt" Kalḫu vgl. Schott, ZDMG 88 S. 322 f.

^{mul}KAK·SI·DI ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Du'uzu, Astrol. Pinch. Astrol. B I 4.

2. Unter den Anu-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 II 6; 82, 5-22, 512 Rs. 11; bezw. unter den Ea-Gestirnen, 3. Erg. S. 326; Astrol. B I 4.

3. Unter den sieben lumâši-Gestirnen, K 250 V 15; K 2067, 8.

4. Unter den Amurrû-Gestirnen, K 250 V 4; K 8067 II 14.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: hinter Orion, Astrol. B (K) I 12 f.

2. Siriusperioden: 27 Jahre, SH 135, 15 (SSB I 45 ff; Bab. VI 37).

3. Hel. Aufgang: Am 15. Du'uzu geht Sirius hel. auf; 4 Minen dauert die Tagwache, und 2 Minen die Nachtwache; AO 7540, 23 (AJSL 40 S. 196); Br. M. 86378 IV 21 (1. Erg. S. 38); Br. M. 86378 II 42 (zusammen mit MUŠ = Hydra und UR·GU·LA = Leo); VAch Išt. XXV 63 (zusammen mit Gemini und Prokyon; Bab. VI S. 32); Astrol. B (K) I 19 (bei gleichzeitigem hel. Untergang des GU·LA = Wassermann!). Sonderfall: Am 21. Du'uzu (= 19. Juli -424) ging Sirius hel. auf; CBS 11901 Vs. 3 (Erg. S. 233).

4. Akronychischer Aufgang: Am 15. Ṭebêtu erscheint das Schwalbengestirn, die Schwalbe, das Sturmgestirn (Pisces Südwest) am Morgen, und Sirius am Abend; 2 Minen Tag- und 4 Minen Nachtwache; Br. M. 86378 II 7.

5. Hel. Untergang: Im Ṭebêtu geht der Wassermann hel. auf und Sirius unter (sic!) Astrol. B I 31.

6. Gleichzeitige, tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Sirius, Hydra und Leo gehen auf und (gleichzeitig) gehen Wassermann und Aquila unter; Br. M. 86378 III 17 (Erg. S. 26); Sagittarius, η Ophiuchi (^{mul}ZA·MA$_3$·MA$_3$) und β Herculis (AN·GUB·BA^{pl}) gehen auf und Sirius, Canis Maior und Auriga gehen unter; ib. 27 (Erg. S. 30 f.).

7. Abstände zwischen hel. Aufgängen: 55 Tage zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des Sirius und des NUN^{ki}-Gestirnes (Erg. S. 19; Weid. Hdb. S. 44; vgl. auch Rm IV 337 Rs. 5); Br. M. 86378 II 34. 60 Tage zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des Sirius und des Arktur (Erg. S. 19; Weid. Hdb. l.c.; vgl. auch Rm IV 337 Rs. 6); Br. M. 86378 III 35. 35 Tage zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des Orion und des Sirius; ib. 47. 20 Tage zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des Sirius und des Grossen Hundes; ib. 48 (vgl. VAch Išt. XXXII 9: Canis Maior folgt Sirius unmittelbar im hel. Aufgang nach, Erg. S. 18).

Weitere Belege: AO 7540, 25 ff. (AJSL 40 S. 196), Rm 2, 313; K 11099 + Rm 2, 174; K 7931; I R 28, 13-15.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

Im Sirius offenbart sich die Gottheit Ninib: K 128, 12: (Ninib) dessen Name am Himmel KAK·SI·DI ist; Bab. VI S. 35); K 4339 IV 9; VAch 2. Sup. LXVII 14; ZDMG 88 S. 316; Bez. Farb. S. 103, 10. Daher Sirius wohl Stellvertreter des Saturn. Weiterhin kann S. folgende Planeten vertreten:

1. Merkur: K 4339 IV 4: ^{mul}KAK·SI·DI | ^{mul}UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD; K 4336 I 20; Bez.

Farb. S. 105, 49.

2. Jupiter: Bez. Farb. S. 123, 196.

3. Mars: Bez. Farb. S. 123, 197 (rotfarbig!)

B. Sirius-Omina.

1. Aussehen des Sirius.

a) rot: die Heuschrecken werden das Land fressen (? mâtu ḫa-ru-bi-e ikkal); VAChSt. XXVIII 20.

b) funkelnd (mešḫa imšuḫ): Ninib wird das Heiligtum der Götter verwüsten; VAChSup. LXIII Col. I 26.

2. Sirius und Atair.

Wenn Sirius Atair im Du'uzu erreicht, wird der Sesam gedeihen (gilt, wenn) Sirius und Atair zusammen gesehen werden (Sirius hel. aufgehend und Atair im Westen untergehend); Ist. XXVIII 21 f. (Erg. S. 17).

Weitere Belege: Ist. XXVIII 18 ff (Wenn Sirius sein Antlitz nach Norden wendet (bedeutet) er ist am Tage sichtbar und der Nordwind weht) Erg. S. 17; Bab. VI 33; XXXII 9 (Bab. VI S. 34); XXVI 9 f; 2. Sup. VIII 9 ff; IX 15 ff. (Bab. VI S. 31); Rep. 256; Br. M. 55466 Rs. II 19 (AfKF I 2 S. 72). Br. M. 45749 Vs. 31 (JRAS 1925 p. 37 ff).

IV. Sirius in Zaubertexten.

KAR I Nr. 76, 14: „Beschwörung: Siriusstern: sein Name ist „Starker des Kampfes", der um die Wege besorgt ist, der alles vollendet" (RSO IX S. 296).

K 2808+9490, 29: Beschwörung: Du Sirius, bist Ninib, der erste der grossen Götter (Bab. VI 35).

212bis dKAL s. mulUZA (198)

213. mulkalitum (30).

Zumeist ideographisch BÍR (s.d.) geschrieben: das Nierengestirn. Astrol. B I 6; 23 (vgl. Astrol. Pinch.). K 7069, 9; K 3507, 14 (TuL S. 14).

214. ilkamû (31)

K 2067, 24: „Vor dem Panther der gefesselte Gott, der Zerschmetterer von Himmel und Erde" (Weid. Hdb. S. 20). Vgl. auch ilLabansur.

215. mulKA·MUŠ·NÍ·KU₂·E (34. 35)

I. Es findet sich auch die Schreibung: KA·MUŠ·NÍ·NAG·E bezw. NAG·A (dasselbe Gestirn?). Jdgr. = parittum, beängstigend (ŠL 15, 280); also „das furchterregende Gestirn".

Identifizierungen:

= Andromedanebel (? Bez. ZÄF S. 12. 21).

= im Fuhrmann (Weid. Hdb. S. 118).

= β Andromedae (Kugl. Erg. S. 60).

= β oder γ Andromedae („vielleicht", Ungn. AfOF 14 S. 256[38]).

KA·MUŠ·NI·KU₂·E ist:

1. Unter den Enlil-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 34.

2. Unter den tikpi-Gestirnen, K 250 V 11; K 2067, 5; II R 49, 11 d.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Br. M. 86378 I 34 (der rote helle Stern, der „in den Lenden" des LU·LÍM steht; Erg. S. 60).

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

KA·MUŠ·NI·KU₂·E ist auch Deckname fol-

gender Planeten:

1. Venus: VAChSin XIII 7 (= DIL·BAD ša A-(nu-ni-tum)).

2. Saturn: 1. Sup. XLIX 13; 2. Sup. LXVI Vs. 6; Bez. Farb. S. 105, 55; 115 k; 122, 183.

3. Mars: Bez. Farb. S. 122, 184.

B. Omina.

S. Nr. 279 IV B 9.

216. ^{d}KAŠŠEBI (236)

Ein Beiname des Sonnengottes Šamaš: K 4386 Rs. IV 52 (CT 19: 19); CT 25: 25, 14 (kaš-še-ba); CT 25: 46 (80-7-19, 131 Rs. 3; lies: KAŠ statt MU!).

217. ^{mul}KA·TAR·PA (28)

I. Besser KA·ŠIL·PA, da Zusammensetzung aus KA (Mund) + šil(taḫu) + PA·BIL·SAG vorliegt; also: Mund(Spitze) des Pfeiles des Schützen. Es findet sich auch die Form KA šil-taḫ PA, Sp I 192 Rs. 2 (SSB I S. 261).

Als Normalstern gilt ^{mul}KUR ša KA·TAR·PA = ♆ Ophiuchi (Epp. Astr. S. 131; ZA 1892 S. 225; Kugl. SSB I 271; II 551; Erg. S. 224).

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Mond bei ♆ Ophiuchi.

Im Jahre

- 273/2: 137, 82-7-4, 24. ib. X. 1 (ZA 1892 S. 226. 231).
- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 35 f. (ZA 1892 S. 244).
- ? : Sp I 192 Rs. 2 (SSB I Taf. XXIV).

2. Merkur bei ♆ Ophiuchi.

Im Jahre

- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 28 (ZA 1892 S. 243).

3. Venus bei ♆ Ophiuchi.

Im Jahre

- 201/0: S + 1949 Vs. 16 (ZA 1892 S. 92).
- 179/8: Sp II 51, 8 (Planetarische Hilfstafel für -171/0; SSB I 85).
- 123/2: Sp I 175 Rs. 4 (SSB II 532 f.; 3. Erg. Taf. XII).
- 110/9: Sp 128, 35 (Epp. Astr. S. 164).
- 83/2: Rm 678, 12 (ZA 1890 S. 356).

218. ^{mul}KUA (374)

I. Das Fisch-Gestirn = Piscis Austrinus, „genauer dessen südlicher Teil mit Fomalhaut" (Kugl. Erg. S. 221; Weid. Hdb. S. 69; AfOF 7 S. 271[11]; Schott ZDMG 88 S. 308; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 335 f.).

Auch SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$, der Schwanz des Steinbocks, kann KUA genannt werden, VAChIst. V 14 f. (Erg. S. 174. 178; s. dagegen Bez. Farb. S. 130, 8).

^{mul}KUA ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Adaru, Astrol. Pinch; Astrol. B (H) III 19; III R 53 II Vs. 13; vgl. ZA N.F. 9 S. 127; JRAS 1900, 575, 34-36.

2. Unter den Ea-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 II 19; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 16.

3. Unter den Elam-Gestirnen, K 8067 I 5.

4. Dem Gott Ea geweiht, Astrol. B (K) I 27.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Hel. Aufgang: Am 15. Adaru, Br. M. 86378 III 12; Astrol. B I 35. Br. M. 86378 IV 30 (Erg. S. 43 f.); VAChIst. XXV 67.

2. Hel. Untergang: Im Ulûlu, Astrol. B I 23.

3. Gleichzeitige tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn das Fischgestirn und ŠU·GI (= Perseus)

aufgehen, gehen das Ährengestirn und Lupus (UR·IDIM) unter; Br. M. 86378 III 33.

4. Abstände zwischen hel. Aufgängen: 40 Tage vergehen zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des IKU-Gestirnes und Piscis Austrinus; 35 Tage zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des Fischgestirnes und des mul GAM$_3$ (Auriga); Br. M. 86378 III 42f.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

Das Fischgestirn kann in astrolog. Texten alle 5 Planeten vertreten.

1. Venus: KUA ist Name der Venus im Monat Adaru, 81,7-6,102 Vs.10; VACh Išt. VIII 6; Erg. S.171; Bez. Farb. S.104,35; 122,154.

2. Jupiter: III R 53 I Vs.13 (= ilMarduk); vgl. Weid. Hdb. S. 26; Bez. Farb. S. 103,14.

3. Merkur: Rep. 221 Vs.1ff; Išt. XXX 13.15; Bez. Farb. S.107; 122,155.

4. Mars: VACh 1. Sup. XLIX 8; Bez. Farb. S.104,20; 110,73.

5. Saturn: Bez. Farb. S.107,62.

B. Omina.

1. Aussehen des Fischgestirnes.

a) rot: Wenn ein Stern im Fischgestirn sehr rot ist, wird ein Gemetzel der Fische (stattfinden); VACh 2. Sup. LXVIII 5; Išt. XXIX 17; 2. Sup. LXXXIX 2; vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 142 (gilt, wenn Merkur im SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ steht).

b) gelb: Wenn das Fischgestirn sehr gelb ist, wird Wohlstand.. 2. Sup. LXXI 3; „gelb und schwarz": Verwirrung des Ea (wird sein); 2. Sup. LXVIII 4; LXXXIX 4; LXXI 2; Bez. Farb. S.141; 142r; 145 (gilt, wenn Merkur im SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ steht).

c) dunkel (adir): die Fische im Wasser werden nicht laichen; die Vögel im Himmel werden keine Eier legen; das Fischgestirn = Mars; dunkel = Saturn; 2. Sup. LXVIII 13; 1. Sup. XLIX 7f; Bez. Farb. S. 110.

d) funkelt (mešḫa imšuḫ): Wohlstand wird im Lande sein; 2. Sup. LXVIII 14.

2. mul KUA und Mond.

a) im Mond: in jeglichem Lande werden die Fische.. VACh 2. Sup. LXVIII 9.

b) an der „Flanke" (MAŠ·GA) des Mondes:.. ib. 10.

c) am rechten und linken Mondhorn:.. ib. 11f.

3. mul KUA und mul UGA.

a) Wenn das Fischgestirn sich dem Rabengestirn nähert, werden die Fische und die Vögel gedeihen (das gilt, wenn) Saturn (bezw. Merkur) im südwestl. oder nordöstl. Fische (bezw. im SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$) steht; VACh 2. Sup. LXVIII 6; LXXI 6f; Rep. 238 Rs.1ff; Išt. XXVIII 29; XL 5; Bez. Farb. 107.

4. mul KUA und mul BAN.

Wenn das Fischgestirn sich dem Bogengestirn nähert, wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen; das Vieh auf dem Felde wird sich mehren; der König wird mächtig werden und seine Feinde fesseln (LAL); Regen und Hochflut (wird sein); der Sesam und die Dattel werden gedeihen. VACh Išt. XXXII 5ff; XXX 1; Rep. 221 Vs.4ff; Bez. Farb. S. 117, 116.

5. mul KUA und zibanîtu.

Wenn das Fischgestirn sich der Wage nähert, wird Hunger heranziehen (i-mad); 2. Sup. LXVIII 8; LXXI 4.

6. mul KUA und SIBA·ZI·AN·NA.

Wenn das Fischgestirn sich Orion nähert, wird Hunger (sein?); 2. Sup. LXXI 5.

7. mul KUA und mul IKU.

Wenn das Fischgestirn sich dem IKU-Gestirn nähert (bedeutet) Merkur nähert sich Mars; 2. Sup. LXVIII 7; 2. Sup. LXXII 5; VAChSt. XXX 13; Bez. Farb. S. 115, 7.

8. Venus und mul KUA.

S. unter DIL·BAD (109 III B 17g).

9. Der Fisch „lässt" eine Schuppe.

Wenn der Fisch eine Schuppe lässt (kulip-tu um-daš-šir$_3$), werden die Fische und die Vögel gedeihen (gilt, wenn) Mars oder Merkur oder Jupiter im nordöstl. oder südwestl. Fische stehen; 2. Sup. LXXI 8; Išt. XXVIII 23 ff. Išt. XL 5f; Bez. Farb. S. 107.

219. mul KU·MAL s. mul ḪUN·GA$_2$

220. mul kumâru s. mul UD·KA·DUḪ·A (310)

221. KUN me (74)

In den späteren Texten der SÄ wird nur noch das Neudoidgr. ZIB verwendet. „Die Schwänze" = die beiden Fische; K 11018 Rs. 2 (Bab. VI 150); Br. M. 86378 IV 36 f.; Camb. 400 Rs. 5 (ZA 1903 S. 241); VAChIšt. IV 17; BRLM IV 30, 6. 23 (AfOF 12 S. 258 ff.).

222. giš KUN s. UR·A (73)

223. mul KUR (238)

„Der helle Stern"; s. DUR nu-nu; KA·TAR·PA

224. mul lu$_2$ KUR$_2$ s. mul LU$_2$·KUR$_2$

225. mul KU·RU·NA (308)

Nur III R 65 Nr. 2, 9; vgl. Panth. 1703.

226. kiz zanîtu (293)

Br. M. 55466 Rs. I 10; (AfKF I 2 S. 72).

227. mul KIL$_2$ (51)

Beiname der ABSIN$_2$: K 250 I 12

228. KILI$_3$ (304)

Sum. Wort für Stern, V R 30, 15 c: KIL$_3$ ki-ti AN kakkab šamê e.

229. kinṣu s. UD·KA·DUḪ·A (291. 320)

230. mul kitti (292; 192)

I. Volle Bezeichnung: kakkab kitti u mêšari, Stern des Rechtes und der Gerechtigkeit = Saturn (Weid. Hdb. S. 29); K 12619 I 5; II R 49 Nr. 3, 41 (s mul GI·GI).

II. Astrologische Angaben.

1. Wenn der Stern des Rechtes sich der Anu-Krone nähert (gilt, wenn) Saturn im Stier aufgeht; Böses für Akkad und Elam. VAChIšt. XXX 20.

2. Wenn der Stern des Rechtes feierlich dahinwandelt (išduḫ? GID$_2$·GID$_2$!), wird das Land Erbarmen und Versöhnung („haben"); VAChIšt. XXV 26; RA VII S. 173.

231. dLA·BA·AN·SUR (40)

K 2067, 23 (Weid. Hdb. S. 20); vgl. ilkamû.

232. mul LAḪAR dAia

Nach Br. M. 86378 I 17 ein Stern, der vor (ina pût) mul MAR·GID$_2$·DA steht. Nach Kugl. Erg. S. 213 = η Ursae Maioris (?). Gehört zu den Enlil-Gestirnen. „Das Schaf-Gestirn" der Göttin Aia.

233. ^{d}LA·KU·DU (43)

Ein Beiname des Merkur: II R 39,59e.

234. ^{il}Latarak (41)

Bildet zusammen mit ^{mul}LU$_2$·LAL$_3$ *das 3. unter den 7 Zwillingsgestirnen.* K1267,2.

Identifizierungen:

= *Bellatrix (*^{c} *Bez.* ZÄF *S.10.12).*

= ϑ *Eridani (Kugl. Erg. S.221).*

Das Übrige s. unter ^{mul}LU$_2$·LAL$_3$.

235. ^{mul}Lammu (276)

Ist nach V R 46 *Vs.17* sukkal *der Göttin* Bau *und identisch mit* ^{d}Ur-ma-šum, sukkal *der Göttin* Gula. *Hommel (AA S.470) liest* ^{mul}LAM MU sukkal ^{d}Ba-u$_2$, „*Pflug, als Name des Boten der* Ba'u".

236. ^{mul}la ŠITI^{meš} (42)

Im Akk. ungefähr kakkab la minâti, „*der unberechenbare Stern*" *(Weid. Hdb. S.11), ein Beiname des Mars,* K 250 II 22 (-Vergl.).

237. ^{mul}LU (311)

1. Abkürzung aus lumaši *(s.d.).* AO 6483 *Vs.20:* naphar 12 UZUD^{pl} ḪA·LA ša$_2$ ^{mul_2}LU ša$_2$ ^{il}Sin u ^{il}Šamaš ina libbi^{bi} iteqqû^{pl}: „*Insgesamt 12 Glieder, Teile des Tierkreises, in denen der Mond und die Sonne dahinziehen*" (AfOF 7 *S.175).*

2. Statt ^{mul}LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_2$, BRLM IV *19,b; 19,h; 19,4 (AfOF 14 S.258f; 274f; 278f.).*

238. ^{mul}LU·BAD *s.* UDU·IDIM

239. ^{mul}LU$_2$·BAD *s.* LU$_2$·UŠ$_2$

240. ^{mul}LUGAL (132)

I. *Das Königsgestirn, mit doppelter Bedeutung:*

A. *Ein Fixstern, der mit* ^{mul} ^{d}PA *(lies* SULLAT$_2$*) das 5. Paar der 7 Zwillingsgestirne bildet; auch* ^{mul}ḪANIŠ$_2$ *gelesen (3. Erg. S.335).*

= α *Centauri („sicher", Kugl. Erg. S.22; Weid. Hdb. S.144; AJSL 41 p.172).*

^{mul}LUGAL(ḪANIŠ$_2$) *ist:*

1. Unter den 7 Zwillingsgestirnen, CT 26: *45,14.*

2. Mit Adad identifiziert: V R 46 *Vs.8:* ^{il}PA u ^{il}LUGAL| ^{il}Šamaš u ^{il}Adad.

B. *Ein Stern im Löwen, der bekannte Regulus (Epp. Astr. S.127).*

^{mul}LUGAL *(Regulus) ist:*

1. Monatsfixstern des Araḫsamnu, *Astrol. Pinch; 83,1-18, 608.*

2. Unter den Enlil-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 9; 3. Erg. S.327.*

3. Unter den Amurrû-*Gestirnen,* K 250 V 6; K 8067 III 1.

4. Unter den 7 Ṭikpi-*Gestirnen,* K 250 V *10;* K 207,4.

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. α *Centauri.*

Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Hinter ^{mul} giš GAN$_2$·UR$_3$, *Br. M. 86378 II 25.*

2. Regulus.

a) Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: In der Brust des Löwen, Br. M. 86378 I 9.

b) Hel. Aufgang: Am 5. Abu gehen das Bogengestirn (Canis Maior) und Regulus hel. auf; Br. M. 86378 II 44; Erg. S. 48; nach Astrol. B III 27 geht Regulus im Monat Araḫsamnu hel. auf und Anunîtu unter; umgekehrt im Aiaru (ib. 15).

c) Gleichzeitige tägl. Aufgänge: Wenn Canis Maior und Regulus aufgehen, geht mul UZA (Wega) unter. (Erg. S. 26); Br. M. 86378 II 19.

III. Planeten bei Regulus.

1. Der Mond.

Im Jahre

- 567/6: VAT 4956 Rs. 7. 14 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 33. 37).
- 378/7: Sp II 749, 8 (SSB I 76 f.).
- 273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 6 (ZA 1892 S. 228).
- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 8. 9. 32. 43 (ZA 1892 S. 238 ff).

2. Merkur.

Im Jahre

- 567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 12 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 31. 35).
- 239/8: S + 1949 Vs. 19 (ZA 1891 S. 93).
- 131/0: Rm 678, 17 (ZA 1890 S. 358).

3. Venus.

Im Jahre

- 567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 11 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 31. 35).
- 201/0: S + 1949 Vs. 10. 11 (ZA 1891 S. 90 f.).
- 122/1: Sp 129, 32. 35 (Epp. Astr. S. 156).
- 110/9: Sp 128, 16. 17 (Epp. Astr. S. 162).

4. Mars.

Im Jahre

- 567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 12 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 31. 35).
- 520 : Camb. 400 Rs. 11 (ZA 1890 S. 147; SSB I S. 71).
- 201/0: SH 101, 4 (SSB II 531).

5. Saturn.

Im Jahre -231/0: Rm IV 397, 59 (ZA 1892 S. 249).

IV. Astrologische Angaben

A. Allgemeines.

In astrolog. Texten ist das Königsgestirn vor allem Jupiter. Nach III R 53 Vs. I 11 ist der Name des il Marduk (Jupiter) im Monat Ṭebêtu mul LUGAL (Weid. Hdb. S. 25); vgl. auch V R 46, 8; Bez. S. 103; 108, 65; 116 b.

Nach Bez. Farb. S. 122, 141 könnte LUGAL auch den Mars bezeichnen (?).

B. Omina.

1. Aussehen des mul LUGAL.

a) funkelt (mešḫa imšuḫ): in diesem Jahre werden die Könige jeglichen Landes sterben; 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 17.

b) glänzt (šaruru naši): der König von Akkad wird Vollendetes leisten; Rep. 38 Vs. 6; 185 Rs. 3; 198; VAC h 2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. IV 5 (= Jupiter; Bez. Farb. S. 108).

c) schwarz: der Palastverwalter wird sterben (gilt, wenn) Merkur bei LUGAL (Regulus? Jupiter?) steht; Rep. 228 Vs. 5; Rep. 199 A Vs. 1; Bez. Farb. S. 141.

d) düster (adir): der König wird ergrimmen und .. (gilt, wenn) Saturn vor LUGAL (Regulus? Jupiter?) steht; Rep. 180 Rs. 3.

2. LUGAL (Jupiter) und Mond.

a) Wenn das Königsgestirn sich dem Mond nähert und da steht, werden die Tage des Fürsten lang werden; ein verworrener Zustand wird im Lande sein; der Ertrag des Landes wird gut sein. Rep. 199 Vs. 4.

b) Wenn das Königsgestirn sich über den Mond rollt und da steht, wird der König viele Tage (Var. gute Tage) erleben; das

Land wird nicht gedeihen; (gilt, wenn) Jupiter mit Regulus sich dem Monde nähert und rechts und links..; Rep. 199 Vs. 6; VACh 1. Sup. LII 8 f.

c) *Wenn das Königsgestirn sich über den Mond rollt und in den Mond hineingeht, wird in diesem Monate eine Verfinsterung stattfinden; (gilt, wenn) Jupiter mit Regulus in den Mond hineingeht. 1. Sup. LII 10 f.*

Weitere Belege: Rep. 272 Rs. 4 ff; 81-2-4, 429 (Bez. Farb. S. 123).

V. LUGAL *in der Zauberpraxis.*

BRLM *IV 20, 14; IV 19 o: „Dass der König in seinem Palaste seines Namens im Guten gedenkt: Bezirk: 5° vor (Regulus)."*

„ „ 20; „ „ 8: „Einen Entkommenen zurückbringen: Bezirk, Regulus.. AfOF 14 S. 259. 274 f. 279.

241. ^{d}LUGAL·GIR$_3$·RA (134)

Beiname des Merkur: VACh *Išt. VII 48:* ^{d}LUGAL·GIR$_3$·RA ^{d}UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD; VACh *Išt. VI 1 ff. (ZA 32, 64).*

242. ^{mul}LUGAL ^{d}U$_5$·IN (133)

CT 26: 45, 4: [^{mul}] GAM$_3$ ^{mul}LUGAL ^{d}U$_5$·IN; *vgl. 3. Erg. S. 307 [1] (zu berichtigen).*

243. ^{mul}LU$_2$·UŠ$_2$ (206)

Akk. etwa ^{kakkab} pagri, *Leichnamsstern:* VR *46 Vs. 28:* ^{mul}LU$_2$·UŠ$_2$ pa-gar asakki. *Gehört zu den Anu-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 12.*

Identifizierungen:

= *Delphinus (Bez.* ZÄF *S. 12).*

= *Antinous (Kugl. Erg. S. 64).*

Vgl. Br. M. 55466 Rs. II 15 f: „Deshalb im Monat Tebêtu *in dem astronom. Ort des* Asakku-*Dämons, dem Ziegengestirn, dem Leichnamgestirn, zur Vollmondzeit gehen sie."* (AfKF *I 2 S. 72).*

244. ^{mul}LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_2$ (209)

I. *Auch* LU$_2$·KU·MAL, ^{amêl}agru *gelesen: volle Form des Namens des bab.* Aries *(Kurzformen:* ḪUN·GA$_2$; ḪUN *(s.d.). Singulär ist* LU, *nach Ungn. Variante zu* LU$_2$, *wodurch der „Lohnarbeiter"* (LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_2$) *zum „Widder"* (LU *bezw.* UDU) *wurde.* AfOF *14 S. 256.*

^{mul}LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_2$ *ist der Name des ersten Tierkreiszeichens:* AO *6483 Vs. 14; =* Aries *(Kugl. Erg. S. 5; Bez.* ZÄF *S. 16; westlicher Teil des Aries, Weid.* AfOF *2 S. 128 f.).*

^{mul}LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_2$ *ist:*

1. *Unter den* Anu-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 43.*

2. *Auf dem Mondweg, ib. IV 37.*

3. *Dem Gott Dumuzi geweiht, ib. I 43.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. *Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Hinter* Anunîtu, *Br. M. 86378 I 43.*

2. *Hel. Aufgang: Am 1.* Nisannú, *ib. II 36.*

3. *Gleichzeitige tägliche Aufgänge: Wage, Lupus, und Centaurus gehen auf, und Aries geht unter, ib. III 23.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

A. *Allgemeines.*

Nach Bez. Farb. S. 122, 130 ist LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_2$ *Deckname für Mars (2). Im Widder erreicht die Sonne ihr Hypsoma: Br. M. 55644 Vs. 30*

(AfKF I 2 S. 71). Nach VACh Išt. XXV 23 (III R 53 Nr. 1, 22) bezieht sich Aries auf die Ähre.

B. Omina.

1. Aufgang des Widders:

Wenn der Widder erscheint, wird der König von Amurrû durch die Waffe umkommen; VACh 2. Sup. LXXV 1.

2. Aussehen des Widders:

Wenn der Widder schwarz ist, wird der König von Amurrû durch die Waffe umkommen; K 230 Rs. 11 (Bez. Farb. S. 145).

Weitere Belege: Rep. 44 Rs. 5; Chiera 214 Rs. VI 21 (ältester Text) K 11739 Rs. I 4; VAT 7847, 9; VAT 9785, 9; 85, 4-30, 15, 1.

IV. Aries in der Zauberpraxis.

BRLM IV 20, 8; IV 19, h: „Dass ein Weib kommt, Bezirk: Aries.." AfOF 14 S. 258.

BRLM IV 20, 17; IV 19, 4: „Ein Weib zur Aussage veranlassen, Bezirk: Aries.."

BRLM IV 20, 36; IV 19, 29: „Einen Gott zu laden, eine Göttin zu laden, Gicht zu heilen, das Haus zu weihen; eine Epidemie einzudämmen, Handleiden zu heilen, Steine zu heilen, satt zu bleiben, Fieberhitze zu entfernen, Bezirk: Aries.."

BRLM IV 20, 50: „Einen Menschen aus einer Vertrauensstellung zu entfernen oder einen Menschen einem anderen vorzuziehen, Bezirk: Aries.." AfOF 14 S. 258f. 274f. 278f. 281.

245. mul LU$_2$·KUR$_2$·RA (205)

„Gestirn des Feindes", Beiname des Mars: K 260, 10f. (II R 49 Nr. 3): = na-kar und šà$_2$-nu-um-ma.

246. mul LU$_2$·LAL$_3$ (208)

I. Das „Gestirn des Honigmannes", bildet zusammen mit [a]Latarak das 3. unter den 7 Zwillingsgestirnen, K 1267, 12.

Identifizierungen:

= Beteigeuze (2. Bez. ZÄF S. 14: irrtümlich mul Marduk).

= α β Columbae (Kugl. Erg. S. 221).

Nach VR 46 Vs. 22 ist das Honigmanngestirn dem Monde geweiht. Vgl. Panth. 1818; 1841.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Gegenüber dem Orion, Br. M. 86378 I 3f.; K 2067, 12! VR 46, 6.

247. mul LUL·A s. mul KA$_5$·A

248. mul LU·LÍM (319)

I. lulîmu bezeichnet nach RA X p. 224 e. Art Hirsch; nach Landsb., Fauna, S. 98 (AfOF 14 S. 256 [37]) den „Leithammel".

Identifizierungen:

= Capella (Weid. Hdb. S. 125).

= Cassiopeia (Ungn. ZDMG 77 S. 87).

= Andromeda (Kugl. Erg. S. 14; Weid. AfOF 2 S. 130; + ev. Cassiopeia, Bez. ZÄF S. 6. 16).

mul LU·LÍM ist:

1. Unter den Enlil-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 IV 5.

2. Dem Gott Anu (VACh Išt. XXV 77) bezw. EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA (VR 46 Vs. 21) geweiht.

Unter den Sternen des LU·LÍM werden bes. hervorgehoben:

1. „die flimmernden Sterne, die an der Brust des LU·LÍM stehen" (s. mul ummulûti).

2. „der rote, helle Stern, der an der Niere des LU·LÍM steht" (s. mul KA·MUŠ·NÍ·KU$_2$·E).

3. mul IV ša mul LU·LÍM: „die vier Sterne des LU·LÍM" (Kugl. Erg. S. 190); „Stern IV des LU·LÍM" (Bez. ZA 28 S. 358[1]).

Identifizierungen:

= α Andromedae (Bez. Kopff, ZA 28 S. 358).
= Gruppe bei ν Andromedae (Kugl. Erg. S. 186).
= νμ Andromedae oder πο ξν oder γ Cassiopeiae (Kugl. RA XI P. 18 XII).

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Hinter UD·KA·DUḪ·A; Br. M. 86378 I 31.

2. Hel. Aufgang: Am 5. Šabâṭu gehen Wassermann, Cetus (ÍKU) und LU·LÍM hel. auf; ib. III 10.

3. Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn Cetus (ÍKU), Wassermann, und LU·LÍM aufgehen, gehen Leo, Hydra und Centaurus unter; ib. 31; Erg. S. 31 f.

4. Rektaszensionsdifferenzen:
10° zwischen mul asidu und Stern IV von LU·LÍM.
15° „ Stern IV von LU·LÍM und den flimmernden Sternen. (Weid. Hdb. S. 139 f.; Kugl. RA XI p. 15); AO 6478 Vs. 26 ff.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

Im astrologischen Sprachgebrauch kann LU·LÍM folgende Planeten bezeichnen:

1. Saturn, K 4386 Rs. IV 55: dLU·LÍM | dUDU·ÍDÍM·SAG·UŠ; IR 48, 52; SSB I 9 f; Bez. Farb. S. 103, 7; 122, 181.

2. Mars; Bez. Farb. S. 122, 182.

B. Omina.

1. LU·LÍM nähert sich den Plejaden: Fressen der Siebengottheit; (gilt, wenn) Saturn..., VAch 1. Sup. I. 10; 2. Sup. LXXV 5.

2. LU·LÍM passt sich den Plejaden an (it-tin-tu): Wehklagen werden im Lande sein. 1. Sup. I. 10; 2. Sup. LXXV 5.

Weitere Belege: Chiera 214 Rs. VI 9; 136 Rs. II 5 (älteste Texte); K 11739 Rs. I 2.

249. mul LUL·LA (234)

Umgestelltes AL·LUL, bezeichnet als Fixstern den Cancer VAch Išt. XXV 18. (Wenn mul LUL·LA, so geht das auf eine Windsbraut; LUL·LA = AL·LUL); als Planet den Mars: II R 49 Nr. 3, 35: mul LUL·LA | sa-ar-rum | ṣal-bat-a-nu. Vgl. RA XIV p. 20 ff.

250. mul lumaši (318)

Es kommen folgende Formen vor: lu-ma-šu, TU 11 Vs. II 9; mul lu-ma-ši, ib. 20; 12 il lu-maš, ib. 15; il lu-maš, ib. 14; lu-maš gab-bi, ib. 20; lu-maš ša$_2$ šamê^e gab-bi, ib. 11.

Die Bedeutung von lumâšu ergibt sich aus AO 6483 Vs. 14 ff.: 12 il lu-ma-ši mit den folgenden Namen der Tierkreisbilder. Nach Kugl. SSB I 259 ist lumâšu = Tierkreiszeichen (oder Apside[3]). Vgl. auch AfOF 7 S. 175: dDIL·BAD u dGUD·UD ina êtêqi-šu-nu itti lu-ma-šu$_2$: „Venus und Merkur bei ihrem Vorbeiziehen an den Tierkreiszeichen".

Daneben werden noch sieben andere Sternbilder, alle ausserhalb des Tierkreises liegend, als lumâši-Sterne bezeichnet, nämlich: ŠU·GÍ (Perseus), UD·KA·DUḪ·A (Cycnus + Cepheus), SÍBA·ZÍ·AN·NA (Orion), KAK·SÍ·DÍ (Sirius), EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM (Centaurus), A$_2$ mušen (Aquila), PA·BÍL·SAG (Sagittarius, sic) CT 26: 45, 7 ff. Vgl. AJSL 41 p. 170 f. S. auch mul LU.

251. mul lumnu (316)

Der „böse Stern" = Mars; 3. Erg. S. 304. K 250 *II 20* (= Nergal). *S. auch* mul ḪUL.

Omina: Wenn Mars (lumnu) *vor Jupiter* (dŠUL·PA·E$_3$) *geht, wird Not sein; wenn Mars hinter Jupiter geht, wird dieses Jahr gut sein;* VAChSup. *LXXVIII 5 f; 3. Erg. S. 310 f.*

252. mul LU$_2$·SA·GAZ (207)

Der „Räuberstern", ein Beiname des Mars: II R *49 Nr. 3, 34:* mul LU$_2$·SA·GAZ| ḫab-ba-tum| (il ṣal-bat-a-nu); K 250 *II 17* (= il Nergal).

253. mul LİSİ·GUN$_3$ (142)

I. *Bisher auch* NE·DAR; UŠ·Sİ·DAR *gelesen. Das Idgr.* NE *ist in der Lesung* LİSİ *belegt* (III R *51 Nr. 6, 2:* li(!)-si); *für die Lesung* GUN$_3$ *(statt* DAR) *spricht das phonet. Kompl.* NA *(Panth. 2323). Auch die Lesung* Lİ$_9$·Sİ$_4$ *besteht zurecht.*

In den Texten der SÄ *steht nur* GUN$_3$ *bezw.* Sİ$_4$ *(s. d.).*

Identifizierungen:

= β *Scorpi (Weid. Hdb. S. 117;* AJSL *40 S. 207).*

= *Antares (Bez.* ZÄF *S. 10. 13).*

mul LİSİ·GUN$_3$ *ist:*

1. Unter den 7 tikpi*-Sternen,* K 250 *V 12;* K 2067, *6.*

2. Dem Gott Nabû *(Br. M. 86378 II 30), bezw.* NİNİB (K 4339 *III 23*) *geweiht.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Die Brust des Scorpius = dLİSİ·GUN$_3$, *Br. M. 86378 II 30.*

2. Die Sterne: linke Hand des GUD·ALİM + LİSİ·GUN$_3$ + *vordere Wage bilden ein Dreieck; *LİSİ·GUN$_3$ + *linker Fuss des* GUD·ALİM + *vordere Wage +* SUḪUŠ·ABSİN$_2$ *bilden ein Viereck, *VAChSin *XIII 21 ff.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

A. *Allgemeines.*

LİSİ·GUN$_3$ *kommt als Deckname für folgende Planeten in Frage:*

1. Saturn, K 4339 *II 23* (NİNİB!); *Bez. Farb. S. 103, 3.*

2. Mars, (wegen seiner roten Farbe), Bez. Farb. S. 122, 147.

B. *Zauberpraxis.*

„Am Tage, da der dLİSİ·GUN$_3$ *erscheint, möge drei Tage lang allnächtlich der Mensch die Gesamtheit seines Hauses: Menschen, Ochsen, Esel, Schafe, aufbieten, nicht .. und zu* dL. *beten, sonst wird er mit der Gesamtheit seines Hauses ins Unglück stürzen"* (AJSL *40 S. 204);* AO 7540 *Rs. II 14 +* VAT 9412 *Rs. III 35 f.*

Weitere Belege: VAChIšt. *XXVIII 4 f. (Wenn Scorpius den* L. *bannt (das gilt, wenn) die Sterne des Kopfes des Scorpius gross sind, Antares aber klein ist); Rep. 251 Rs. 4; 2. Sup. LXIII Col. IV 2.*

254. mul MA$_3$·GUR$_8$ (113)

Das Gestirn des MAGUR*-Schiffes (vgl. hiezu Argo)*

= α + β *Capricorni (Bez.* ZÄF *S. 13; Kugl. Erg. S. 10; „zu Füssen des Kentaur", Schott bei Salonen, Wasserfahrzeuge .. S. 17 ff.).*

mul MA$_3$·GUR$_8$ *ist:*

1. Monatsfixstern des Kislimmu, *Astrol. Pinch. (Kugl. SSB I 229 Vc).*

2. Unter den La-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 II 34.*

3. Dem Gott Nabû *geweiht:* VR *46 Rs. 2:* mul MA$_3$·GUR$_8$ mul SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ | il Nabû u il Taš-me-tum.

255. mul makrû (217)

I. *Nach Weid. OLZ 1914 Sp. 497 f. ist* makrû *der „feuerrote", e. Beiname des Mars. Jensen, Kosm. S. 121 f; Hommel, AA S. 450 lasen* magrû, *der „günstige" (euphemistisch!); so noch Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 304 [1]. II R 51, 64 gibt die Gleichung:* mul DIRIG | ma-ak-ru-u$_2$; *ebenso* K 260, 4 (II R 49 *Nr. 3). Nach* K 250 *II 7 ist* mul ma-ak-ru-u = il Nergal. *Vgl. auch* K 11283 + 79, 7-8, 352.

Auch Jupiter kann makrû *(bezw.* magrû*) heissen, und zwar im Monat* Abu: III R *53 Nr. 2 Vs. 6; dunkel ist die Stelle S. 777, 6:* arah Abu il ma-ak-ru-u il ṣal-bat-a-nu *(nach Weid. Hdb. S. 26 Glosse des Abschreibers „bedeutet sonst Mars").*

II. *Astrologische Angaben.*

1. Mars und Mond.

a) *Wenn Mars in den Mond hineingeht und nicht erscheint, wird der Sohn des Königs den Thron an sich reissen;* VACh *Ištar XX 98.*

b) *Wenn Mars an seiner (des Mondes ?) Seite steht, wird das Westland sich verfeinden;* VACh *1. Sup. XIX 12.*

2. Mars und Venus.

S. unter DIL·BAD *(109 III B 16 b)*

Weitere Belege: VACh *2. Sup. LI 20.*

256. mul MAN-ma s. mul šanumma ma (298)

257. mul MAR (180)

Abkürzung von mul MAR·GID$_2$·DA; *z. B. Stev. O. T. Vs. 22 (s. unter* UL *148 II 3). Daneben begegnet* mul MAR *nur noch auf* VACh *2. Sup. LXXXIV 3, wo nach Kugl. Erg. S. 180 Mars gemeint ist. Allein ein Vergleich dieser Stelle mit LXVI 10 zeigt, dass hier Venus anzusetzen ist.*

*Omen: Wenn die Siebengottheit, „Fressen" des Viehes: Plejaden und Venus (*mul MAR*) stehen beisammen: Regen und Hochfluten werden kommen, der Getreideertrag wird knapp werden: im Winter Fallen .. (gilt, wenn) der Planet (= Venus! vgl. oben 139.!) die Plejaden beinahe einholt; die Siebengottheit wird das Land „fressen".* VACh *2. Sup. LXXXIV 3; vgl. LXVI 10.*

258. mul MAR·GID$_2$·DA (182)

I. MAR·GID$_2$·DA = ṣumbu, eriqqu, *Lastwagen. Also „das Lastwagengestirn" (vgl.* GIGIR). *Als Nachtgottheit erscheint es zum 1. Mal in dem altbab. Gebet* ZA *N. F. 9 S. 306:* giš MAR·GID·DA, *„der Wagen(stern)". Ebenfalls altbab. sind die Stellen bei Chiera* SLT *214 Rs. VI 7; 236 Rs. II 4:* mul giš MAR·GID$_2$·DA.

Spätbab. ist die Benennung des Wagengestirns: mar-kas šamê^{e}, *Band des Himmels („Weltachse"), Racc. 139, 330.*

mul MAR·GID$_2$·DA *ist:*

1. Monatsfixstern des Abu, *Astrol. Pinch.*

Astrol. B III 5.

2. Unter den Enlil-Gestirnen, Br.M. 86378 I 15.

3. Unter den Akkad-Gestirnen, K 8067 I 9.

4. Zirkumpolar: VAChSt. XXV 66: Das Wagengestirn steht das ganze Jahr da.

Identifizierungen:

= Ursa Maior (Hommel, AA II S. 404; 462; Kugl. SSB I 249; Erg. 212; Weid. Hdb. S. 69; AfOF 4 S. 83).

= Ursa Maior bezw. τὸ ἅρμα (Bez. ZÄF S. 14).

Darstellung: AJSL 41 p. 171 Fig. 1 (rechts unten in der Ecke) (?).

Einzelsterne des MAR·GÍD$_2$·DA:

1. mul KA$_5$·A (s.d.).

2. kakkabu ša ina pût mul MAR·GÍD$_2$·DA izzazu zu mul LAḪAR dAia (s.d.).

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Über die Lage des Wagengestirnes: Das Sternbild, das sich zwischen .. und Osten hinwindet, ist das Wagengestirn; Astrol. B(K) III 8 f.

2. Beschreibung: „Der Stern M. ein Abzamakku .. Sterne sind an seiner Brust eingezeichnet, seine Deichsel richtet er auf den Rücken der ERU. 3 Sterne (stehen) gegenüber seiner Deichsel. Ein heller Stern ist an der Spitze der Deichsel, und zwei Sterne sind unten, Seite an Seite, an der Spitze der Deichsel eingezeichnet"; (AfOF 4 S. 77); VAT 9428 Rs. 4 ff.

3. Hel. Aufgang: Im Abu geht M. hel. auf und mul DA·MU unter; umgekehrt im Šabâṭu; Astrol. B III 21. 33.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

In astrol. Texten bezeichnet MAR·GÍD$_2$·DA folgende Planeten:

1. Venus als Abendstern in der Jungfrau, 81-7-6, 102 Vs. 13; VAChSt. XXI 84 ff; XXII 5; Šam. XVI, 10 (Kugl. Erg. S. 195); AO 6486 Rs. 5 (Stud. Or. I S. 349 f.). MAR·GÍD$_2$·DA ist das Gestirn der Venusgestalt NIN·LÍL$_2$ von Nippur, Br.M. 86378 I 15; daher Beziehung zu Nippur, K 4386 Rs. IV 59. Vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 104, 37; 111, 82; 122, 160.

2. Jupiter (?), Bez. Farb. S. 122, 159

VAChSt. V 9 f. belehrt uns: Wenn Venus aufleuchtet und vor mul MAR·GÍD$_2$·DA steht (das gilt, wenn) Venus vor ŠU·GÍ (Perseus) steht. Kugl. bemerkt: „MAR·GÍD$_2$·DA liegt im Perseus und zwar in der östlichen Partie desselben" Erg. S. 181. Offenbar identifiziert unser Text den Lastwagen (MAR·GÍD$_2$·da) mit dem östlich vom Perseus stehenden Rennwagen (giš GIGIR). Vgl. Kugl. Erg. S. 179 ff. Bez. ZÄF S. 41 f.

B. Omina.

1. Aussehen des Wagengestirnes:

a) funkelt (mešḫa imšuḫ): In Subartu und Elam wird Not sein; 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 12; vgl. 2. Sup. LXVIII 7. 8 (Wenn das Wagengestirn nicht funkelt (mušḫa la iškun), wird der König dem Lande Erbarmen (angedeihen lassen).

b) dunkel (adir): Zahllose Truppen (umman manda) werden sich erheben und im 6. Jahr. VAChSt. XXI 96.

2. Das Wagengestirn „stellt sich hemmend in den Weg" (iprik).

Wenn das Wagengestirn sich hemmend in den Weg stellt und stehen bleibt, Aufstand zahlloser Truppen .. VAChSt. XXI 95; vgl. 1. Sup. XLV 4 (Erg. S. 180).

3. Wagengestirn und ŠUDUN (Bootes).

Wenn das Wagengestirn sein Antlitz

Bootes zuwendet(?) .. Jšt. XXI 94; Jšt. XXII 5f.

4. MAR·GID$_2$·DA = *Venus.*

a) *Venus und Saturn: Wenn das Wagengestirn (Venus) an der Südseite den schwarzen Stern (Saturn) fast einholt, wird Adad „bewässern"; eine Finsternis wird stattfinden; 2. Sup. CXI 20; Bez. Farb. 111; Erg. 197.*

b) *Venus und Plejaden: S. Nr. 279 IV B 11.*

c) *Venus „kommt in die Quere" (ibbalkut^{ut}): Die Leute von Nippur werden nicht.. 1. Sup. XXXIV 37; Bez. Farb. S. 111.*

Weitere Belege: YACh *Jšt. XXI 90 (Bez. Farb. S. 145); Jšt. XXV 1; 1. Sup. XLV 4 (Erg. S. 180); 2. Sup. LXIV Col. II 7 ff.;* K 3507, 14 (TuL. *S. 163); Br. M. 46749 Vs. 33* (JRAS *1925 S. 37 ff.*).

259. mul MAR·GID$_2$·DA·AN·NA (183)

I. *Es kommt auch die Form* MAR·GID$_2$·DA·AN^{u_2} (= šamû) *vor:* YACh *Jšt. II 71; Stev. O.T. Vs. 1. Daher ist die Übersetzung: „Himmelswagen" (Bez. Farb. S. 136; Kugl. Erg. S. 214) den übrigen („oberes Wagengestirn", „Wagengestirn des Anu", Bez. ZÄF S. 43) vorzuziehen.*

Der „Himmelswagen" ist URSA MINOR (Bez. ZÄF S. 14; Kugl. Erg. S. 214; vgl. jedoch Langdon, Bab. VII 231[1]: MAR·GID$_2$·DA·AN·NA auf Br. M. 86378 I 21 = Ursa Maior, gegen Kugl. Erg. S. 57).

Als Einzelstern des M. erscheint IBILA·E$_2$·MAḪ *(s.d.).*

MAR·GID$_2$·DA·AN·NA *ist unter den Enlil-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 20.*

II. *Astrologische Angaben.*

Im astrol. Sprachgebrauch ist auch MAR·GID$_2$·DA·AN·NA = *Venus. Vgl. Br. M. 86378 I 20* (= DAM·KI·AN·NA); *Bez. Farb. S. 122, 158.*

Omen: Wenn der Himmelswagen schwarz ist, wird eine Finsternis (Verwirrung) stattfinden; (gilt, wenn) über Venus der Planet (Saturn) (steht). YACh *Jšt. II 71; Stev. O.T. Vs. 14 (Bab. VII 232).*

260. mul dMarduk (278)

I. *Auch* mulMarduk, dMarduk; *der Stern des Marduk. Als solcher gilt per excellentiam der Planet Jupiter; aber auch Merkur kann Mardukstern genannt werden. Hierüber s. Schott, Marduk und sein Stern,* ZA N.F. *9 S. 124 ff.*

1. mul dMarduk = *Jupiter.*

VAT 9430: mulMarduk | Ni-be-ru; II R *51 Nr. 2, 61:* mul dMarduk | ne-bi$_2$-ru$_6$. *S. auch* YACh *1. Sup. LV 3 ff.*

Nîbiru *(s.d.) ist der Name des Jupiter, wenn er im Meridian steht* (III R *54, 34 b ff.*).

Nach YACh *Jšt. XXV 68 ist* mul dMarduk = mulGAM$_3$ *(Name des Jupiter im Monat* Kislimmu); *vgl.* ZA N.F. *9 S. 140.*

Jupiter als Mardukstern ist Monatsstern des Adaru: *Astrol. Pinch; Astrol. B II 12;* YACh *Jšt. XXV 67; in älteren Texten stand an seiner Stelle* mul šanumma = *Merkur; vgl.* ZA N.F. *9 S. 126 f.*

Die 12 Namen des Mardukstern Jupiter bietet III R *53 Nr. 2, 2 ff.:*

ina arah	Nisanni	dŠUL·PA·E$_3$	il Marduk
" "	Aiari	dUD·AL·TAR	"
" "	Simâni	dIKU bâb ilâni^{pl}	"
" "	Du'uzi	dda-pi-nu	"
" "	Abi	dma-ag-ru-u$_2$	"
" "	Ulûli	dSAG·ME·GAR	"

ina ^{arah}	Tišrîti	^{d}Ni-bi-ru	^{il}Marduk
"	Araḫšamni	^{d}rab-bu	"
"	Kislimmi	^{ul}GAM$_3$	"
"	Ṭebêti	^{ul}LUGAL	"
"	Šabâṭi	^{ul}GAL	"
"	Adari	^{ul}KUA ^{d}E$_2$-a	"

2. ^{mul}Marduk = *Merkur.*

K 4339 *IV 2:* ^{mul}Marduk | ^{mul}UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD; *Rep. 184;* VAch *Išt. XXV 67: Marduk-stern will besagen Merkur; 2. Sup. LXVI 2 f.;* BEUP *vol. VIII 1 Nr. 142* (SSB *II 78 f.*).

Nach Kugler ist ^{mul}Marduk *Name des Merkur am Jahresanfang, bei seinem hel. Aufgang im* Nisannu, SSB *I S. 77. 83 (dagegen Jastr. Rel. II 666*[2]*); nach Schott war Merkur der ursprüngliche Mardukstern,* ZA N.F. *9 S. 131. Vgl. auch die Namen* AMAR·UD *(Sonnenkalb),* GUD·UD *(Sonnenstier).*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

Hel. Aufgang des Mardukstern es (Jupiter): Im Monat Adaru, *zusammen mit* ^{mul}KUA *und* KA$_5$·A, *Astrol. B II 35; hel. Untergang, ib. 24 (im* Ulûlu*); vgl.* VAch *Išt. XXV 67 (*^{mul}*šanumma = Merkur, statt* ^{mul}Marduk = *Jupiter!); vgl.* JRAS *1900 S. 575, 34-36;* ZA N.F. *9 S. 127.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

1. ^{mul}Marduk = *Merkur:*

a) *glänzend* (mešḫa imšuḫ): *Das Land wird reichliche Speise essen; die Götter werden dem Lande (die Schuld) erlassen; der Mardukstern = Merkur; (gilt, wenn) er an seinem Standort zurückgehalten wird und hochsteht. Rep. 91 Rs. 1 ff.* VAch *Išt. XXXIII 4; 2. Sup. LXVIII Col. I 18.*

b) *Am Jahresanfang: Wenn der Mardukstern am Jahresanfang erscheint (gilt, wenn) Merkur im* Nisannu *hel. aufgeht. Rep. 184 Vs. 1* (SSB *II 80*).

2. ^{mul}Marduk = *Jupiter.*

a) *Jupiter in Sonnennähe: „Wenn der Mardukstern im Monat* Simânu *nahe dem Orte, wo die Sonne aufglänzt, da steht, sein strahlendes Aussehen überragend ist, sein Aufleuchten wie das Aufleuchten der Sonne vollkommen ist", werden die erzürnten Götter sich mit Akkad versöhnen; reichliche Regengüsse und andauernde Hochwasser werden im Lande Akkad sein; Getreide und Sesam werden sich mehren; man wird für 1* GUR *soviel bezahlen (wie sonst) für 1* QA; *die Götter im Himmel werden in ihren Stätten sein; ihre Heiligtümer werden Überfluss sehen.* VAch *Išt. XVII 10 ff.; Rep. 271, 11 ff.; 3. Erg. S. 312.*

b) *Marduk klein: Wenn der Mardukstern bei seinem Aufgang klein ist* (ṣu-ḫur) *wird das Herz des Grossen von Akkad..;* VAch *Išt. XVII 14.*

c) *Marduk wie die Sterne..: Es wird Tote geben; die Götterheiligtümer werden zerstört werden und.. das Land.. Nergal wird mit den Truppen des Feindes gehen.* VAch *2. Sup. LXX 7.*

3. *Jupiter oder Merkur.*

a) *In den Plejaden: s. oben 171 II 1; vgl.* VAch *2. Sup. LXIX 5-8; Rep. 218 Vs. 3; Rep. 187 A 7;* ZA N.F. *9 S. 125 f.*

4. *Jupiter? Merkur?*

a) *Der Mardukstern finster: Es wird Tote im Lande geben; es wird Feindschaften geben; weite Länder..* VAch *Išt. XXXI 8;* ZA N.F. *9 S. 125.*

b) *Venus* (^{mul}UDU·IDIM) *nähert sich dem Marduk*stern (*Merkur? Jupiter?*); Ist. XXX 32; ZA N.F. 9 S. 125.

261. ^{mul}MAR·TU (181)

I. *Die Aussprache liefert die Glosse* zu VAth 2. Sup. LXIV Col. II 8: mu-lu a-mur-ru, *der „Weststern"* = ŠU·GI, *Perseus*; ib. 10; vgl. Astrol. B I 13; Hdb. (Reid) S. 62; Bogh. 62.

II. *Astrologische Angaben.*

Wenn der Weststern funkelt (mešḫa imšuḫ), *wird in Subartu und Elam Not sein*; VAth 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 11; 2. Sup. LXIV Col. I 7 ff.

262. ^{mul}MAŠ s. MAŠ·MAŠ (62)

263. ^{mul}MAŠ$_2$ (72)

I. *Der volle Name ist* ^{mul}SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2^{kuš}$, *das Gestirn des Ziegenfisches. Diese Form ist selten: Br. M. 86378 II 34; III 4; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 20; Reid. Hdb. S. 148). In den älteren Texten astron. oder astrol. Inhalts bezeichnet* SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ *das ganze Tierkreisbild des Steinbocks; auf den Planetentafeln der SÄ nur das Hinterteil desselben. Singulär ist* SUḪUR ša$_2$ MAŠ$_2$, VAT 4956 *Rs. 9. „Statt des gewöhnlichen* SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ *zur Bezeichnung von* γ *und* δ *Capri steht auch ersteres (nie aber letzteres) allein" (vgl. z. B. 85, 4-30, 15, 10* ^{mul_2}SUḪUR).

MAŠ$_2$ *allein steht: a) „für das Sternbild einfachhin, d. h. ohne Nennung eines besonderes Sternes, also bei rohen Positionsangaben; b) in Verbindung mit* SI, qarnu, *Horn; c) zur Bezeichnung des (künstlichen) 10. Tierkreiszeichens" (Kugl. SSB I 38).*

^{mul}MAŠ$_2$ *ist das 10. unter den Tierkreiszeichen: AO 6483 Vs. 18:* X-i-tum ṣittum ^{mul_2}MAŠ$_2$ šûmšu^{šu_2}; *ebenso Sp II 38, 6; = Caper (Epp. ZA 4 S. 170).*

S. auch SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$.

Einzelsterne des MAŠ$_2$:

1. SI·MAŠ$_2$, *das Horn des Caper = α Capri (Epp. ZA 1892 S. 225; Kugl. SSB I 29; II 551).*

2. ^{mul}MURUB$_4$ ša SI·MAŠ$_2$, *der mittlere Stern des Hornes des Caper = β Capri* (BVSGW *Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 75).*

3. DUG$_3$ IGI ša$_2$ MAŠ$_2$, birku maḫrîtu, *das vordere Knie = ψ Capri (Kugl. SSB II 551).*

4. DUG$_3$ ar$_2$ ša$_2$ MAŠ$_2$, birku arkîtu, *das hintere Knie = ω Capri (Kugl. l. c.).*

5. ^{mul}IGI ša$_2$ SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ *= γ Capri (Epp. Astr. S. 132; Kugl. SSB I 29; II 551).*

6. ^{mul}ar$_2$ ša$_2$ SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ *= δ Capri (Kugl. SSB I 29; II 551).*

7. MUL TUR ša$_2$ 3½ U$_2$ ar$_2$ SUḪUR ša$_2$ MAŠ$_2$ *der kleine Stern, der 3,5° hinter dem Schwanze des Ziegenfisches steht*; VAT 4956 *Rs. 10.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

Planeten im Caper.

1. Der Mond.

Im Jahre

-273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 2. 14. 25. 26 (ZA 1892 S. 226 ff.).

-232/1: Rm IV 397, 11. 25. 26. 27. 55. 71 (ZA 1892 S. 239 ff.)

- ? : SH 124 (81-7-6), 4; SH 1 (81-7-6) Rs. II 5 (SSB I Taf. XXIV).

2. Merkur

Im Jahre -239/8 S+1949 Vs. 21. 22 (ZA 1891 S. 93 f.).

Im Jahre
-232/1: Rm IV 397,49 (ZA 1892 S.247).
-153/2: Sp I 223 Rs.7 (SSB I 494).
-122/1: Sp I 129,51.57; Sp I 175 Rs.11 (Epp. Astr. S.156 ff. Kugl. SSB I 533).
-121/0: Rm 678,20 (ZA 1890 S.359).
-110/9: Sp 128,50.54.55 (Epp.Astr. S.164).
- 75/4: SH 103 (81-7-6),19.20; Sp II 212,20 (SSB I 473).

3. Venus.

Im Jahre
-567/6: VAT 4956 Rs.3.6.9 (BVSGW Bd.67 Heft 2 S.32.36.52).
-232/1: Rm IV 397,26.31.32.37 (ZA 1892 S.238ff).
-201/0: S+1949 Vs.13.14.16.17 (ZA 1891 S.92.232).
-179/8: Sp II 51,9.10 (Planetarische Hilfstafel für -171/0; SSB I 85).
-153/2: Sp I 223 Rs.8 (SSB I 494).
-133/2: Sp I 147,18 (SSB I 96f. Taf.VIII).
-123/2: Sp I 175 Rs.7 (SSB II 533).
-110/9: Sp 128,60.62.66 (Epp.Astr. S.166).
-102/1: Sp I 138 Rs.5.6 (SSB I 503).
- 83/2: Rm 678,12.13 (ZA 1890 S.356).
- 75/4: SH 103 (81-7-6),14.15 (SSB I 473).

4. Mars.

Im Jahre
-191/0: SH 214 Rs.2 (SSB I 90f).
-123/2: Sp I 175 Rs.18 (SSB II 533).
-110/9: Sp 128,61.67.68 (Epp.Astr. S.166).
- 92/1: Sp II 567 Rs.1 (SSB I 500).

5. Saturn.

Im Jahre
-101/0: Sp.I 138 Rs.5.6.7 (SSB II 503).
- 10/9: Rm IV 356,11.12 (SSB I 106f).

6. Jupiter.

Im Jahre -258/7: Rm IV 224 Rs.6 (SSB II 559 ff).

Im Jahre
-151/0: Sp I 460,11.13 (SSB I 507)
- 9/8: Rm IV 348,4.5 (SSB II 505f).

III. Astrologische Angaben.

BRLM IV 20,11; 19,1: „Dass die Flussgöttin (Var. der Brunnen) reinigt: Bezirk, Caper.."
AfOF 14 S. 258. 274. 279.
" IV 20,26; 19,16: „Zauber lösen; dass einem Menschen Krankheit nicht nahe kommt; den Kopf heilen; seinen Schüttelfrost beseitigen; eine Verletzung zu heilen; das Blut eines Weibes zu hemmen; dass kein Böser dem Hause eines Menschen nahe kommt: Bezirk, Capricornus.." ib. 259.
" IV 20,48; 19,39: „Den (böse) blickenden Gott, den erzürnten Gott versöhnen: Bezirk, Taurus.. Capricornus.." ib. S.259 etc.
" IV 20,49; 19,41: „Eine Mätresse aufregen oder e. Menschen aus seiner Position entfernen: Bezirk, Capricornus." ib.

264. ^{mul}MAŠ$^{a-ti}$ (66)

I. Die akk. Lesung gibt Bogh.12: a-ḫa-ti; vgl. auch AO 6483,30: ^{mul_2}aḫ$_3$-a-ta. 3.Erg.S.354. „Stern der Seiten", nämlich des Hundes (UR·KU). Vgl. auch ^{mul}ur-ka-a-ti. RA XI 17.

Identifizierung:
= β Herculis (Kugl. RA XI 14; 17 IV; 21,3.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

Rektaszensionsdifferenzen:
15° zwischen ^{mul}GAM^{tì} (Corona) und MAŠ$^{a-ti}$;
5° " MAŠ$^{a-ti}$ und ur-ka-a-ti (ζ Herculis).

Kugl. RA XI 14; Weid. Hdb. S.138.

265. ^{mul}mâšu (218).

Die akk. Übersetzung (neben tu'amu*) des šum.* MAŠ·TAB·BA *(bezw.* MAŠ·MAŠ*):* *Zwillingsgestirn.*

Nach CT *26: 45, 11-15 zählte man 7 Zwillingsgestirne:* MAŠ·TAB·BA·GAL·GAL, *die grossen Zwillinge (Kastor und Pollux);* MAŠ·TAB·BA·TUR·TUR, *die kleinen Zwillinge (ζ und λ Geminorum);* MAŠ·TAB·BA $ša_2$ ina miḫrit^{it} MUL SIBA·ZI·AN·NA izzazu^{zu} *(η und μ Geminorum);* ^{d}NIN·SAR *und* Era^{ra}·GAL; ^{d}Nabû *und* ḪANIŠ$_2$; ŠAR$_2$·UR$_4$ *und* ŠAR$_2$·GAZ *(λ und υ Scorpii);* ZI·BA·AN·NA *(Libra).*

Die grossen Zwillinge werden auch durch Angabe ihrer Lage (vor Anu = *Cancer) kenntlich gemacht* (VAch *Ist. XXV 73).*

266. MAŠ·MAŠ (62)

I. *Oder einfach* MAŠ *(Sp II 110, 8;* TU *Nr. 22; Sp I 3. 15), Abkürzung aus* MAŠ·TAB·BA (ZÄF *S. 9), Zwillinge; üblich in den astron. Texten der* SÄ, *sowie in späteren astrol. Texten* (AfOF *14 S. 256).*

MAŠ·MAŠ *ist der Name des 3. Tierkreiszeichens:* AO 6483 *Vs. 15; Sp II 38, 2* (SSB *I 40).*

Einzelsterne der MAŠ·MAŠ:

1. MAŠ·MAŠ maḫrû: *der vordere der beiden Zwillinge* = α *Geminorum (Kastor).*

2. MAŠ·MAŠ arkû: *der hintere der beiden Zwillinge* = β *Geminorum (Pollux).*

3. MAŠ·MAŠ $ša_2$ SIBA, *die Zwillinge des Hirten* = γ *Geminorum.*

4. kakkabu maḫrû $ša_2$ še-pet$_2$ MAŠ·MAŠ, *der vordere Fuss der Zw.* = η *Germinorum.*

5. kakkabu arkû $ša_2$ še-pet$_2$ MAŠ·MAŠ, *der hintere Fuss der Zw.* = μ *Geminorum (Epp. Ast. S. 123;* ZA *1892 S. 224; Kugl.* SSB *I 29; II 550).*

II. *Planeten in den Zwillingen.*

1. Der Mond.

Im Jahre

-378/7: *Sp II 749, 7* (SSB *I 76 f.).*
-273/2: *137 (82-7-4), 5. 6. 18* (ZA *1892 S. 227 ff.).*
-258/7: Rm IV *224 Rs. 7* (SSB *I 559).*
-232/1: Rm IV *397, 17. 30. 31. 53. 65* (ZA *1892 S. 240 ff.).*
- ? : *Sp I 337 Rs. 7* (SSB *I 260; Taf. XXIII).*

2. Merkur.

Im Jare

-217/6: *Sp II 51, 13. 14 (Planet. Hilfstaf. für -171/0;* SSB *I 84 f.)*
-191/0: SH *214, 7. 8* (SSB *I 90 f.).*
-182/1: Rm IV *435, 4. 5. 6. 7* (SSB *I 92 f.).*
-139/8: *Sp I 173, 11. 12* (SSB *I 534).*
-133/2: *Sp I 147, 3* (SSB *I 96 f.).*
-123/2: *Sp I 175, 8. 16* (SSB *II 532).*
-122/1: *Sp 129, 17 (Epp. Astr. S. 154).*
-117/6: *Sp I 250, 7. 8. 12* (SSB *I 100 f.).*
-110/9: *128, 5. 8. 10. 15 (Epp. Astr. S. 160 ff.).*
-102/1: *Sp I 138, 5. 6. 7* (SSB *I 502 f.).*
- 92/1: *Sp II 567 Vs. 1* (SSB *II 499).*
- 77/6: SH *392, 1. 3. 7;* Rm IV *189, 2. 3. 46; Sp II 152 + 150, 3. 7* (SSB *I 486 f.).*
- 10/9: Rm IV *356, 4. 5* (SSB *I 106 f.)*
- 6 : ZA *1925 S. 67.*

3. Venus.

Im Jahre

-201/0: *S + 1949 Vs. 5. 6. 7* (ZA *1891 S. 90).*
-191/0: SH *214, 7. 9* (SSB *I 90 f.).*
-139/8: *Sp I 173 + 221, 13* (SSB *II 534).*
-133/2: *Sp I 147, 4. 5. 28* (SSB *I 96 ff.).*

Im Jahre
- 122/1: Sp 129, 21.22.23.26 (Epp. Astr. S. 154).
- 117/6: Sp II 250, 15.18.20 Rs. 16 (SSB I 102 f.).
- 110/9: Sp 128, 7.8.9.12.13 (Epp. Astr. S. 160).
- 102/1: Sp II 909, 2.3 (SSB I 502 f.).
- 83/2: Rm 678, 8 (ZA 1891 S. 355 ff.).
- 77/6: Rm IV 189, 5.7 (SSB II 486).
- 75/4: SH 103, 3 (SSB II 472).
- 10/9: Rm IV 356, 6.8 (SSB I 106 f.)

4. Mars.

Im Jahre
- 522/1: Camb. 400 Rs. 9 (SSB I 70 f.).
- 191/0: SH 214, 5.6 (SSB I 90 f.).
- 182/1: Rm IV 435, 7 (SSB I 92 f.).
- 139/8: Sp I 221, 8.10 (SSB II 534).
- 133/2: Sp I 147, 5.7 (SSB I 96 f.).
- 126/5: Sp II 469, 13 (SSB II 498).
- 123/2: Sp 175, 2 (SSB II 532).
- 122/1: Sp 129, 29.30.34.37.39.52.54.57.59. 62 (Epp. Astr. S. 154 ff.).
- 110/9: Sp 128, 1.2.6.10 (Epp. Astr. S. 160).
- 75/4: SH 103, 9.10.16.17.19.21 (SSB II 471).

5. Jupiter.

Im Jahre
- 182/1: Rm IV 435, 8 (SSB I 92 f.).
- 158/7: Rm 678, 2.3.5.6.7.51.52.53.54 (ZA 1890 S. 354 ff.)
- 122/1: Sp 129, 12.15.16.32.43.51.58.71 (Epp. Astr. S. 152 ff.).
- 110/9: Sp 128, 10.15.22.28.55.56.66 (Epp. Astr. S. 160 ff.).
- 75/4: SH 103, 4.5.12.13.20.21 (SSB II 471 ff.).

6. Saturn.

Im Jahre - 117/6: Sp II 250, 1.19 Rs. 3.8 (SSB I 100 f.).

III. Astrologische Angaben.

MAŠ·MAŠ in der Zauberpraxis:

BRLM IV 20,6; 19, f.: „Liebe eines Weibes zu einem Manne, Bezirk, Pisces .. Gemini."
» » 20,9: „Kehlabschneidung: Bezirk, Sagittarius oder Gemini".
AfOF 14 S. 258. 278.

267. mul MAŠ·TAB·BA (63)

I. Diese Form ist vorherrschend in astron. Texten älteren Datums (später MAŠ·MAŠ oder MAŠ). MAŠ·TAB·BA allein bezieht sich in der Regel auf das bekannte Tierkreisbild Kastor und Pollux, das zuweilen auch MAŠ·TAB·BA GAL·GAL (s.d.) genannt wird. Beachte jedoch Astrol. B II 4 f. 19 ff., wo die beiden unterschieden werden. Schott setzt MAŠ·TAB·BA = α + β Canis Minoris (ZDMG 88 S. 309, Astrol.); nach Bez. Farb. S. 118²; 130, 2 bezieht sich MAŠ·TAB·BA auf die kleinen Zwillinge (sonst MAŠ·TAB·BA·TUR·TUR genannt, s.d.).

Die über MAŠ·TAB·BA vorliegenden Angaben dürften sich folgendermassen verteilen:

1. MAŠ·TAB·BA = die grossen Zwillinge (Kastor und Pollux).

So auf AO 6478 Rs. 5 ff.: Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen mul RÍT·GAM$_3$ und mul MAŠ·TAB·BA = 30° (τ Aurigae – α Geminorum); zwischen den beiden Zwillingen (Kastor und Pollux): 5°; zwischen dem hinteren Zwilling (Pollux) und Cancer: 20° (!). Vgl. Kugl. RA XI p. 15; Weid. Hdb. S. 140.

2. MAŠ·TAB·BA = die kleinen Zwillinge (ζ, λ Geminorum).

a) Monatsfixstern des Du'uzu: Astrol. Pinch.; Astrol. B II 4 (SSB I 229).

b) Unter den Enlil-Sternen (82-5-22, 512

Rs.3), bezw. Anu-Sternen (Astrol.B II 4; 3.Erg.S.327).

c) Unter den Elam-Gestirnen, K 8067 I 2.

d) Hel. Aufgang im Monat Du'uzu: Astrol. B II 19 (bei gleichzeitigem Untergang des mul Allutum; umgekehrt im Ṭebêtu, ib.31f); VAChSt.XXV 63 (zusammen mit mul KAK·SI·DI = Sirius, und mul UD·AL·TAR = Prokyon).

3. MAŠ·TAB·BA ša$_2$ ina miḫrit^{it} SIBA·ZI·AN·NA izzazu^{zu}: die Zwillinge, die gegenüber dem Orion stehen (CT 26: 45,12; 33: 2,3f.; VAChSup.LXVII 11f.; K 8538: Var. ina maḫrat^{at}). Hiemit ist zu vergleichen MAŠ·MAŠ ša$_2$ SIBA (Nr.266 I 3). Über dieses Zwillingsgestirn liegen folgende Identifizierungsversuche vor:

= α γ Orionis (? Bez. ZÄF S.48).

= γ ε Geminorum (Weid. BVSGW bd.67 Heft 2 S. [47].

= η μ " (Kugl. SSB I 248f.).

= γ ξ " (" Erg.S.218.221; Bez. Farb. S. 132,20).

Die Angaben über dieses Gestirn (unter den Anu-Gestirnen, Br.M. 86378 II 3; unter den sieben Zwillingsgestirnen, CT 26: 46,12; den Göttern LU$_2$·LAL$_3$ und Latarak geweiht, Br.M. 86378 I 3; K 5838) dürften die Gleichsetzung mit Beteigeuze und Bellatrix empfehlen (α γ Orionis).

4. MAŠ·TAB·BA ša ^{il}Gu-la, nur Astrol.B (K) II 24f.

II. Astrologische Angaben.

Allgemeines: Im astrol. Sprachgebrauch dürfte mul MAŠ·TAB·BA sich auf die grossen Zwillinge beziehen (Amurrû-Gestirn!). Nach Bez.Farb.S.122,137; 123,193 ist damit Venus bezw. Merkur gemeint.

Omina

1. Wenn das Zwillingsgestirn (MAŠ·TAB·BA), so geht das auf „Fressen" des Pestgottes Nergal; VAChSt.XXV 31 (Nergal-Meslamtaea ist einer der beiden grossen Zwillinge).

2. Wenn das Zwillingsgestirn dunkel wird (LAL GAR), wird der König von Amurrû sich erheben; ib.

268. mul MAŠ·TAB·BA·GAL·GAL (65)

I. Auch MAŠ·TAB·BA·GAL·GAL·LA (VAChSup.VII 13); MAŠ·TAB·GAL (VAT 49 Vs.8); mul TAB·BA·GAL (AfOF 14 S.256^{40}). Die akk. Lesung gibt VAChSt.XXV 76: mul tu-a-mu rabûti^{pl}: die grossen Zwillinge, Kastor und Pollux.

Eine Beschreibung des Bildes liefert VAT 9428 Vs.IV 5ff.: „Die M. 2 Bilder, einen Bart (tragen sie, einen kurkurru) haben sie an sich. (2) Sterne sind an (ihrem Ko)pfe (ein)gezeichnet. Das vordere Bild, das gegenüber den is li-e steht, trägt ḫinši in seiner Rechten; das hintere Bild trägt eine Sichelaxt in seiner linken Hand". AfOF 4 S. 76.79.

mul MAŠ·TAB·BA·GAL·GAL ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Abu; Astrol. Pinch. Astrol. B I 5.

2. Unter den Enlil-Gestirnen (nach jüngeren Texten, Br.M. 86378 I 5); unter den Anu-Gestirnen (nach älteren Texten, Astrol. B (K) II 22; 3. Erg. S.327).

3. Unter den Amurrû-Gestirnen, K 8067 II 15; K 250 V 5.

4. Unter den sieben Zwillingsgestirnen, K 2067, 11.

5. Unter den ziqpu-Gestirnen, Br.M.86378 IV 6 (bei 36° Polhöhe, ZÄF S.6).

6. Auf dem Mondweg, Br.M.86378 IV 34.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Hel. Aufgang: Im Monat Abu, Astrol. B II 21 f. (bei gleichzeitigem hel. Untergang des mul ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ; umgekehrt im Monat Šabâṭu, ib. 33); dagegen Br.M.86378 II 40: am 10. Simânu gehen Orion und Gemini hel. auf.

2. Gleichzeitige tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn Cycnus und Aquila aufgehen, gehen die kleinen und die grossen Zwillinge unter; Br.M.86378 III 29 f.

3. Am 15. Ulûlu stehen die grossen Zwillinge mitten im Himmel und vor deiner Brust, und Bootes und Vela gehen hel. auf; Br.M. 86378 IV 24.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

In den beiden grossen Zwillingen offenbarten sich die Götter dLUGAL·GIR$_3$·RA und MES·LAM·TA·E$_3$·A, Br.M.86378 I 5; VR 46,4 (mit dem Zusatz uSin u ilNergal; vgl. Panth. 1896,6). Astrol. B(K) II 22 sieht in den beiden „grossen Zwillingen, die vor Anu (=Cancer!) stehen" die Götter PA(SULLAT$_2$) und LUGAL(ḪANIŠ$_2$); offenbare Verwechslung zweier verschiedener Zwillingsgestirne: K 2067, 11 und 14.

Da nach VAch Išt. VI 5 dLUGAL·GIR$_3$·RA und MES·LAM·TA·E$_3$·A = Merkur und Mars sind, so können die beiden grossen Zwillinge mit diesen Planeten identisch sein. Auf der anderen Seite ist nach VAch Išt. VII 45 mul MAŠ·TAB·BA·GAL·GAL = dSAG·ME·GAR u dSAG·UŠ, also = Jupiter und Saturn. Vgl. hierüber Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 345.

IV. Die Zwillinge in der Zauberpraxis.

BRLM IV 20,10; 19 k: „Das Antlitz zuwenden: Bezirk, Gemini.."

" " " 21; 19,10: „Dass das Weib eines Menschen zu einem anderen Manne die Augen (das Auge) nicht erhebt; Bezirk, Gemini."

" " 20,38; 19,33: „Dass ein Mächtiger (Fürst) keine üble Nachrede führt (entgegennimmt); Bezirk, Gemini.."

AfOF 14 S. 258 f. 274 f. 279 f.

369. mul MAŠ·TAB·BA·TUR·TUR (64)

I. Die kleinen Zwillinge, akk. etwa tu'amme ṣiḫrûti.

Identifizierungen:

= ζ λ Geminorum (2. Bez. ZÄF S. 12; Kugl. Erg. S. 6 f. 209).

= ζ δ " (Weid. AfOF 4 S. 79; BYSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 47).

Ergebnis: „MAŠ·TAB·BA·TUR·TUR umfasst die meisten Sterne Gemini südlich der Ekliptik (mit Ausnahme von γ + ξ Gem., die als Zwillinge gegenüber dem Orion gelten), dazu auch wohl einen Teil der Sterne in den angrenzenden Sternbildern Canis Minoris (mit Ausnahme von Prokyon) und Monoceros". AfOF 4 S. 79.

Beschreibung des Bildes: „Der M. Stern: 2 Bilder in Kleidung; einen Bart tragen sie. 2 (Sterne) sind (an ihrem Kopfe) eingezeichnet. Das vordere Bild trägt in seiner rechten Hand eine Peitsche.. (mit der linken) fasst er die Peitsche. Das hintere Bild (mit der rechten Hand) trägt es einen Blitz, (mit seiner linken) Hand hält.." AfOF 4 S. 76.

mul MAŠ·TAB·BA·TUR·TUR ist:

1. Unter den Enlil-*Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 6.*

2. Unter den sieben Zwillingsgestirnen, K 2067, *11.*

3. Den Gottheiten LAL_3 *und* NIN·EZEN + GUD *geweiht:* V R *46 Vs. 6; Br. M. 86378 I 6;* VAT *9429;* VAT *9435 (Weid. Hdb. S. 142; Tall. G* [illegible] *S. 347. 349). Hingegen Astrol. B(K) II 20.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. Hel. Aufgang: Am 5. Du'uzu *gehen die kleinen Zwillinge und Cancer hel. auf; Br. M. 86378 II 41.*

2. Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn Cygnus und Aquila aufgehen, gehen die grossen und die kleinen Zwillinge unter; ib. III 29 f. Erg. S. 31.

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

Im astrologischen Sprachgebrauch sind mit den kleinen Zwillingen zuweilen die Planeten Merkur und Mars gemeint: VAch *Išt. VII 18 (RA XVII 128 f.); Bez. Farb. S. 122, 136; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 345. Vgl. auch Astrol. B(K) II 20 f. und* VAch *Išt. VI 5.*

270. ME·GAR (306)

Abkürzung von SAG·ME·GAR, *Jupiter. Nur Stev. O. T. Vs. 4 (s.* ^{ul}IBILA·E_2·MAḪ); *9 f. (s.* GU·LA); *20 (s.* UL). VAch *Sin XIX 9; XXII 6; Adad XXXIII 46.*

271. ^{d}MES·LAM·TA·E_3·A (194)

Beiname des Nergal; bezogen auf Mars: VAch *Išt. VII 49. Vgl. auch* MAŠ·TAB·BA·GAL·GAL *und* MAŠ·TAB·BA·TUR·TUR.

272. ME·ŠI (305)

Vgl. is li-e.

273. ^{mul}MU·SIR$_2$·A·AB·BA (49)

Vgl. ^{mul}ŠUDUN·A·AB·BA; *s. auch 3. Erg. S. 325.*

274. MUL (318)

I. *Auch* MUL_2; UL; UL_3: *das šum. Wort für Gestirn, Sternbild; Stern; akk.* kakkabu. *Zumeist als Determinativ verwendet; alleinstehend nur in astrolog. Texten, wo* MUL *zumeist = Meteor.* MUL·AN^{e} = kakkab šamê, *„Fixstern", im Gegensatz zu* UDU·IDIM = *Planet,* VAch *Išt. XXV 46. Unsicher ist* MUL *in dem sonderbaren Text* II R *49 Nr. 4, 2 ff., wo nach Kugler von „Sternverwandlungen" die Rede ist (SSB II 91 ff.). Es wird da gesagt, dass ein Stern* (MUL) *sich in einen* ḪU·ZA·BA *(e. Vogel?) verwandelt* (GUR), *Z. 2; in einen Löwen* (UR·MAḪ), *Z. 3; in einen Wolf* (UR·BAR·RA), *Z. 4; in einen Fuchs* (KA_3·A) *Z. 5; in einen Hund* (UR·KU), *Z. 6; in ein Schwein* (ŠAḪ): *Böses wird im Lande sein, Z. 7; in eine Maus* (pi-a-zi), *dasselbe, Z. 8; in einen Fisch* (KUA): *Wohlstand wird im Lande sein, Z. 9; in einen Hummer* (?AL·LUL): *Not wird im Lande sein, Z. 10 in einen Pfeil* (šil-ta-ḫi): *Böses wird man im Lande sprechen, Z. 11; in eine Maus* ($PIŠ_2$): *Aufstand wird im Lande sein, Z. 13; in einen Schicksalsvogel* (NAM): *Kranke werden im Lande sein, Z. 14; in Heuschrecken* (ir-bi-e): *Willfährigkeit* (ŠE·GA) *wird im Lande sein, Z. 15; in „Hammelfett"* (^{uzud}LA_3·UDU): *Not wird im Lande sein, Z. 16; in eine Mondsichel* (UD·SAR): *Böses wird im Lande sein, Z. 17; in die Sonnenscheibe* (AŠ·ME): *Gutes wird im Lande sein, Z. 19; in Malachit*

(GUG): *Herzensfreude wird sein, Z.20; in Blaustein: Willfährigkeit wird im Lande sein, Z.21; in Silber: Recht wird im Lande sein, Z.22; in Gold: Erhörung wird im Lande sein, Z.23; in Kupfer: dasselbe, Z.24; in eine Laus* (?na-a-bi): *Friede wird im Lande sein, Z.25; in einen „Sonnenhund"* (? UR ^{d}UD): *dasselbe, Z.26; in eine Motte* (sa-a-si): *Fallen* (RI·RI·GA) *wird (im Lande sein), Z.27; in Läuse* (kal-ma-ti): *Fallen.., Z.28; in* ut-te-it um-ma-ri (= ?): *Fallen.., Z.29; in Schafe: dieses Haus.., Z.30.*

Es handelt sich vielleicht um phantastische Deutungen der Formen und Farben aufleuchtender Meteore.

II. MUL = *Stern (Fixstern).*

1. Wenn die Sterne des Himmels nicht da sind, wird das Land Fülle (? ma-la-a) *tragen* (? $IL_2^{\check{s}i}$); VAChJšt. XXVIII 43 *(gilt, wenn Merkur im Laufe eines Monates nicht erscheint, und im Laufe eines Monates nicht.. Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 287).*

2. Wenn die Sterne im Osten gehäuft sind (kum_2-mu-ru), *werden in diesem Jahre Regen und Hochflut reich sein* (uštabarrû^{u}); VAChJšt. XXV 36 f. *Vgl. Jšt. XXVIII 45; 3. Erg. S. 283.*

3. Wenn die Sterne hell sind (nam-ru), *so geht das auf Sturm; ib. 39.*

4. Wenn die Sterne „angezündet" sind (naphu^{hu}), *so geht das auf Sturm; ib. 40.*

III. MUL = *Meteor.*

1. Omina über den Glanz eines Meteors.

a) *Wenn ein Meteor aufleuchtet* (išrur) *und sein Glanz* (ṣirir-šu) *ruhig ist* (ne-eḫ), *mitten im Himmel untergeht und..* VAChJšt. XXIX 12.

b) *Wenn usw. und sein Glanz glühend ist* (ḫamuṭ), *in der Meeresflut* (ina ašurraki) *untergeht.., ib. 13.*

c) *Wenn usw. und sein Glanz wie das Tageslicht* (UD·DA) *hell ist, bei seinem Aufleuchten* (ina ṣa-ra-ri-šu) *wie ein Skorpion einen Schwanz hat, so ist das ein günstiges Omen, nicht für den Herrn des Hauses, sondern für das ganze Land; falls* bennu *(Fallsucht) im Lande ist, wird der Bösewicht untergehen; Treue wird sein; der Starke wird..* (i-šar-ri); *Rep. 200, 1 ff.*

2. Omina über Zeit und Ort eines Meteors.

a) *Allgemein: Wenn ein Meteor den ganzen Tag aufleuchtet, Ansturm des Feindes gegen das Land; der Feind wird das Land packen; 2. Sup. LXIII Col. IV 27.*

b) *Von Osten nach Westen: Wenn e. Meteor von Osten nach Westen aufleuchtet und verschwindet und sein Funkeln ablegt* (mi-šiḫ-šu u_2-mar-ri-ma) *und „hinsetzt", wird der Feind in der Schlacht fallen; ib. 14; ähnlich Rep. 202 Vs. 5 ff; vgl. auch 2. Sup. LXIII Col. IV 28 (Wenn usw. mitten im Himmel verschwindet, seine Stimme erschallen lässt und jemand (sie) hört, wird der Ansturm meiner Truppen die Truppen des Feindes „packen").*

c) *Von Westen nach Osten: Wenn e. Meteor den ganzen Tag am Abend von Westen nach Osten aufleuchtet und verschwindet, Ansturm der Truppen des Feindes gegen das Land; der Feind wird das Land „fressen", ib. 21; ib. 23 (Wenn usw. zweimal ruft und seine Stimme jemand hört, er sein Funkeln ablegt und „hinsetzt", wird er seinen Boden fassen(?)).*

d) *Von Süden nach Norden: Wenn e. Meteor von Süden nach Norden aufleuchtet, wird*

im 6. Monate.. sich erheben und der König von Amurrû *wird zugrundegehen; ib. 10; vgl. ib. 12 (Wenn e. Meteor von Süden aufleuchtet und stehen bleibt und in die Wohnung Anus eingeht und seine Seiten(?) gelb sind, wird e. grosser König sterben).*

e) *Von Norden nach Westen: Wenn e. Meteor von Norden nach Westen den ganzen Tag aufleuchtet und über das Land ruft und in ein Heerlager fällt und das ganze Land es sieht.., ib. 16.*

f) *Von der Mitte des Himmels aus: Wenn e. Meteor von der Mitte des Himmels aufleuchtet und im Westen verschwindet, wird e. mächtiger Aufstand im Lande ausbrechen, ib. 9.*

275. ^{d}MUL·AN·DIR·A (119)

Beiname des Venussternes, CT *25: 31, 15.*

276. MUL$_2$·BABBAR (247)

I. *Fast immer so geschrieben; einmal auch* UL·BABBAR (K 250 *IV 7*). *Die bab. Aussprache* mulubabbar *ist durch die Hesychglosse* μολοβοβαρ *gesichert (Jens. Kosm. S. 118. 126; Pauly-Wiss. IV 2433). Nach Bez.* ZÄF *S. 9 wäre Idgr. als Abkürzung von* ^{mul}UD·AL·TAR *aufzufassen; nach Kugl.* SSB *I 35 hingegen als völlig neue Bezeichnung.*

MUL·BABBAR *bedeutet wörtlich: der weisse Stern:* II R *49 Nr. 3, 31:* MU·BABBAR pi-ṣu-u$_2$; II R *51 Nr. 2, 6* (pe-ṣu-u$_2$). *Vgl.* ZA N.F. *9 S. 138. S. auch Bez. Farb. S. 143.*

Bab. Gelehrte erklären: MUL$_2$·BABBAR na-aš sa-ad-du ana kalâma, *Racc. p. 138, 305.*

In einem Falle ist mit MUL·BABBAR *Mars gemeint:* K 250 *IV 7* (= ^{il}ṣal-bat-a-nu). *Vgl. Weid. Hdb. S. 14.*

Die Bezeichnung MUL$_2$·BABBAR *für Jupiter ist nur in den astron. Texten der SÄ gebräuchlich. Ältere astron. Texte, wie z.B. Camb. 400, und die astrol. Literatur verwenden mit Vorliebe die Bezeichnung* SAG·ME·GAR *(s.d.). Weitere Namen des Jupiter sind:* $^{mul\,d}$Marduk *(s.d.);* ŠUL·PA·E$_3$ *(s.d.);* UD·AL·TAR *(s.d.);* Nibiru *(s.d.).*

Jupiter ist als ^{d}Nibiru Anu-*Stern; als* ^{mul}ŠUL·PA·E$_3$ *hingegen* Enlil-*Stern. Vgl. Schott,* ZA N.F. *9 S. 127.*

Das Hypsomabild des Jupiter ist der Krebs (Schott, l.c. S. 130), vgl. die Darstellung AfOF *9 S. 130 (Jupiter zwischen Löwe und Hydra, also ungefähr an der Stelle des Cancer). Vgl. auch Sp II 38, 5* (SSB *I 40*).

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. Jupiterbeobachtungen und -berechnungen:

Im Jahre:

-522/1:	*Camb. 400 Rs. 1. 2. 3* (ZA *1890 S. 284; 1903 S. 216;* SSB *I 70 f.*).
-424/3:	CBS *11901 Rs. 12 (Erg. S. 234).*
-386 ff:	*Sp II 901, 1 ff.* (SSB *I 80 f.*).
-273/2:	*137 (82-7-4), 8. 10. 28* (ZA *1892 S. 227 ff.*).
-255/4:	*Sp II 51, 3 f. (Planetarische Hilfstafel für -171/0,* SSB *I 85).*
-242/1:	*Sp II 51, 1. 2 (wie oben).*
-232/1:	Rm IV *397, 5. 12. 14. 23. 37. 49. 61. 74* (ZA *1890 S. 237 ff.*).
-182/1:	Rm IV *435, 3. 5. 8. 12 Rs. 1* (SSB *I 92 f.*).
-158/7:	Rm *678, 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 51* (ZA *1890 S. 354 ff.*).
-146/5:	Rm *678, 53. 55* (- " " ").

Im Jahre
-139/8: Sp I 173, 14 f. (SSB II 534).
-133/2: Sp I 147, 2.4.6.7 Rs. 15 (SSB I 98 f.)
-126/5: Sp II 469, 3.6.7 (SSB II 498).
-123/2: Sp I 175, 15 Rs. 11 (SSB I 533).
-122/1: Sp 129, 5.12.15.32.43.48.51.58.71 (Epp. Astr. S. 152 ff.).
-117/6: Sp II 250, 2.9.14 (SSB I 100 f.).
-110/9: Sp 128, 10.15.22.28.37.49.55.60.66 (Epp. Astr. S. 160 f.).
-102/1: Sp I 138, 1.4.6.9; Sp II 909, 1.3.4 Rs. 3 (SSB II 502 f.).
-77/6: SH 392, 1.3; SH 467, 12.14.16.17; Rm IV 189, 3.13 (SSB I 486 f.).
-75/4: SH 103, 2.4.5.12.13.16.17.20.21; Sp II 212, 4.20.23; SH 492, 7.10.11.12.13.17.19 (SSB I 472).
-10/9: Rm IV 356, 1.7.8.10.12.14.16.23 (SSB I 106 f.).
-6: ZA 1925 S. 67 f.

2. Systematische Jupiterberechnungen.
Für die Jahre
134-161 SÄ (= -177 bis -150): Sp II 101 (SSB I 119 ff.).
147-165 » (= -164 bis -146): Sp II 43 (» 123 f.).
209-218 » (= -102 bis -93): Sp II 263 (» 125).
180-251 » (= -131 bis -60): Sp II 574 (» 126 ff.).
188-228 » (= -123 bis -85): Sp II 889 (» 133 ff.).
190-231 » (= -120 bis -80): Sp II 46 (» 150 ff.).
185-203 » (= -126 bis -108): Sp I 67 (» 169 ff.).
232-267 » (= -78 bis -44): Sp II 81-60 (» »).

3. Lehrtafeln über den Jupiterlauf.
Rm IV 431 (SSB I 136); SH 279 (81-7-6) (SSB I 146 ff.).

277. MUL · GAL s. ^{mul}GAL

278. ^{mul}MUL · LA (120)

Nur die Stelle VR 46 Vs. 26: ^{mul}MUL-LA ^{is}kakku $ša_2$ qâtê ^{il}Marduk. Idgr. ist gebildet aus mulmullu, Pfeilspitze. Nach Schaum 3. Erg. S. 336 ist dieses Gestirn identisch mit MUL·MUL und lediglich Wortspielerei.

279. MUL · MUL (121)

I. In den rein astron. Texten des SÄ wird stets $MUL_2 \cdot MUL_2$ geschrieben, in den älteren astron. Texten sowie in der gesamten astrol. Literatur zumeist MUL·MUL. Selten findet sich die Schreibung UL·UL (2. Sup. LXXV 6 f.) und $UL_8 \cdot UL_8$ (2. Sup. LXVIII Rs. 17; AO 7540 Rs. 10; vgl. AJSL 40 S. 206). Abgekürzt findet sich auch einfach MUL_2 (AfOF 14 S. 256[39]; ZÄF S. 8).

MUL·MUL ist an sich Plural von MUL und bezeichnet eine Vielheit von Sternen. Kugl. Erg. S. 149. 218 erklärt Cumulus. Andere denken an mulmullu, Pfeilspitze (vgl. oben Nr. 278). Da MUL·MUL auch = kalîtu, Niere (vgl. VAChSin III 8), könnte man auch an dieses Etymon denken.

Unabhängig von der ursprünglichen Bedeutung von MUL·MUL steht fest, dass damit das 2. Teilstück des Tierkreises gemeint ist: AO 6483 Vs. 14: $ša_2$-ni-tum ṣittum MUL_2·MUL_2 šûmšu ^{šu_2}; Sp II 38, 2. An dieser Stelle, sowie in allen rein astron. Texten der SÄ bezeichnet MUL·MUL das gesamte Tierkreisbild des Stieres, ist also identisch mit ^{mul}GUD AN·NA (VAT 7851, 1; 85, 4-30, 15, 2). In dieser Bedeutung wird MUL·MUL als pars pro toto ge-

braucht; an sich bezeichnet es nur einen Teil des Stieres und zwar den borstigen Nacken: K 7069, 6: MUL·MUL za-ap-pu, Borste. S. hierüber Weid. Hdb. S. 28; Ungn. ZDMG 77 S. 85; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 336.

Als Normalstern gilt η Tauri (Epp. Astr. S. 120; Kugl. Erg. S. 5 f.; Weid. Hdb. S. 71). Kugler rechnet zu MUL·MUL auch ζ, oder o Persei (Erg. S. 149. 217).

Über die Anzahl der von den Babyloniern unterschiedenen Plejadensterne gibt die Gleichsetzung mit der Siebengottheit Auskunft: VAChi. 2. Sup. LXVII 8. Die graphische Darstellung AfOF 4 S. 78 gibt ebenfalls 7 Sterne, die ausdrücklich als MUL·MUL gekennzeichnet werden. Andere Texte scheinen von 12 bezw. 10 Plejadensternen reden zu wollen. Vgl. 1. Sup. XXXIII 23 f. 2. Sup. LXVI 18 f. Weid. OLZ 1919 Sp. 12[1] macht wahrscheinlich, dass die Angabe 12 als Summe der sieben Plejadensterne und der 5 Planeten aufzufassen ist. Anders Kugler Erg. S. 151 f.; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 337, der die richtige Deutung geben dürfte: „Wenn das Plejadengestirn seine Sterne zwölffach strahlen lässt (das gilt, wenn) sie 12 Monate lang dem Monde die Wage halten, oder wenn sie im 12. Monat die Wage halten, bezw. wenn 5 Planeten bei ihnen stehen" (2. Sup. LXVI 18 f.).

Die Plejadenschaltregel besagt im Wesentlichen: „Wenn am 1. Nisan Plejaden und Mond in Konjunktion stehen, so ist dieses Jahr normal; wenn erst am 3. Nisan, so ist dieses Jahr ein Schaltjahr": Sm 1907, 8 ff.; 2. Sup. Sin XIX 21 ff.; 3. Erg. S. 340. Vgl. auch 2. Sup. LXVI 20 (3. Erg. S. 343).

MUL·MUL ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Aiaru; Astrol. Pinch.

2. Unter den Anu-Gestirnen (Br. M. 86378 I 44; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 9), bezw. unter den Ea-Gestirnen (Astrol. B I 2; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 326).

3. Auf dem Mondweg, Br. M. 86378 IV 33.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: hinter IKU, Astrol. B(K) I 5.

2. Hel. Aufgang: Am 1. Aiaru, Br. M. 86378 II 38; Astrol. B I 15 (zusammen mit UR·IDIM (Lupus), der gleichzeitig hel. untergeht; umgekehrt im Monat Araḫsamnu, ib. 27); Br. M. 86378 IV 15 (bei gleichzeitigem Durchgang durch den Meridian von GAB ša UD·KA·DUḪ·A; Erg. S. 36).

3. Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn die Plejaden aufgehen geht Scorpius unter; Br. M. 86378 III 13; wenn Scorpius und Hercules aufgehen gehen das NUN^{ki}-Gestirn und die Plejaden unter. Erg. S. 23 f. 29 (Br. M. 86378 III 25).

4. Zeitunterschied zwischen hel. Aufgängen: 20 Tage vergehen zwischen den hel. Aufgängen der Plejaden und des Stieres (Aldebaran); Br. M. 86378 III 45; 10 Tage vergehen zwischen den hel. Aufgängen ^{mul}GAM$_3$ (Auriga) und der Plejaden; ib. 44.

III. Planeten im Stier (MUL$_2$·MUL$_2$).

1. Mond:

Im Jahre

- 567/6: VAT 4956 Rs. 6. 13 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 32. 36).
- 273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 4 (ZA 1892 S. 227).
- 232/1: Rm 397, 5. 15. 29. 52 (ZA 1892 S. 237 ff.).

2. Merkur:

Im Jahre

-182/1: Rm IV 435, 1 Rs. 5 (SSB I 92 ff.).
-123/2: Sp I 175, 2 (SSB II 532).
-122/1: Sp 129, 8. 14. 68. 72 (Epp. Astr. S. 152 ff.).
-110/9: Sp 128, 1 (Epp. Astr. S. 160).
-102/1: Sp II 909, 1. 2. 4 (SSB I 502).
- 77/6: Rm IV 189, 1 (SSB II 486).
- 10 : Rm IV 356, 2. 4 (SSB I 106 f.).

3. Venus:

Im Jahre

-201/0: SH 101, 4 (SSB II 531).
-182/1: Rm IV 435, 2 (SSB I 92 f.).
-133/2: Sp I 147, 2. 26. 27 (SSB I 98 f.)
-122/1: Sp 129, 15. 68 (Epp. Astr. S. 154 ff.).
-116/5: Sp II 250 Rs. 9 (SSB I 102 f.).
-102/1: Sp I 138, 1 (SSB II 502).
- 77/6: SH 392, 4. 5; Rm IV 189, 4. 5; Sp II 152 + 150, 4 (SSB II S. 486 ff.).
- 10 : Rm IV 356, 5 (SSB I 106 f.).

4. Mars:

Im Jahre

-250/49: Sp II 51, 28 (SSB I 86 f.).
-182/1: Rm IV 435, 4 (SSB I 92 f.).
-154/3: Rm 678, 29 (ZA 1890 S. 361 ff.).
-122/1: Sp 129, 16 (Epp. Astr. S. 154).
- 77/6: SH 467, 8. 11 (SSB II 487 f.).
- 75/4: SH 103, 5. 7; Sp II 212, 5. 7; SH 492 (81-7-6), 7 (SSB II S. 471 ff.).

5. Jupiter:

Im Jahre

-183/2: Sp 338, 2 (SSB II 492).
-182/1: Rm IV 435, 3. 8 (SSB I 92 f.).
-123/2: Sp I 175, 3. 8 (SSB II 532).
- 75/4: SH 103, 1. 4 (SSB II 472 ff.).

6. Saturn:

Im Jahre -92/1: Sp II 567 Rs. 1. 5 (SSB II 500).

IV. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

Die Plejaden sind das Hypsomabild des Mondes. Vgl. die Darstellung AfOF 4 S. 78: der Mond vor den Plejaden.

In der Planetenvertretung kommt für die Plejaden nur Mars in Frage. Der Grund liegt darin, dass die Plejaden der Siebengottheit, die zum Gefolge des Era (Nergal) gehört, geweiht sind. Rep. 223 A Vs. 9; Bez. Farb. S. 104; 113; 118; 183; Bab. VI 158.

B. Plejaden-Omina.

1. Über den hel. Aufgang.

a) Die Plejaden gehen im Aiaru hel. auf; wenn dieses Gestirn.. werden die Götter das Land im Guten beraten; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; das Land wird Gutes sehen. Wenn dieses Gestirn ausbleibt, und der Monat vorübergeht und (dann erst) erscheint.. VACh Išt. XXVI 3 ff.

2. Über das Aussehen der Plejaden.

a) Funkeln (mešha imšuḫ): Wenn die Plejaden funkeln, wird ein „Gotteswort" im 3. Jahr, im 3. Monat im Lande „gesetzt" werden. 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 22; vgl. 2. Sup. LXVI 13 („Fressen" des Pestgottes).

b) Dunkel (adir): Wenn die Plejaden dunkel sind, Untergang der Leute, Not. 2. Sup. LXXV 8; 2. Sup. LXVI 12 (das gilt, wenn ein „Ring" (giš HAR) sie umgibt).

3. MUL·MUL – Mars.

VACh 2. Sup. LXVI 14 ff.

4. MUL·MUL und Mond.

a) Die Plejaden „rollen" sich über den

Mond: der König wird die Weltherrschaft ausüben; sein Land wird sich weiten. Rep. 241 Vs. 1.

b) Die Plejaden gehen in den Mond hinein: das Land wird sich gegen den König erheben; .. Elam wird der Feind .. Rep. 242 Vs. 1 ff. Wenn die Plejaden in den Mond hineingehen und an der Nordseite wieder herauskommen, wird Akkad zufrieden sein; der König wird mächtig werden; und keinen Nebenbuhler haben; ib. 4.

c) Die Plejaden neben dem aufgehenden Mond: der König wird die Weltherrschaft ausüben; sein Land wird sich weiten. Rep. 241 Vs. 4.

d) Die Plejaden in Konjunktion mit dem Monde: Wenn die Plejaden dahinziehen, wird das Feld .. Ertrag liefern. Rep. 242 Rs. 4.

5. MUL·MUL und Sonne.

„Wenn die Plejaden an der Stätte des Sonnenunterganges (noch) dastehen (das gilt, wenn) sie zu ihrer Zeit nicht verschwinden" (3. Erg. S. 344). VAChh 2. Sup. LXVI 11.

6. MUL·MUL und Jupiter.

S. oben Nr. 171 I 1.

7. MUL·MUL und IKU.

a) Die Plejaden holen das IKU-Gestirn ein: Adad wird bewässern (Mars-Virgo); VAChh 1. Sup. L 5.

b) Die Plejaden nähern sich dem IKU-Gestirn: der Ertrag der Dattelpalme wird abnehmen (das gilt, wenn) Mars sich Merkur oder dem Ährengestirn nähert; ib. 6; Bez. Farb. S. 112.

8. MUL·MUL und ^{mul}ŠUDUN.

„Wenn die Plejaden Arktur einholen, wird die Ernte gering werden in diesem Jahre; (das gilt, wenn) Saturn Mars erreicht (chiastisch!); VAChh 1. Sup. XLIX 12; 2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. I 12; vgl. auch 2. Sup. LXVI 1; 1. Sup. L 1; Ist. XXXV 1; Bez. Farb. S. 115 u (MUL·MUL = Mars; ŠUDUN = Saturn). Dagegen 2. Sup. LXXXV Rs. 9 (Wenn die Plejaden Arktur erreichen (das gilt, wenn) Mars im Löwen bei Jupiter steht). Stud. Or. I 358.

9. MUL·MUL und ^{mul}KA·MUŠ·NI·KU$_2$·E.

Wenn die Plejaden das K.-Gestirn einholen, wird in diesem Jahre Not sein (das gilt, wenn) Mars (MUL·MUL) Saturn (KA·MUŠ·NI·KU$_2$·E) einholt. VAChh 1. Sup. XLIX 13; 2. Sup. LXVI 6; LXXVIII Col. II 13 (ŠE·GAR ibašši). Bez. Farb. S. 105, 55; 112, 115 k.

10. MUL·MUL und ^{mul}BIR.

Wenn die Plejaden das Nieren-Gestirn einholen, wird Adad überschwemmen; (gilt, wenn) die Plejaden (za-ap-pu) und Mars (beisammen stehen ?). VAChh 1. Sup. L 4; 2. Sup. LXVI 5; Bez. Farb. S. 112.

11. MUL·MUL und ^{mul}MAR·GID$_2$·DA.

Wenn die Plejaden und das Wagengestirn beisammen stehen (gilt, wenn) Venus mit den Plejaden aufleuchtet (chiastisch). VAChh 2. Sup. LXVI 10; Bez. Farb. S. 112; 115 x.

12. MUL·MUL und Orion.

Wenn Orion (SIBA·ZI·AN·NA) im Anfang der Plejaden steht (gilt, wenn) Saturn vor den Plejaden steht. 2. Sup. LXVI 9; Bez. Farb. S. 112; 115 w; vgl. auch 2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. I 15 (unten Nr. 348 III B 4).

13. MUL·MUL und ^{mul}MUŠ.

Wenn die Plejaden die Hydra errei-

chen, wird in diesem Jahr der Ernteertrag gering sein; 2. Sup. LXVIII Col. II 14; vgl. ib. LXVI 7 (Wenn die Plejaden die Hydra erreichen (das gilt) wenn Merkur oder Saturn (= MUŠ) Mars (= MUL·MUL) erreicht (chiastisch). Bez. Farb. S. 112; 115 v.

14. Sonstiges.

Wenn der Strahl (ŠU·MA) der Plejaden ruht (ni-iḫ) und ihr Licht nicht da ist, wird Era sich erheben und die Menschen fällen. 2. Sup. LXXV 7.

V. Die Plejaden in der Zauberpraxis.

BRLM IV 20, 24; 19, 13 s. oben Nr. 71 III.

" " " 29; " 20: „Hoher Steppengeist: Bezirk, Taurus oder Libra; ..den hohen Steppengeist oder das Weib des hohen Steppengeistes zu entfernen.. Libra.. Taurus."

" " " 43; " 38: „Stummheit, Bezirk, Taurus." AfOF 14 S. 259. 274f. 280f.

280. MU·SIR$_2$ (47)

Idgr. = nîru, Joch(stern). Chiera 237 Rs. I 8; Erg. S. 325[2].

281. ^{mul}MU·SIR$_2$·A·AB·BA (49)

Das Jochgestirn des Meeres. Vgl. ^{mul}ŠUDUN·A·AB·BA. Bezeichnung des NUN^{ki}-Gestirnes, VR 46 Rs. 1. Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 221.

282. ^{mul}MU·SIR$_2$·KEŠ$_2$·DA (48)

I. Die babyl. Übersetzung gibt VR 46, 47a: ^{il}ni-ru rak-su, das gebundene Joch (ZDMG 79 S. 112). K 11306, 2 (CT 26: 48) fügt hinzu: ^{mul}ŠUDUN (Var. ni-ru) ša$_2$ šamê^e, Joch des Himmels. Bez. Farb. S. 136, 4 übersetzt „Busskleidgürtel(?)".

Identifizierungen:

- Polarstern (Sayce, Jensen; Hommel; vgl. ZÄF S. 43)
- Draco (Bez. ZÄF S. 12; Kugl. Erg. S. 213; ZDMG 79 S. 213).

^{mul}MU·SIR$_2$·KEŠ$_2$·DA ist:

1. Unter den Enlil-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 19.

2. Dem Gott Anu (Br. M. 86378 I 19; VR 46 Vs. 12; II R 47, 16 e), bezw. Enlil geweiht (Astrol. B (H) I 12). Vgl. ZDMG 79 S. 112; Weid. Hdb. S. 97.

II. Astrologische Angaben.

Nach VAChŠt. XXXVI 15 scheint das Jochgestirn den Planeten Mars zu vertreten; Bez. Farb. S. 122, 164. Die Stelle VAChŠt. XXX 17 ergänzt Bez. Farb. S. 115 besser: [šumma ^{mul}NU·MUŠ]·DA (= Venus).

283. ^{mul}MURUB$_4$ (216)

Der mittlere Stern; vgl. ^{mul}GIR$_2$·TAB. Sm 1171 Rs. 19; VAT 4956 Rs. 2 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 31. 36).

284. ^{mul}MUŠ (240)

I. Im altbabyl. Gebet (ZA N.F. 9 S. 306) begegnet die Sterngottheit: mu-uš-ḫu-uš-šu-um, „der Schlangendrachen(stern)". In den späteren Texten wird nur noch ^{mul}MUŠ bezw. $^{mul\,d}$MUŠ geschrieben (VAChŠt. XXX 28).

Identifizierungen:

- Hydra (Weid. Hdb. S. 69).

= Hydra E (Bez. ZÄF S. 14).
= Hydra + β Cancri (Kugl. Erg. S. 204. 219; Bez. Farb. S. 133, 23).

Darstellungen: AfOF 4 S. 78; Hinke, A new boundary stone, p. 17.

mul MUŠ ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Simânu, Astrol. B III 3.

2. Unter den Anu-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 8; bezw. Enlil-Gestirnen, Astrol. B III 3.

3. Unter den Amurrû-Gestirnen, K 250 V 4; K 8067, 14.

4. Unter den sieben tikpi Gestirnen, K 250 V 12; K 2067, 6.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Hinter Anumîtu (Piscis NE); Astrol. B(K) III 6 f. Weid. Hdb. S. 78 II 18; AfOF 4 S. 80[1].

2. Hel. Aufgang: Am 15. Du'uzu (zusammen mit Sirius und Leo), Br. M. 86378 II 42; dagegen Astrol. B III 17: Im Simânu geht Hydra hel. auf und Lyra unter (umgekehrt im Kislimmu, ib. 29 f.).

3. Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn Sirius, Hydra und Leo aufgehen, gehen Aquarius und Aquila unter; Br. M. 86378 III 17; wenn das IKU-Gestirn, Aquarius und Andromeda aufgehen, gehen Leo, Hydra und Centaurus unter; ib. 32. Erg. S. 31 f.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

1. Allgemeines.

mul MUŠ ist Deckname für Mars: VAch Išt. XXX 28. Damit stimmt überein, dass die Hydra der Unterweltsgottheit Ereškigal (VR 46 Vs. 29) bezw. der Schlangengottheit NIN·GIŠ·ZID·DA geweiht ist (Br. M. 86378 II 8; VAch 2. Sup. LXVII 16. Vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 115 g; 123, 198).

Aus 2. Sup. LXVI 7 ergibt sich, dass mul MUŠ auch die Planeten Merkur und Saturn vertreten kann; s. oben Nr. 279 IV B 13.

2. Omina.

a) Wenn Hydra funkelt (mešḫa im-šu-uḫ), Untergang.., VAch 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 9.
b) Wenn Hydra düster ist (LAL·GAR), wird der König.., Išt. XXXI 5.

285. mul MUŠ·MIN·SAG·GA (241)

Ein Beiname des Venussternes im Monat Du'uzu (s. DIL·BAD).

286. muštabarrû mutânu s. ṣalbatânu

287. muštarilu s. UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD

288. mul MI s. mul GIG$_2$

289. MIR s. AGA

290. mul Nabû (57)

VAch 1. Sup. VIII 7 bietet die Form: mul Nabu-u$_2$, nach RA VII p. 178[1] = Merkur. BEUP VIII 142, 10: il Nabû ni-bu-u$_2$(?)..kakkab ṣît Šamši u$_3$ êrêb Šamši: il Nabû, der helle ..Stern des Sonnenauf- und unterganges. Anders ZA 22 S. 15; Hilpr. Ann. S. 178. Auch hier dürfte es sich um den Nabû-Stern Merkur handeln. Vgl. auch VR 43 Rs. 39: dDI MU·UN·NI il Nabû mu-uš-ta-bar-ru-u sa-li-mi.

^{mul}PA *ist entweder* = PA·BÍL·SAG, *oder* = SULLAT$_2$ (=β *Centauri*).

291. ^{ul}NAD$_3$ (274)

Nur III R *53 Vs. 10:* ^{arah}Kislimmu ^{ul}NAD$_3$ ^{il}Marduk *(ein Stern im Schützen: das Bettgestirn des Marduk).*

292. ^{mul}naddullu *s.* ŠUDUN

293. nakaru (55)

Der Feindliche, ein Beiname des Mars: K 2067, *16;* K 250 *I 12:* ^{mul}na-ka-ru ^{il}Nergal.

294. NANGAR (344)

I. *Das so gelesene Zeichen ist als paleographische Variante von* NAGAR *belegt, s. Fossey, 33133 ff. Gegen die Lesung* KUŠU$_2$ (AfOF *14 S. 256* [42]; SSB *I 228* [2]) *zeugt der paleographische Befund. Bei* KUŠU$_2$ *steht der senkrechte Keil stets hinter dem Winkelhaken, während unser Zeichen denselben immer vorher anbringt. Vgl. Fossey, 33169 ff.*

NANGAR *oder* NAGAR *bedeutet Zimmermann, Schreiner, Tischler. Weidner übersetzt „Gestirn des Kunsthandwerkers" (AfOF 4 S. 80; BSGW 1915 2 S. 83; vgl. auch* OLZ *1919 Sp. 15* [3]; AJSL *40 S. 250; Kugl. Erg. S. 120). Als Gegenstück zu* LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_2$, *dem Feldarbeiter, fände* NANGAR, *der Handwerker, immerhin einige Berechtigung.*

Die Lesung KUŠU$_2$ *wäre insofern eher am Platze, als man infolge der Gleichung* NANGAR = AL·LUL *ein krebsähnliches Tier erwartet und* KUŠU$_2$ *jedenfalls ein Wassertier (Hummer??) ist. Beachte jedoch, dass* NANGAR *auch* ḪAIA *gelesen werden kann (ŠL I* [3] *Nr. 935) und in dieser Lesung vielleicht ein Wassertier bezeichnet (Anklang an* KUA *!).*

Unabhängig von seiner eigentlichen Bedeutung ist NANGAR *als Name des 4. Tierkreiszeichens belegt:* AO 6483 *Vs. 15:* IV-bi$_8$-tum ṣittum ^{mul_2}NANGAR šûmšu^{šu}; *Sp II 38. Also entspricht* NANGAR *unserem* Cancer. *Die Bezeichnung* NANGAR *findet sich nur in den rein astron. Texten der* SÃ *und in einigen späten astrol. Berichten. In älteren Texten steht dafür immer* AL·LUL *(s.d.).*

II. *Die Normalsterne des* Cancer.

1. MUL$_2$ IGI ša$_2$ NANGAR ša$_2$ iltâni = γ *Cancri*
2. MUL$_2$ IGI ša$_2$ NANGAR ša$_2$ šûti = ϑ "
3. MUL$_2$ ar$_2$ ša$_2$ NANGAR ša$_2$ šûti = δ " *(der „südliche Esel")*
4. libbi^{bi} NANGAR *(„Innenstern")* = ε *Cancri („Praesepe"); vgl. Epp. Astr. S. 126; ZA 1892 S. 224; Kugl.* SSB *II 550 f.*

III. *Planeten im* Cancer.

1. *Der* Mond.

Im Jahre

-567/6: VAT 4956 *Vs. 12; Rs. 1. 14. 15* (BVSGW *Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 31).*

-232/1: Rm IV *397, 7* (ZA *1892 S. 237).*

2. Merkur.

Im Jahre

-239/8: *S + 1949 Vs. 19* (ZA *1891 S. 93).*

-217/6: *Sp II 51, 14. 15 (Planetarische Hilfstafel für -171/0;* SSB *I 86 f).*

Im Jahre
-201/0: SH 101,8 (SSB I 531).
-139/8: Sp I 173,14; Sp I 221,3 (SSB II 534).
-133/2: Sp 147,3.5 (SSB I 96f.).
-121/0: Rm 678,17 (ZA 1890 S. 358).
-110/9: Sp 128,28 (Epp. Astr. S. 162).
- 75/4: SH 103,5 (SSB I 472).
- 8 : Rm IV 342,11 (SSB I 505).
- 6 : ZA 1925 S. 67.

3. Venus.

Im Jahre
-522/1: Camb. 400 Rs. 4 (ZA 1890 S. 285; 1903 S. 22; SSB I 70f.).
-201/0: S+ 1949 Vs. 8.9; SH 101,9 (ZA 1891 S. 90f.; SSB I 531).
-183/2: Sp I 338,2 (SSB I 492).
-182/1: Rm IV 435,6 (SSB I 92f.).
-153/2: Sp I 223,3 (SSB II 494).
-133/2: Sp I 147,6.7 (SSB I 96f.).
-122/1: Sp 129,27 (Epp. Astr. S. 154).
-110/9: Sp 128,14 (" " " 162).
-102/1: Sp I 138,4.6; Sp I 909 + 515,4.6 (SSB II
- 83/2: Rm 678,9 (ZA 1890 S. 355). [502f.).
- 77/6: Rm IV 189,9 (SSB I 486).
- 75/4: SH 103,4.5; Sp II 212,4.5 (SSB I 472).
- 10/9: Rm IV 356,8 (SSB I 106f.)

4. Mars.

Im Jahre
-567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 10 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 31.39).
-182/1: Rm IV 435,10 (SSB I 92f.).
-133/2: Sp I 147,7.10 (SSB I 96f.).
-123/2: Sp I 175,5.6 (SSB II 532).
-122/1: Sp 129,45.69.73 (Epp. Astr. S. 156).
-110/9: Sp 128,14.17 (Epp. Astr. S. 162).
- 77/6: Rm IV 189,2 (SSB I 486).
- 75/4: SH 103, 12.13.14.15.23; SH 492, 12.13.

Im Jahre
14.15; Sp II 212,23 (SSB I 471ff.).
- 10/9: Rm IV 356,1 (SSB I 104f.).

5. Jupiter.

Im Jahre
-133/2: Sp I 147, 2.4.6.7.10.13.14.15.17.26.27 (SSB I 96f.).
-110/9: Sp 128,11 (Epp. Astr. S. 164).

6. Saturn.

Im Jahre -273/2: 137 (82-7-4),10 (ZA 1892 S. 229: lies: im Wassermann, statt: im Krebs).

IV. Cancer in der Zauberpraxis.

BRLM IV 20,7; 19,g: „Liebe eines Mannes zu einem Manne: Bezirk, Scorpius.. Cancer."
" " " 12; ", m: „In den Palast eintreten, Bezirk, Cancer."
" " " 30; ", 22: „Den hohen Steppengeist und das Weib des hohen Steppengeistes zu entfernen,.. Sagittarius.. Cancer."
" " " 33; ", 26: „Ein Gespenst fassen, um es mit einem Menschen zu verbinden, das Bildnis eines Menschen dem Tode überantworten, ein Gespenst (mit Wasser) zu tränken, Schaden beseitigen, Bezirk, Cancer."
AfOF 14 S. 263 f. 274. 278 ff.

295. dNANNAR (210)

Name des Mondes in den altbab. Texten. Vgl. ZA N.F. 9 S. 309 ff. K 250 VI + III R 55 Nr. 3,10 erklärt: dNANNAR ilSin ša šamê u irṣitim (Weid. Hdb. S. 18).

296. mul naṣrapu (56)

Ein Stern im ŠU·GI (Perseus), wahrscheinlich ε Persei (Bez. ZA 28 S. 359; Kugl. Erg. S. 186.

209; RA XI p. 19 XV).

Nach AO 6478 Vs. 31 beträgt die Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen dem hellen Stern des Perseus (α oder β Persei) und naṣrapu 10°; zwischen diesem und ^{mul}GAM$_3$ (Auriga, wohl α Aurigae) 15°. Vgl. Kugl. RA XI p. 15; Weid. Hdb. S. 139.

297. narkabtu s. GIGIR

298. ^{mul}nebiru s. nibiru (144)

299. ^{d}NE·GUN$_3$ s. ^{d}LISI·GUN$_3$ (142)

300. ^{mul}NE·GI·NE·GAR (141)

„Brennende Fackel", Stern des Feuergottes, = Aldebaran. K 7069, 7; Weid. Hdb. S. 28.

301. ^{mul}NE·NE·GAR (143)

Wohl identisch mit vorausgehendem. Racc p. 138, 311 erklärt: ša$_2$ ina ramâni-šu$_2$ banû^{u}, „der aus sich selber entstanden ist" (doch wohl: der von selber leuchtet).

302. ^{d}Nergal

Stern des Nergal = Mars; nur in astrol. Texten

a) Wenn Nergal (Mars) bei seinem Erscheinen klein ist und wie die Fixsterne sehr flimmert, wird er mit Akkad Mitleid haben. An der Seite meiner Truppen wird er gehen und die Truppen des Feindes schlagen. Er wird den Berg ṣar-ra-mu fassen. Die Truppen des Feindes werden vor meinen Truppen nicht Stand halten. Das Vieh von Akkad wird friedlich auf dem Felde lagern. Sesam und Dattel werden gedeihen. Rep 232 Vs. 8 ff.; 2. Sup. LXX 17. Vgl. SSB I 221.

b) Wenn Nergal (Mars) im Scorpius steht, wird ein mächtiger Feind das Land „forttragen". Enlil wird dem Feinde seine Waffen geben. Die wenigen Truppen des Feindes werden viele Truppen schlagen. Rep 272 Vs. 11 ff.; 2. Sup. LXX 12.

Weitere Belege: 2. Sup. LXX 15 ff.

303. ^{mul}NU·KUŠ$_2$·U$_3$ (68; 69)

Auch NU·KUŠ$_2$, Abkürzung von IM·ŠU·RIN·NA·NU·KUŠ$_2$·U$_3$ (s. d.), Beiname der Venus. VAch Išt. XXX 4 (s. oben Nr. 2 III A 2); Išt. XXXVIII 8.

304. ^{mul}NU·ME·A (71)

Akk. etwa kakkabu la bašû, der nicht seiende Stern = Mars, II R 49 Nr. 3, 71: ^{mul}NU·ME·A | ba-lum | (= ^{il}ṣal-bat-a-nu).

305. ^{mul}NU·MUŠ·DA (70)

I. NU·MUŠ·DA = namaššû, Gewimmel; also „das Gewimmelgestirn." II R 49 Nr. 3, 50: ^{mul}NU·MUŠ·DA na-maš-šu-u ^{il}Adad (Weid. Hdb. S. 30). Das Gestirn ist Adad geweiht, dem „brüllenden Gott" (ilu ša$_2$-gi-mu, V R 46 Rs. 7), weil es „Regen schauen lässt" (muš-tab-ru-u zunni,

Racc. p. 138, 312).

Identifizierungen:

= Piscis Austrinus (Bez. ZÄF S. 12).

= Grus (Weid. Hdb. S. 69; Schott, ZDMG 88 S. 309).

= Grus + Indus (Sterngruppe von α β Sagittarii bis α Phoenicis; Kugl. Erg. S. 177. 203. 223. Bez. Farb. S. 132, 19).

Ergebnis: „NU·MUŠ·DA ist eines der südlichsten Sternbilder; seine Sterne steigen nur auf, um bald wieder zu verschwinden." 3. Erg. S. 286.

NU·MUŠ·DA ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Šabâṭu; Astrol. Pinch. K 14943 + 81-7-27, 94; Kugl. SSB I 229 Vc.

2. Unter den Ea-Gestirnen; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 16.

3. Unter den Elam-Gestirnen. K 8067 I 5.

4. Dem Gott Ea geweiht. K 11306, 10.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Hinter ζ + β Arae(?); Br. M. 86378 II 26; Erg. S. 177.

2. Hel. Aufgang: Im Šabâṭu bei gleichzeitigem Untergang des Bogengestirnes; Astrol. B I 33; umgekehrt im Abu; ib. 21.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

^{mul}NU·MUŠ·DA ist Deckname für folgende Planeten:

1. Venus, z.B. VAch 2. Sup. LXVIII 15; vgl. Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 285; Bez. Farb. S. 115 e; 123, 189.

2. Merkur, wenn „derselbe, wie er an einem Tage sichtbar wird, so auch wieder verschwindet und nicht mehr erscheint" (3. Erg. S. 203. 223; 286). Vgl. VAch Išt. XXVIII 12 ff. Bab. VI 73. Bez. Farb. S. 105, 48; 115 n.

3. Mars(??), Bez. Farb. S. 123, 188.

B. Omina.

1. Wenn das NU·MUŠ·DA-Gestirn (= Venus) den ganzen Tag dasteht und in der Nacht nicht erscheint, wird eine verheerende Sturmflut stattfinden. VAch 2. Sup. LXVIII 15; LXIX 3.

2. Wenn das NU·MUŠ·DA-Gestirn (= Venus) an der Nordseite (ID IM·MER·RA) einen schwarzen Stern (= Saturn) „reitet", wird eine Sonnenfinsternis (stattfinden). 2. Sup. LXVIII 16; LXIX 4; Bez. Farb. S. 146.

3. VAch Išt. XXX 17 s. oben Nr. 282 I.

306. ^{mul}NUN^{ki} (85)

I. Das Gestirn von Eridu (Anklang an Eridanus??). Vgl. auch NIN·MAḪ; BIR; ŠUDUN·A·AB·BA.

Identifizierungen:

= Argo (Bez. Farb. S. 137, 11).

= Vela (Bez. ZÄF S. 13).

= Vela + Puppis (Kugl. Erg. S. 221).

= Carina mit Canopus + westl. Sterne bis Eridanus (Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 335).

^{mul}NUN^{ki} ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Ulûlu; SSB I 229 IV.

2. Unter den Ea-Gestirnen; Br. M. 86378 I 30; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 18.

3. Dem Gott Ea geweiht. Br. M. 86378 I 30; Astrol. B (K) I 18; Weid. Hdb. S. 145; Erg. S. 221.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Hel. Aufgang: Am 10. Ulûlu; Br. M. 86378 I 45; dagegen ib. N° 24: Am 15. Ulûlu. Vgl. Erg. S. 39 f.

2. Gleichzeitige Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn das NUN^ki-Gestirn und Corvus aufgehen, geht UD·KA·DUḪ·A (Cycnus) unter; Br. M. 86378 III 20; Erg. S. 26. Wenn Scorpius und Hercules aufgehen, gehen das NUN^ki-Gestirn und die Plejaden unter; ib. 25; Erg. S. 29.

3. Zeitunterschied zwischen hel. Aufgängen: 55 Tage verfliessen zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des Sirius und des NUN^ki-Gestirnes. Br. M. 86378 II 34.

Weitere Belege: Rm IV 356, 11 (SSB I 106); Sp I 460, 4 (SSB II 508 ff.).

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

Unter dem Namen NUN^ki können sich folgende Planeten verbergen:

1. Venus, und zwar ist mul NUN^ki Name des Venussternes im Monat Ulûlu; 81, 7-6, 102 Vs. 4; Bez. Farb. S. 104, 45.

2. Mars, VAChI 2. Sup. LXVI 33 (= ṣal-bat-a-nu); K 250 II 29 (= il Nergal), Bez. Farb. S. 104, 30; 123, 201.

3. Merkur, VAChI Išt. XXI 45; Bez. Farb. S. 106, 60.

B. Omina.

Wenn das NUN^ki-Gestirn funkelt (meš-ḫa im-šuḫ), wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen; (gilt, wenn) Merkur gleich nach seinem Verschwinden sofort wieder erscheint. VAChI Išt. XXI 45; Bez. Farb. S. 106. S. auch mul UGA (oben Nr. 132 III B 2 b).

307. mul nûnu (67)

Gewöhnlich DUR nu-nu, das Gestirn der Fische. Rm IV 397, 49 (ZA 1892 S. 247). K 11739, 10 (?)

308. mul NUN·ME (86)

Das Gestirn des Weisen (ABGAL), K 250 I 28 (Weid. Hdb. S. 7).

309. d NUN·SAR·A (84)

Beiname des Venussternes, CT 25: 31, 18.

310. mul nibû (162)

Der „glänzende Stern", Bezeichnung des Hauptsternes eines Sternbildes, z. B. GUD·AN·NA (Aldebaran); UZA (= Wega). Vgl. LÄF S. 44; RA X 224; Weid. Bab. VI 226.

311. mul nibiru (158)

I. Es kommen folgende Schreibungen vor: nibiru (passim); ni-bi-rum (CT 26: 44 (K 8067 Rs. 12 b)); ni-bi-ri (Br. M. 86378 I 38); ne-bi-ru (K 3507, 14; ZA N.F. 9 S. 128²); ne-bi$_2$-ru$_6$ (II R 51 Nr. 2, 6); ni-be-ru (ZA N.F. 9 S. 138).

nîbiru ist eigentlich die „Überfahrtstelle". „Der Stern der Überfahrtstelle" ist der Mardukstern Jupiter, wenn er den Meridian „überschreitet" nach III R 54, 36 ff.: Der Mardukstern heisst bei seinem Erscheinen dŠUL·PA·E$_3$; wenn er x Grade hochgestiegen ist, heisst er dSAG·ME·GAR; wenn er mitten im Himmel steht, heisst er nîbiru. Vgl. Schott, ZA N.F. 9 S. 140; 127; 142 ff; Kugl. SSB I 11; Weid. Hdb. S. 26. 41.

Nach anderen Texten ist Jupiter mul nîbiru, wenn er im Sagittarius beim Monde steht (1. Sup. LII 19 f; Bez. Farb. S. 116 b; Schott, ZA N.F. 9 S. 145); bezw. westlich vom Cancer (Rep 187, 4 f.; Schott, l.c.); bezw. im Orion (2. Sup. LXII 23; Schott, l.c.).

Wieder andere Texte scheinen unter ^{mul}nîbiru *einen Fixstern zu verstehen. Und zwar liegen folgende Identifizierungen vor:*

= Nordpol (Jer. Alter d. bab. Astr. S. 25; später zurückgezogen).

= Canopus (Jer. HAOG 134; vgl. ZA N.F. 9 S. 141).

= ein Fixstern nahe bei Pisces und Aries, sowie ein anderer Fixstern nahe bei Libra und Scorpius (Langd. Bab. Ep. of Creat. S. 165).

= Perseus (Weid. Hdb. S. 69; zurückgenommen S. 143).

= Meteor (Kugl. Erg. S. 60).

^{mul}nîbiru *ist ferner Name des Jupiter im Monat* Tišrîtu, III R 53 Vs. II 8.

Als ^{mul}nîbiru *wird Jupiter zu den* Anu-*(KAV Nr. 218) bezw.* Enlil-*Sternen (nach der Serie* ^{mul}APIN; *Schott, ZA N.F. 9 S. 130) gerechnet. Ebenso gehört er zu den 12 Akkad-Gestirnen,* K 250 V 1; K 8067 I 12.

II. *Astronomische Angaben*

„Der matte Stern, der, nachdem die Götter der Nacht verschwunden sind, dort, wo der Südwind sich erhebt, den Himmel hälftet, und so dasteht, das ist der Gott Nibiru-Marduk*" (3. Erg. S. 314); Astrol. B (K) II 29; Br. M. 86378 I 36 ff.; Schott, ZA N.F. 9 S. 129.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

1. Über den Aufgang des nîbiru.

Wenn der Nibiru-Stern aufgeht, werden die Götter Mitleid haben; Wohlstand wird sein; das Dunkle wird hell, das Verworrene sauber; Regen und Hochflut werden kommen; „das Sommergrün wird sich bis zum Winter, das Wintergrün bis zum Sommer halten". Die Länder werden friedlich wohnen, die Götter werden die Gebete erhören, die Bitten annehmen, die Orakel der Seher beantworten. Rep 187, 7 ff. 186 Rs. 2 ff.

2. Über Ausbleiben des nîbiru.

Wenn der Nibiru-Stern „verzieht" (iš-du-ud), werden die Götter grollen; Gerechtigkeit wird (verkündet) werden; (alles) Helle wird trübe; (alles) Klare verworren; Regen und Hochwasser werden ausbleiben, das Kraut wird gemäht werden (statt des Getreides?), die Länder werden verwirrt werden. Die Götter werden Gebete nicht erhören, Bitten nicht annehmen; die Orakelfragen der Seher nicht beantworten" (ZA N.F. 13 S. 93). VAChSup. DXII 23 ff.

312. ^{mul}NIM·MA^{ki} (275)

Der Stern von Elam = *Mars.* K 2067, 17; II R 49, 39; K 250 I 16. VAch Išt. XXV 29.

313. ^{mul}NIN·A·ZU (342)

K 4339 V 8: ^{mul} ^{d}NIN·A·ZU ^{d}NIN·IB. *Vgl.* VAch Išt. XXV 29.

314. ^{mul}NIN·A·ḪA·KUD·DU (329)

Name des Venussternes, „Herrin der Reinigung" (be-lit te-lil-ti), K 250 I 14. *Weid. Hdb. S. 7.*

315. ^{d}NIN·AN·NA

„Herrin des Himmels", Name des Venussternes; CT 25: 31, 16.

316. ^{d}NIN·GIR$_2$·SU (328)

K 4339 II 29; Sin XIX 22; Išt. XXXIII 11;
= Saturn (RA VII 173)

317. ^{giš}NINDA (145)

^{giš}NIN·DA APIN, it-tu-u ša e-pi-in-ni, *Pflugsterz. Als solcher gilt α Trianguli. Gleichbedeutend ist* ^{mul}UR·BAR·RA, *nach Br. M. 86378 I 2. Vgl. auch* VR 46,2 a b. *Kugl. Erg. S. 208.*

318. ^{mul}NIN·DAR (333)

Ein Beiname des Planeten Mars, VAth *Išt. XXV 33 (vgl.* SSB *I 260*[1]).

319. ^{d}NIN·DAR·A (335)

Ebenfalls ein Beiname des Mars, nach III R [redacted] *Nr. 1, 33;* CT *24: 48, 7. Vgl. Panth. 1490.*

320. ^{d}NIN·DAR·AN·NA (334)

I. *Die „bunte Herrin des Himmels" („Herrin der Buntfarbigkeit des Himmels",* SSB *II 261) – Venus. Dieser Name für den Venusstern ist üblich um die Wende des 3. Jahrtausends und findet sich auf den bekannten Venustafeln aus dem 8. Jahre des* Amizaduga: VAth *Išt. XII, XIII* (K 160, III R 63). *Vgl. Sayce,* TSBA *III (1874), 316 ff.; Schiaparelli, Weltall, 1906, Heft 6; Weidner, Memnon V 1911, 34 ff., Kugler,* SSB *II 267-311.*

Weitere Belege aus altbab. Zeit: Chiera, 214 Rs. VI 4; 237 Rs. I 8.

In den späteren Texten ist NIN·DAR·AN·NA *Name der Venus im Monate* Nisannu (s. DIL·BAD). *Vgl.* SSB *I 229 IV;* SSB *II 258-261. Nach Kugler (*SSB *II 261) ist* NIN·DAR·AN·NA *spezieller Name der Venus für die Zeit ihrer Sonnennähe. Vgl. auch Kugl. Vierteljahrs. d. astr. Gesells. 1916 S. 165.*

II. *Astrologische Angaben.*

1. Omina über Venusaufgänge.

Allgemeines Schema: Wenn Venus am .. im Osten (Westen) erscheint, so wird .. (das gilt, wenn) sie bis zum .. im Osten (Westen) steht, am .. verschwindet und .. Monate (Tage) am Himmel zurückgehalten wird (= unsichtbar bleibt); (wenn dann) Venus am .. im Westen (Osten) aufgeht, so wird ..

a) *Am 2.* Nisannu *im Osten: Klagen werden sein im Lande; .. 6.* Kislimmu *im Osten .. 7.* Kislimmu .. *3 Monate .. 8.* Adaru .. *: ein König wird dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen.* VAth *Išt. XIII 1 ff.* (K 160 *Vs. 31 ff.;* III R 63).

b) *Am 3.* Aiaru *im Westen: Feindschaften werden im Lande sein; .. 7.* Ṭebêtu *im Westen .. 8.* Ṭebêtu .. *7 Tage .. 15.* Ṭebêtu: *im Osten .. : die Ernte wird gedeihen; das Land wird zufrieden sein; ib. 4 ff.* (K 160 *Vs. 34 ff.*).

c) *Am 4.* Simânu *im Osten: Fall vieler Truppen; .. 8.* Šabâṭu *im Osten .. 9.* Šabâṭu .. *3 Monate .. 9.* Aiaru *im Westen .. : Feindseligkeiten werden im Lande sein; ib. 8 ff.*

d) *Am 5.* Du'uzu *im Westen: Feindseligkeiten werden im Lande sein; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; .. 9.* Adaru *im Westen .. 10.* Ad .. *7 Tage .. 17.* Adaru *im Osten .. : ein König wird dem Anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen; ib. 12 ff.*

e) *Am 6.* Abu *im Osten: Regengüsse werden im Himmel sein; Verwüstungen werden sein; .. 10.* Nisannu *im Osten .. 11.* Nisannu .. *3 Monate .. 11.* Du'uzu *im Westen .. : Feindschaften werden im Lande sein; ib. 16 ff.*

f) Am 7. Ulûlu im Westen: die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; das Land wird zufrieden sein;.. 11. Aiaru im Westen.. 12. Aiaru.. 7 Tage.. 19. Aiaru im Osten..: Feindschaften werden im Lande sein; ib. 30 ff.

g) Am 8. Tišrîtu im Osten: Feindschaften werden im Lande sein; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen;.. 12. Simânu im Osten.. 13. Simânu.. 3 Monate.. 13. Ulûlu im Westen..: Das Land wird zufrieden sein; ib. 24 ff.

h) Am 9. Araḫsamnu im Westen: Not wird das Land packen;.. 13. Du'uzu im Westen .. 14. Du'uzu.. 7 Tage.. 11. Du'uzu (sic) im Osten..: Feindschaften werden im Lande sein; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; ib. 28 ff.

i) Am 10. Kislimmu im Osten: Mangel an Getreide und Stroh wird im Lande sein;.. 14. Abu im Osten.. 15. Abu.. 3 Monate.. 15. Araḫsamnu im Westen..: die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; ib. 32 ff.

k) Am 11. Ṭebêtu im Westen: die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen;.. 15. Ulûlu im Westen.. 16. Ulûlu.. 7 Tage.. 23. Ulûlu im Osten ..: die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; das Land wird zufrieden sein; ib. 36 ff.

l) Am 12. Šabâṭu im Osten: die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen;.. 16. Tišrîtu im Osten.., 17. Tišrîtu.. 3 Monate.. 17. Ṭebêtu im Westen ..; ib. 40 ff.

m) Am 13. Adaru im Westen: der König..;.. 17. Araḫsamnu im Westen.. 18. Araḫs.. 7 Tage .. 25. Araḫsamnu im Osten..: Not wird das Land packen; ib. 44 ff.

2. Omina über Venusuntergänge.

Allgemeines Schema: Wenn Venus am.. im Osten (Westen) verschwindet.. Monate (Tage) im Himmel zurückgehalten wird und am.. im Westen (Osten) erscheint, so wird..

a) Am 9. Nisannu im Osten.. 5 Monate (und) 16 Tage.. 25. Ulûlu im Westen..: das Land wird zufrieden sein. VAChIšt. XII 28 f. (K 160, 15 f.). Vgl. auch 1. Sup. XLI 1 ff.; XLII 2 ff. (am 8. Nisannu); VAChIšt. XIV 7 ff.; 1. Sup. XLI 4 ff.; XLII 4 ff. (am 26. Nisannu).

b) Am 2. Aiaru: s. 1. Sup. XLI 7 ff.; XLII 6 ff.

c) Am 11. Simânu im Westen.. 9 Monate 4 Tage .. 15. Adaru im Osten..: ein König wird dem anderen einen Boten senden. VAChIšt. XII 22 f.

d) Am 25. Simânu im Osten:. 2 Monate 6 Tage.. 24. Ulûlu im Westen..: das Land wird zufrieden sein. Išt. XIV 4 ff. (K 160 Rs. 3 ff.).

e) Am 25. Du'uzu im Westen.. 7 Tage.. 2. Abu im Osten..: Regengüsse werden im Lande sein; Verwüstungen werden angerichtet werden. Išt. XII 18 f.

f) Am 10. Abu im Osten.. 3 (!) Monate, 16 (!) Tage.. 26. Araḫsamnu im: Westen..: Regengüsse usw. (wie vorausgehend); ib. 33 f.

g) Am 21. Abu im Osten.. 11 Tage.. 2. Araḫsamnu im Westen..: Regengüsse usw.; ib. 16 f.

h) Am 13. Ulûlu im Westen.. 30 Tage.. 13. Du'uzu im Osten..: Feindschaften werden im Lande sein; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen. Išt. XV 6 f.

i) Am 25. Ulûlu im Westen.. 12 Tage.. 8. Schaltulûlu im Osten..: das Land wird zufrieden sein. Išt. XV 8 f.

k) Am 26. Ulûlu im Westen.. 11 Tage.. 7. Schaltulûlu im Osten..: das Land wird zufrie-

den sein. Išt. XII 26 f.

l) Am 1. Schaltulûlu im Westen.. 15 Tage.. 17. Schaltulûlu im Osten..: ein Kampf wird in einem fernen Lande stattfinden: im Palaste.. Išt. XIV 1 ff.

m) Am 11. Tišrîtu im Westen.. 1 Monat, 17 Tage.. 28. Araḫsamnu im Osten..: Regengüsse usw. (wie oben e). Išt. XV 10 f.

n) Am 10. Araḫsamnu im Osten.. 2 Monate, 6 Tage.. 26.(sic) Ṭebêtu im Westen..: die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen. Išt. XII 34.

o) Am 20. Araḫsamnu im(Westen).. 3 Tage.. 1.(sic) Araḫsamnu im Osten..: Mangel an Getreide und Stroh wird im Lande sein: Verwüstungen werden angerichtet werden; Išt. XII 14 f.

p) Am 28. Araḫsamnu im Westen.. 5 Tage..(3. Kislimmu ?) im Osten..: Mangel an Stroh und Getreide wird im Lande sein. Išt. XV 12 f.

r) Am 12.(?) Kislimmu im Osten.. 2 Monate, 4 Tage.. 16. Šabâṭu im Westen..: die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen. Išt. XII 12 f.

s) Am 11. Adaru im Westen.. 4 Tage..(?)..: die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen. Išt. XII 41 f.

t) Am 25. Adaru im Osten.. ib. 20.

u) Am 26. Adaru im Osten .. 3 Monate, 9 Tage .. 20.(?) Simânu im Westen..: Fall zahlloser Truppen... Išt. XII 39 f.

321. ^{mul}NIN·KA·SI (330)

Nur VACh 1. Sup. VII 43.

322. NIN·KI·ZI·DI (340)

Bogh. 12; Heth. Form für šum. NIN·GIŠ·ZI·DA (= Merkur, nach Weid. Hdb. S. 61).

323. ^{d}NIN·IB (341)

Name des Planeten Saturn, Rep. 174 Vs. 5; VACh Sin III 140; vgl. RA VII 171 f. Bez. Farb. S. 120 h. Weid. Hdb. S. 24[1]. Die sieben Namen des NIN·IB: K 2067, 1 f.; VAT 9418 I 22-25.

324. ^{mul}NIN·MAḪ (331)

I. Das Gestirn der erhabenen Herrin, gedeutet als qa'išat balâṭi, Lebensspenderin, Racc 139, 332. Bildet zusammen mit BIR das Gestirn Argo.

Identifizierungen:

= Schwanz der Hydra (Weid. Hdb. S. 69 f.).

= Puppis (Bez. ZÄF S. 16).

= Carina E („sehr wahrscheinlich", Kugl., Erg. S. 203. 221).

= „in der Gegend μκδλγ Velorum" (Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 334).

^{mul}NIN·MAḪ ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Tišrîtu; Astrol. Pinch. Astrol. B I 7.

2. Unter den Ea-Gestirnen; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 18.

3. Unter den Amurrû-Gestirnen, K 250 V 6; K 8067 II 15.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Zur Rechten des GU·LA (Wassermanns), Br. M. 86378 II 21; Astrol. B(K) I 19

2. *Hel. Aufgang: Im* Tišrîtu *(bei gleichzeitigem hel. Untergang des* ^{mul}IKU; *umgekehrt im* Nisânnu); *Astrol. B I 14. 25.*

3. *Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn* NIN·MAḪ *aufgeht, geht* Anunîtum *(Pisces* NE*) unter; Br. M. 86378 III 27; Erg. S. 27 f. 334.*

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

Allgemeines.

^{mul}NIN·MAḪ *ist Deckname für folgende Planeten:*

1. *Venus,* VAChTh XXX *26 (Wenn* NIN·MAḪ *sich Sirius naht (bedeutet): Venus naht sich Merkur). Bez. Farb. S. 115 f. 123, 204.*

2. *Mars (?), Bez. Farb. S. 123, 203.*

325. ^{d}NIN·MUL (336)

III R *68, 32 a;* VR *52, 4.* NIN·MUL·DAR·A *ist Beiname der Göttin Aia;* NIN·MUL·NUN·DA *der Göttin* NIN·GAL, *Gemahlin des Mondgottes Sin.*

326. ^{mul}NIN·SAR (339)

Bildet zusammen mit ERA *eines der sieben Zwillingsgestirne,* K 2067, *13. Beide Sterne werden mit den Göttern* Nergal *und* Aḫ-bi-tum *identifiziert,* VR *46 Rs. 18. Panth. 168. Sie gehören zu den* Enlil-*Gestirnen und stehen hinter* ^{d}KAL *(= Wega), Br. M. 86378 I 27.*

327. NIN·SI·AN·NA (332)

Name der Venus in altbab. Urkunden. ZA 1925 S. 116.

328. ^{d}NIN·PA·MUL·E·SI (338)

Gemahlin des SAK·KUD, CT *24: 3, 19; 24: 21, 54; wohl eine Sterngottheit.*

329. ^{mul}nîru

Das Jochgestirn, zumeist ideogr. geschrieben: ŠUDUN *(s. d.);* BIR *(s. d.).* VAChTh *Išt. VII 5 (*^{il}ni-ri); *Bez. Farb. S. 103, 15; Astrol. B III 11* (ni-ru).

330. ^{mul}NITA·A·TA (152)

Beiname der Venus als Morgenstern: die Männliche (s. unter DIL·BAD).

330. $^{bis\ mul}$SA$_4$ (78)

Der helle Stern, scil. Spica. S. ^{mul}ABSIN.

331. ^{mul}SAG (107)

kakkabu rêštû, *Hauptstern, Venus im Monat* Simânu; *81, 7-6, 102 Vs. 11 (s.* DIL·BAD).

Nach Kugler (SSB I 256 f.) ist ^{mul}SAG *„Hochgestirn" = Kastor und Pollux.*

Bei Angabe von Einzelsternen bezeichnet ^{mul}SAG *das Kopfgestirn (bei lebenden Wesen; z. B.* UR·A*), bezw. die Anfangssterne (vom Westen her).*

332. ^{mul}SAG·DU$_3$(?)·A (111)

So Chiera 214 Rs. VI 12. Nach RA XIX 150 ist Idgr. = Dreieck. Also ^{mul}SAG·DU$_3$·A = *Triangulum?*

333. mul SAG·UŠ (110)

I. *Dem Jdgr. entspricht akk.* kaimânu: CT *19: 41, 26 a.* (ka-a-a-ma-nu) CT *17: 31, 3 f.* (ka-a-a-ma). *Also* mul SAG·UŠ = kakkabu kaimânu, *der feste, beständige Stern, d.i.* Saturn. *So in älteren astron. Texten; in astrol. Texten steht zumeist* UDU·IDIM·SAG·UŠ, *selten* SAG·UŠ *allein (Rep. 167 Rs. 4; RA VII 167 5). In den Texten der SÄ wird nur* GENNA *geschrieben.*

Der bab. Name des Saturn ist auch in andere Sprachen übergegangen: syr. kêwân; *arab.* kaiwân; *hebr.* kijjûn *(Amos 6, 26); chin. (nach Weidner)* kai-wun. *Auch in der klass. Literatur findet sich ein Anklang an* kaimânu *bei Hyginus, Poet. Astr. IV 18: solis stella .. per 12 signa* assidue *ferri videtur (3. Erg. S. 318).*

Saturn ist der „beständige", weil er unter den Planeten am wenigsten Anomalien aufweist (assidue ferri videtur). Aus diesem Grunde wurde er auch Sonne *genannt, und zwar Nachtsonne im Gegensatz zur Tagessonne: II R 49, 42 (Kugl. Erg. S. 196 2); VAChJšt. VI 10 f.; Rep. 176 Rs. 3 (Jastr. RA VII 163); II R 49 Nr. 3, 41 (RA VII 167).*

Die Bezeichnung „Sonne" für Saturn war auch dem klass. Altertum bekannt. Vgl. Humboldt, Kosmos III 311 13; Oswald Gerhardt, Stern des Messias, S. 27. Für die Ägypter (Saturn = Rha), s. Boll, Sphaera, 313 3. Für die Phoenizier Osw. Gerh. op. cit. S. 28; Jastr. RA VII 163 2.

Als Sonnengestirn wird Saturn zu NIN·IB *in Beziehung gebracht; vgl. Kugl. Erg. S. 196 2; 236; Hom. Hilpr. Ann. S. 180; Schott, ZA N.F. 9 S. 135.*

Da Saturn in der Wage sein Hypsoma erreicht, wird er zuweilen mit ihr identifiziert: II R 49, 3, 17; K 11283, 5 (CT 26: 41); Sp II 38, 6. Vgl. OLZ 1913 Sp. 211; AfOF 14 S. 261.

Nach Kommel war SAG·UŠ *früher = Mars; dagegen Kugl. SSB I 220:* SAG·UŠ *stets = Saturn.*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. SAG·UŠ, *einer der sieben Paneten: K 2067, 20.*

2. „Die Erscheinungen des Saturn betragen 59 Jahre; (dann) kehrt er (hinter dir zurück), Tag für Tag erscheint er". SH 135 (81-7-6), 13. SSB I 45 ff.

3. Positionen des Saturn: CBS 11901 Rs. 16: Am 28. Kisl. (- 424) Saturn im hel. Untergang; Rep. 67 Vs. 1; Rep. 176 Rs. 1 ff.

III. *Astrologische Angaben.*

A. *Allgemeines.*

Saturn erreicht in der Wage sein Hypsoma; vgl. Sp II 38, 6; OLZ 1913 Sp. 211; AfOF 14 S. 261.

Vertreter des Saturn in astrol. Texten sind: Gemini, Libra, Scorpius, Sagittarius, Pisces, Bootes, Cassiopeia, Ophiuchus, Aquila, Triangulum, Orion, Sirius, Hydra, Corvus. Vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 138 I.

Die Farbe des Saturn wird mit ṣalmu, *schwarz, dunkel gekennzeichnet; Bez. Farb. S. 140; 144.*

B. *Omina.*

1. Wenn der Amurrû*-Stern blass ist* (un-nu-ut) *und sein Glanz gesunken ist* (ma-aq-tu), *so ist das ein Übel für* Amurrû: *es wird in* Amurrû *Ansturm eines feindlichen Landes sein.. Rep 167 Rs. 9 ff.*

2. VAChJ *1. Sup. XLIX 12. S. oben Nr. 279 IV B 8.*

Weiter Belege: 1. Sup. LIII 22 ff. Jšt. XXXIV 9 f. 1. Sup. VII 13.

334. mul SAG·ME·GAR (112)

I. Zuweilen auch SAG_3·ME·GAR (s. PA·ME·GAR), neben MUL·BABBAR die häufigste Bezeichnung des Jupiter.

Die Namen des Jupiter:

1. SAG·ME·GAR: in den astronomischen Texten vor der SÄ (z. B. Camb. 400); in den astrol. Texten passim. Insbesondere kennzeichnet SAG·ME·GAR den Jupiter, nachdem er eine gewisse Höhe über dem Osthorizont erreicht hat bis zum Meridian. III R 54, 36 ff.; SSB I 216.

2. ŠUL·PA·E_3, Name des Jupiter beim Aufgang bis zu einem gewissen Stand über dem Horizont. III R 54, 36 ff.

3. Nîbiru, Jupiter beim Durchgang durch den Meridian. III R 54, 36 ff.; VAChI 2. Sup. LII 19 (Nîbiru = SAG·ME·GAR).

4. UD·AL·TAR, Name des Jupiter am Westhimmel. VAChI Sam. IX 39; X 48.

5. Dapinu, akk. Übersetzung des vorausgehenden. II R 51 Nr. 2, 8.

6. mul ^{d}Marduk, allgemeine Bezeichnung des Jupiter, bes. aber des Nîbiru.

7. MUL_2·BABBAR, später Name des Jupiter, in den Texten der SÄ üblich.

8. pišû, der weisse, akk. Übersetzung des vorausgehenden; II R 51 Nr. 2, 9.

Eine bab. Deutung des Namens SAG·ME·GAR gibt VR 46 Rs. 3: na-aš$_2$ ša-ad-du a-na da-da-mu, der das Zeichen gibt dem..

Als SAG·ME·GAR ist Jupiter Monatsstern des Ulûlu (III R 53 I 7) und wird zu den Enlil-Sternen gerechnet (Br. M. 86378 I 38).

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Die Lichtperioden des Jupiter: zu 344 Jahren bezw. 63 Monaten: Sp II 985, 1; VAChI 2. Sup. LXII Col. VI 21; SSB I 48 f. 3. Erg. S. 282 f.

2. Jupiter im Jahre -679 (zu Beginn der Regierung des Asarhaddon) K 2801 Rs. 3 ff. Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 311; OLZ 1913 Sp. 212.

3. Jupiter im Jahre -668: VAChI 2. Sup. LXII, 8: „Am 6. Simânu im Boden des Orion ist Jupiter sichtbar geworden. 5 Tage über seine Frist hinaus hat er vorbeiziehen lassen." ZA N.F. 13 S. 92.

4. Jupiter im Jahre -632: K 480, 17 ff. Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 315; ZA N.F. 13 S. 95.

5. Jupiter im Jahre -567: VAT 4956 Vs. 4. 13; Rs. 5. 12 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 32 ff.).

6. Jupiter im Jahre -522: Camb. 400 Rs. 14 (ZA 1890 S. 287).

7. Jupiter im Jahre -384: Sp II 901, 15 f.

8. Jupiter im Jahre -378: Sp I 749, 7 (SSB I 76 f.).

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

SAG·ME·GAR erreicht sein Hypsoma im Cancer: vgl. die Zeichnung AfOF 4 S. 78; Br. M. 55466 Vs. I 32; OLZ 1919 Sp. 13; AfOF 14 S. 261.

SAG·ME·GAR und ^{dû}Šamaš sind die „Herren des Geheimnisses von Akkad"; Br. M. 55466 Vs. I 26 (AfKF I 2 S. 71). Vgl. Rep. 187 Vs. 6: Akkad wird reich werden, der König von Akkad wird mächtig werden.

Vertreter des Jupiter sind: Regulus, Libra, Scorpius Sagittarius, Aquarius, Pisces, Ursa Maior, Cycnus + Cepheus, Arcturus, Lyra, Perseus, Auriga, Aquila, Pegasus, Triangulum,

Orion, Sirius, Centaurus, Lupus. Bez. Farb. S. 138 I.

B. Jupiter-Omina.

1. Aussehen des Jupiter.

a) Funkeln: Wenn Jupiter funkelt (muš-ḫa iškun): Fall des Landes. 2. Sup. LVII 21. Wenn Jupiter nach Süden hin funkelt: wird der Marktpreis steigen; die Ernte wird gering ausfallen, ib. 22; nach Norden hin: die Könige werden siegreich einherschreiten; die Götter werden hinter ihm (sic) folgen, ib. 23; nach Osten hin: der König wird Feindliches: Ungerechtes sprechen, ib. 24; nach Westen hin: der Eid wird einstürzen, ib. 25. In der ersten Nachtwache nach Norden: Unruhen werden das Haupt von Akkad packen, ib. 26. In der 2. Nachtwache usw.: Unruhen werden die Mitte usw., ib. 27. In der 3. Nachtwache: Unruhen werden das Fundament usw., ib. 28 (die folgenden Zeilen 29-37 bieten die entsprechenden Omina für Elam (Süden), Amurrû (Westen), Subartu (Osten).

b) Düster: Wenn Jupiter vorne düster ist, werden die Waffen von Subartu.., 2. Sup. LVIII 1. (Die folgenden Zeilen bieten die entsprechenden Omina für Elam (hinten düster); Akkad (rechts düster); Amurrû (links düster). Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 249.

c) Glänzend: Wenn Jupiter Glanz trägt (ša-ru-ru na-ši), wird der König heil sein, das Land wird zufrieden sein, das Land wird Überfluss haben. Rep. 186, 3 f.; 217 Vs. 16; 196, 13. Wenn Jupiter im Morgenlicht sich behauptet (ina še-ir-ti ik-tu-un), werden feindliche Könige einig sein; (das gilt, wenn) er Glanz trägt. VACh Išt. IV 34; XV 28; 1. Sup. XLIV 1 ff.; Rep. 185, 1 ff.; 186, 1 ff.; 196, 11; 217 Rs. 1 (vgl. 3. Erg. S. 313).

d) Strahlend: Wenn Jupiter strahlt (ba'-il), wird der König von Akkad den Primat erlangen. Rep. 186, 5 f.; Rep. 196 Rs. 9; VACh Išt. XVII 9.
Wenn Jupiter aufstrahlt und sich der Stelle nähert, wo die Sonne aufleuchtet, und da steht, sein strahlendes Antlitz rot ist, sein Gang wie die lohnende Sonne hoch ist, werden die zürnenden Götter sich mit Akkad versöhnen, üppige Regengüsse und andauernde Hochfluten werden im Lande Akkad sein, Getreide und Sesam wird es in Menge geben; man wird für 1 GUR soviel bezahlen (wie sonst) für 1 QA; die Götter im Himmel werden an ihren Stätten sein, ihre Kapelien werden Überfluss sehen. Rep. 196 Vs. 1 ff.; VACh Išt. XVII 10 ff.; vgl. K 2801 Rs. 3 ff. (vgl. ob. 260 III 2a).

e) Schreckensglanz: Wenn Jupiter Schreckensglanz verbreitet, werden die Waffen von Akkad stärker sein als die Waffen seines Feindes; (das gilt, wenn) Regulus rechts oder links von Jupiter steht. Rep. 145 Rs. 1 ff.; Bez. Farb. S. 108.

2. Jupiter als „Lichtwerfer".

a) Auf die Erde: Wenn Jupiter auf die Erde Licht wirft (ni-ib-ṭam iddi): gegen die Erde hin aufleuchtet, werden massige Tote im Lande sein. VACh 2. Sup. LVII 19; vgl. 2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. I 16.
Wenn J. das Licht auf die Erde loslässt (um-taš-ši-ra), wird ein mächtiger König, ein König der Verheerung im Lande sein,

ib. 20. Vgl. auch Išt. XVII 14 ff.

b) Auf Akkad: Wenn usw. in der 1. Nachtwache auf die Flur von A. Licht wirft, werden Unruhen das Haupt v. Akkad packen, ib. 7. Vgl. oben 1a.

3. Jupiteraufgänge.

a) In den 3 Wegen: Wenn Jupiter im Anu-Wege sichtbar wird, wird der Sohn des Königs sich gegen seinen Vater empören und den Thron einnehmen. Anu-Weg = Elam; das betrifft Elam. VAChh 2. Sup. LXII 14 ff.; 1. Sup. LIII 10; Rep. 191, 3 ff.; vgl. ZA N.F. 13 S. 93. Dagegen Rep. 196 Rs. 5: Wenn usw., wird es regnen; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen. Rep. 185 Rs. 5; Išt. XVI 13.
Wenn Jupiter im (Enlil-Weg?) sichtbar wird, wird der König von Akkad mächtig werden. Rep. 188, 3.

b) Im Aiaru: Wenn J. im Aiaru sichtbar wird, wird das Land reichliche Speise essen. VAChh Išt. XVI 2; Rep. 186 Rs. 1.

c) Im Simânu: Wenn usw. wird Verheerung des Landes erfolgen; das Getreide wird teuer werden. 2. Sup. LXII 10; Išt. XVI 3; ZA N.F. 13 S. 93. Vgl. auch Išt. XVII 10 f. (oben 260 III 2a).

d) Im Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird das Land ruhig wohnen. Rep. 188, 1.

e) Im Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird das Land gute Speise essen. Rep. 189, 1 f.; Išt. XVI 6.

f) Im Araḫs.: Wenn usw. wird ein König dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen. Rep. 190, 1 ff.; Išt. XVII 21 ff.

4. Jupiter und Mond.

a) Jupiter im Mond: Wenn J. im Mond steht, wird in diesem Jahre der König sterben; eine Mond- und Sonnenfinsternis wird stattfinden; ein grosser König wird sterben. VAChh Išt. XVIII 1 ff.; 1. Sup. XLIII 24 f.; Rep. 192 Vs. 1 ff. Wenn J. mitten im Monde steht, werden in diesem Jahre alle Könige sterben. Išt. XIX 4.

b) Jupiter vor dem Mond: ein grosser König wird sterben. VAChh Išt. XIX 7.

c) Jupiter hinter dem Mond: Feindschaft wird zusammen im Lande sein, ib. 1.

d) Jupiter am rechten Mondhorn: der König von Akkad, der König von Amurrû wird sterben, ib. 2.
Wenn Jupiter mitten im rechten Mondhorn steht, wird in diesem Jahre der König der Welt sterben; desgl. die Könige werden zusammen sterben, ib. 5.

e) Jupiter am linken Mondhorn: der König von Amurrû wird sterben, der König von Akkad wird sterben, ib. 3.
Wenn Jupiter mitten im linken Mondhorn steht, wird eine Mond- und Sonnenfinsternis stattfinden; ein grosser König wird sterben, ib. 6.

f) Jupiter im Mondhof: der König von Akkad wird in (seinem Palaste sterben?), VAChh 2. Sup. LVIII 5; vgl. auch 1. Sup. LII 5 ff.

g) Jupiter tritt ein in den Mond: Wenn J. in den Mond hineingeht, wird Not in Amurrû sein; der König von Elam wird durch die Waffe fallen; in Subartu wird der Mann gegen seinen Herrn aufständisch werden. VAChh Išt. XVIII 2 f.; 1. Sup. XLIII 15; Rep. 193, 1 ff.; 192 Vs. 4 f.
Wenn J. mitten in den Mond hineingeht, wird die „Ration" des Landes klein wer-

den. Rep. 192 Rs. 1; Ist. XVIII 4f.; 1. Sup. XLIII 26.

h) Jupiter tritt ein in die Mondhörner: Ins rechte Mondhorn: ein mächtiger König, dessen Name dBAD ist, wird sein im Lande; 1. Sup. XLIII 27.
Ins linke Mondhorn: der König der Welt (d.i. der Pestgott) wird im Lande sein, ib. 28.

i) Jupiter tritt heraus aus dem Mond: Wenn J. gegen die Hinterseite hin aus dem Mond heraustritt, wird im Lande Feindschaft sein. VAChIst. XVIII 5.

5. Jupiter und Sonne.

a) Wenn Jupiter gegen Sonnenuntergang hin vorübergeht, wird das Land ruhig wohnen. Rep. 183, 6f.; gegen Sonnenaufgang hin: 1. Sup. LIII 7.

b) Jupiter in der Sonne (=Saturn! RA VII 165); Rep. 195 A Vs. 1.

c) Jupiter in Sonnennähe, s. oben 1 d.

6. Jupiter und Merkur.

Wenn Jupiter und Merkur zusammen sind, wird Böses das Land heimsuchen. Rep. 195 Vs. 8 ff. (3. Erg. S. 274).

7. Jupiter und Venus.

a) Jupiter geht mit Venus: das Flehen des Landes wird zu den Göttern gelangen; Marduk und Ṣarpanitum werden das Flehen deiner Leute hören und Mitleid mit deinen Leuten haben. Rep. 162 Rs. 2ff.

b) Jupiter geht an der rechten Seite der Venus vorüber: das Land Gutium wird ein Mächtiger mit der Waffe „packen". Rep. 194, 1ff.

8. Jupiter und Mars.

a) Jupiter steht vor Mars: es wird Getreide geben; ein Mann wird fallen; dsgl. ein grosses Heer wird fallen. Rep. 195, 1ff.

b) Mars nähert sich Jupiter: in diesem Jahre wird der König von Akkad sterben; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen. Rep. 195 Rs. 5f. 2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. I 11.

c) Wenn Jupiter und Mars.. wird der Pestgott fressen; dsgl. Regen.. Rep. 195, 3.

9. Jupiter und ŠUDUN (= Mars).

VAChIst. 2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. IV 1; vgl. Rep. 195 Rs. 5f. (oben 8 b).

10. Jupiter und Orion.

Wenn Jupiter sich Orion nähert, wird der Pestgott „fressen"; wenn Jupiter in den Orion hineingeht, werden die Götter das Land „fressen". VAChIst. 2. Sup. LXII 12f.; vgl. LKU 109; ZA N.F. 13 S. 93.

11. Jupiter und Scorpius.

Wenn Jupiter sich Scorpius nähert, wird die Ernte des Landes Akkad (gedeihen). Ist. XXV 24.

12. Jupiter und Regulus.

Wenn Jupiter eintrifft, an Regulus (= Mars?) vorübergeht und vor ihm ist(?), darauf Regulus, den Jupiter überholt hatte und vor dem er gestanden war, eintrifft, an Jupiter vorübergeht und seinem Untergange zueilt, wird Siegesgeschrei (? ur-nun-tu) sein; der Feind wird sich erheben und den Thron an sich reissen; oder: das Land wird in Kummer geraten. Rep. 272 Rs. 4ff.

13. Jupiter und Schütze.

Wenn Jupiter im Glanze des Schützen steht, wird Gemetzel im Lande sein. Rep. 190, 3.

14. Jupiter und IN·DUB·AN·NA.

Wenn Jupiter sich İN·DUB·AN·NA *nähert, wird die „Ration" gross sein. Rep. 190, 4.*

Weitere Belege: VACh *Išt. XVII 7; XXI 10 ff.; 2. Sup. LII 7; LVII 1 ff.; Rep. 268 Rs. 4; Harp. Let. V 519, 19* (OLZ *1913 Sp. 209*).

335. mul SAG·SA·Rİ (109)

Das Viereck? Nur VACh *Sin XIII 31; cfr. ib. 117. Wahrscheinlich = Scutum Sobieski (Bez.* ZÄF *S. 13); nach Weid. Hdb. S. 117 = α Delphini.*

336. d SAK·KUD (108)

Nach Šurpû II 179 werden die Götter der Nacht dSAK·KUD *und* SAG·UŠ *zusammen angerufen. Auch Amos 5, 26 stellt* sikkôth *und* kijjûn *neben einander. Die Lesung des Idgr. ergibt sich aus der Schreibung* sa-ak-ku-ut, *Panth. 2830.*

Nach I R *57, 40b ist* SAK·KUD = NİN·İB. *Vgl.* İBİLA·E$_2$·MAḪ; SSB *I 222.*

337. mul SAL·UR (?) (327)

VAT *9430 Rs. I 27:* [mul SAL]·UR ni-il-tu, *Löwin. Weid.* AfOF *4 S. 81*[6].

338. mul SAL·SİLÀ$_4$·ŠAG$_4$·GA (326)

Das Lämmchen; VACh *Išt. XXV 55 f.*

339. SAR·A (136)

VACh *Išt. I. Sup. LIV 16 f.* ZÄF *S. 16.*

340. SAR·U$_5$ (135)

VACh *Sin XIII 32. Weid. Hdb. S. 117.*

341. mul sâri (96)

K 11739, *3:* mul s[a]-a-ri.

342. mul sarru (211)

Der Aufrührerische, ein Beiname des Mars; K 2067, *17;* K 250 *II 13 (= Nergal);* I R *49 Nr. 3, 35* (= ṣal-bat-a-nu). VACh *1. Sup. XLIX 11.*

343. mul SUḪ$_6$ (147)

s. ABSİN.

344. mul SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ (267)

I. *„Ziegenfisch", der volle Name des bab.. Capricornus. In den Texten der SÄ steht nur die Kurzform* MAŠ$_2$ *(s. d.).* SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ *bezeichnet insbesondere das fischschwanzartige Hinterteil des Caper:* γ + δ *Capri (Kugl.* SSB *1. Erg. S. 10; Bez.* ZÄF *S. 25).*

Darstellungen: Hinke, p. 102; RA *XV 132; Boll, Sphaera Taf. I; II.*

mul SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ *ist:*

1. Unter den Ea-*Gestirnen; 81-5-22, 512 Rs. 20; Br. M. 86378 I 34.*

2. Der Göttin Tašmêtum *geweiht,* V R *46 Rs. 2.*

II. *Einzelsterne des* SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$.

1. MUL İGİ ša SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$, *der vordere Stern des S. = γ Capri*

2. MUL ar$_2$ ša SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$, *der hintere „ „ = δ „* (ZA *1892 S. 225; Kugl.* SSB *I 29; Jens. Kosm. S. 514. 540).*

3. mul UZA qaqqad mul SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$, UZA *(Ziege) ist der Kopf des S., Išt. VI 22.*

III. *Astronomische Angaben.*

Hel. Aufgang des SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$: *am 15.* Araḫ-

samnu; *Br. M. 86378 III 4.*

IV. *Astrologische Angaben.*

Venus und SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$, *s.* DIL·BAD *(Nr. 109 III B 17 g).*

Weitere Belege: VAch *Išt. XXV 65; Harp. Let. 1134 Rs. 2, 6 (doch wohl =* SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2^{kua}$*); vgl.* AJSL *28, 124.* VAT *7885, 11; 7847, 6.*

345. mul SULLAT$_2$ *s.* mul PA

346. mul SI *s.* mul MAŠ$_2$ (101)

347. mul SI$_4$ (105)

I. *Die volle Form ist* mul dLISI·GUN$_3$, *vielleicht zu lesen* LI$_9$·SI$_4$. *Statt* SI$_4$ *bezw.* GUN$_3$ *las man früher* ḪABRUD, *das man als „Loch" des Scorpius deutete. Die Lesung* SI$_4$ *mit der Beudeutung „der Rote" verdanken wir Schaumberger.*

mul SI$_4$ *ist also der rote Riese Antares. Vgl. Jensen, Kosmol. S. 55; Bez.* ZÄF *S. 8 f. 51 f.* ZA *1892 S. 225. Siehe auch* GIR$_2$·TAB.

II. *Planeten bei Antares*

1. *Mond*

Im Jahre

- *567/6:* VAT *4956 Vs. 16 (*BVSGW *Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 31 ff)*
- *232/1:* Rm IV *397, 21. (*ZA *1892 S. 237 ff.).*
- – *Sp I 337 Vs. 4*

2. *Venus.*

Im Jahre

- *201/0: S + 1949 Vs. 15 (*ZA *1891 S. 92).*
- *179/8: Sp II 51 (*SSB *I 85).*
- *123/2: Sp I 175 Rs. 1 (*SSB *I 532).*
- *110/9: Sp 128, 32 (Epp. Astr. S. 162).*
- *83/2:* Rm *678, 11 (*ZA *1890 S. 359 ff).*

3. *Mars.*

Im Jahre -110/9: Sp 129, 48 (Epp. Astr. S. 164).

4. *Jupiter.*

Im Jahre -567/6: VAT *4954 Vs. 13 (*BVSGW *Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 31 ff).*

5. *Saturn.*

*Im Jahre -252/1: S + 1949 Vs. 23 (*ZA *1891 S. 94).*

„ „ *-134/3:* Rm *678, 23 (*ZA *1890 S. 359 f.).*

348. mul SIBA·ZI·AN·NA (170)

I. *Schon belegt in den Texten der altbab. Zeit, Chiera 214 Rs. III 6; 236 Rs. II 2. Eine Variante bietet Nip. (Jena 228; 3. Erg. S. 355):* mul SIBA·AN·NA.

Über die Lesung SIBA *vgl. Poebel, Stud. Or. I S. 116 ff. Eine angebliche Kurzform* SIBA *bei Bez.* ZÄF *S. 9. Astrol. B (H) I 20 bietet die Variante* SI·BI·ZI·AN·NA, *heth.* ši-pa-zi-an-na *(Bogh. 12).*

*Auf dem altbab. Gebet an die Sterngottheiten (*ZA N.F. *9 S. 306) erscheint der Name* ši-ta-ad-da-ru, *der „Stern des mit der Waffe Gespaltenen" (Soden). Vgl. Ungn.* ZDMG *73 S. 159;* ZA *1919 S. 210 (Bez.). „Statt* šitaddaru *steht in späterer Zeit immer* šitaddalu" (ZA N.F. *9 S. 308).*

Aus Astrol. B (H) I 20 wissen wir, dass šitaddalu *akk. Äquivalent für šum.* SI·BI·ZI·AN·NA *ist. Weid. (Hdb. S. 93) übersetzt „Riegler". Die Babylonier selber erklären:* š[i-i]a-a[d-da-lu] ša ina ^{is}kakki ma[ḫ·ṣu], K *250 IV 2 f.* K *260 Vs. 20 (*RA *XIV 22). Weid. (Hdb. S. 31) übersetzt: „der mit der Waffe Niederschlagende".*

šitaddalu *(von* šadâlu, *breit sein) ist der breite Mann, der Riese. Warum er als der mit der Waffe Erschlagene erscheint, ist unbekannt. Jedenfalls haben die Semiten das šum. Stern-*

bild des „Getreuen Hirten am Himmel" in ihrem Sinne umgedeutet, der dann auch in die griechische Vorstellung vom riesigen Jäger Orion überging.

Identifizierungen:

= Regulus (Jens. Kosm.).
= Libra (Thomps. Rep. vol. II p. XLVIII f.).
= βζ Tauri + εγ Gem. (Kugl. SSB I 249).
= γ Gem. oder α Orionis (Hom. AA S. 417).
= Orion (zuerst vermutet von Brown, Res. into the or. of the primitive constellations, II 148; Weid. Beitr. S. 7; Bab. VI 36; Hdb. S. 69; bewiesen von Kugl. Erg. S. 6; nach Bez. ZÄF S. 10. 48 f. speziell δεζ Orionis).

Darstellungen: vgl. Boll, Sphaera Taf. I; II; Planisph. Vat. gr. 1087 (als Krieger im Kampfe mit dem Stier).

mul SIBA·ZI·AN·NA ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Simânu; Astrol. Pinch. Astrol. B I 3 (SSB I 229 II, III, Va).

2. Unter den Anu-Gestirnen (Br. M. 86378 II 2; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 10) bezw. unter den Ea-Gestirnen (Astrol. B I 3; 3. Erg. S. 326).

3. Unter den 7 lumâši-Gestirnen, K 2067, 8; K 250 V 15.

4. Auf dem Mondweg, Br. M. 86378 IV 33.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Hinter den Plejaden; Astrol. B (K) I 7.

2. Hel. Aufgang: Am 10. Simânu (zusammen mit den Zwillingen), Br. M. 86378 II 40; (bei gleichzeitigem Durchgang durch den Meridian von asidu), ib. IV 19; (bei gleichzeitigem Untergang des ṣalbatânu), Astrol. B I 17; (umgekehrt im Kislimmu, ib. 29).

3. Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn Orion aufgeht, geht Sagittarius unter; Br. M. 86378 III 16 (Erg. S. 25); wenn die Skorpionbrust und Lyra aufgehen, gehen Perseus und Orion unter; ib. 26 (Erg. S. 29 f.).

4. Zeitunterschiede zwischen hel. Aufgängen: 20 Tage vergehen zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des Stieres und des Orion; Br. M. 86378 III 46; 35 Tage zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des Orion und des Sirius; ib. 47.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

SIBA·ZI·AN·NA ist dem Gott Pap-sukal, dem erhabenen Vezier des Anu und der Ištar geweiht; Astrol. B (H) I 20; Br. M. 86378 I 2; K 8538; YACh 2. Sup. LXVII, 10 (Pap-sukal = NIN·ŠUBUR = I_3-li_2-ab-rat). Das Sternbild gehört zu den Akkad-Gestirnen, K 250 IV 6; K 8067 II 8.

Als Deckname für Planeten kann SIBA·ZI·AN·NA sich beziehen auf

1. Saturn, 1. Sup. VII 25 f. Vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 103, 9; 2. Sup. LXVI 9.

2. Mars (?), Bez. Farb. S. 110, 77; 118, 124; 128, 191 (vgl. 2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. II 15).

3. Merkur (?), Bez. Farb. S. 123, 192.

4. Jupiter (?), Bez. Farb. S. 123, 190.

B. Omina.

1. Aussehen des Orion.

a) funkelt (meš-ḫa im-šuḫ): der König, der Herr der Regierung wird in seiner Strafe (?) ... und sterben; 2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 24.

b) strahlt: Wenn die Sterne des Orion strahlen (it-ta-na-an-bi-tu) wird der Fürst dickköpfig werden (ug-da-ap-pa-$ša_2$-am-ma)

und Böses tuen; (gilt, wenn) Venus vor Orion steht. Rep. 86 Rs. 6 ff.

c) schwarz, weiss, gelb usw. (abgebrochen, 2. Sup. LXVI 38 ff.; Bez. Farb. S. 146).

2. Aufgang des Orion.

Vgl. VAChSt. XXVI 7 f.

3. Orion und Mond.

a) Im Mondhof, s. unten Nr. 352 IV B § 3, 6 p.

b) Vor dem Mond, s. ib. § 13 e.

c) Im Mond, ib.

4. Orion und Plejaden.

Wenn Orion (= Saturn) sich den Plejaden nähert, wird die Not heranziehen (i-mad?). 2. Sup. LXXVIII Col. II 15, s. oben Nr. 279 IV B 12.

Weitere Belege: VAChSt. XXV 7; Sin XII 2; Rm 2, 313; II R 49 Nr. 3 43 e; K 3507 (TuL S. 163, 13).

349. mul dSibi (377)

Das Gestirn der Siebengottheit = Plejaden. Rep. 56 Rs. 1; s. MUL·MUL.

350. mul SIG$_7$ (225)

Der gelbe Stern = Mars. ZDMG 73 S. 163. Die Übersetzung „Weinstern" (Weid. Hdb. S. 10. 15) ist aufgegeben (3. Erg. S. 306).

Bezeichnung des rotgelben Mars, K 250 II 9 (= ilNergal).

Eine andere Gleichung bietet K 250 IV 12: ulSIG$_7$ | dGIG$_2$; ebenso VR 16, 28 a: mul/ul SIG$_7$ | ik-li-tum. Vgl. auch mulSIG$_7$·SIG$_7$ | AN·GIG$_2$, ŠL 351, 44. mulAN·GIG$_2$, Fara II 52, 54; VAT 9112, 12; 1282, 10 (LAK 10).

Danach wäre also der „Stern der Finsternis" = Mars. Dagegen K 250 IV 10: ulSIG$_7$ | dDUMU-ZI.

Weitere Belege: K 7646 I 4 (CT 29: 47); CT 26: 42 III 9; II R 49 Nr. 3 + 51 Nr. 2, 29 a b; VAT 4918 II 22; VAChSt. XX 60 (Bez. Farb. S. 143[7]); 2. Sup. LXXXVI 3 (Bez. Farb. S. 143[7]).

351. mul Simut (102)

Früher las mas Si mu-tu$_2$, gedeutet als mâli mûtu, „der von Tod strotzende Stern" (Weid. Hdb. S. 11 = muštabarrû mûtânu, VR 46, 43). Die Variante Si-mut (VAChSt. 1. Sup. VII 9) zeigt, dass Si-mu-ut zu lesen ist. Vgl. ZDMG 73 S. 162[6]. Bez. Farb. S. 110[4].

Simut ist ein elamitischer Gott, Gegenstück zu Nergal-Mars. Daher mulSimut = Mars; K 250 II 21 (= ilNergal); K 43 Rs. IV 57 (= ṣal-bat-a-nu). Auch das Marsgestirn UD·KA·DUḪ·A kann mit mulSimut gemeint sein; ZA 1919 S. 209; SSB I 9 f.; II R 48, 54 (CT 19: 19).

Weitere Belege: K 4195 II 8; K 4386 IV 57; K 12883, 2 ff.; VAChSt. 1. Sup. Sin VII 9 (dSimut = ṣalbatânu = dBA·LU = UD·KA·DUḪ·A); VAChSt. XXIV 2 ff. (Farben des dSi-mu-ut: schwarz, weiss, gelb, rot..).

352. SIN (7. 88. 299)

I. Der Name des Mondes in den altbabylonischen Texten ist zumeist NANNAR (s.d.), ausnahmsweise auch warḫum (s.d.). In den astron. Texten der SÄ wird immer die Zahl des Mondgottes (30) geschrieben, in den älteren astron. sowie in den astrolog. Texten steht

auch statt des üblichen 30 selten EN·ZU= Sin. In der Transkription wird der Unterschied der Ideogramme nicht beachtet.

Sin ist einer von den sieben UDU·IDIM^{MI}, K 2067, 19. In der Aufzählung der Planeten steht er immer an erster Stelle (s. UDU·IDIM).

Die Babylonier nannten den Mond vom 1. bis zum 5. Tage: UD·SAR ^{d}A-nu-u_2; vom 6. bis zum 10. Tage: ka-li-tum $^{d}E_2$-a; vom 11. bis zum 15. Tage „ist er mit der Vollmond-Tiara (AGA taš-riḫ-ti) bedeckt und (gehört zu ?) Enlil“. III R 55 Nr. 3, 1-6. 3. Erg. S. 277.

Der Mondweg (ḫarrân Sin) spielte nach Weidner (AJSL 40, 192) in älterer Zeit vorzugsweise die Rolle der Ekliptik. Auf Br. M. 86378 IV 31 werden die Sternbilder aufgeführt, die „auf dem Wege des Mondes stehen und deren Bereich der Mond im Laufe eines Monates durchzieht und die er (?) berührt“ (anders Weidner Hdb. S. 50; AJSL 40, 189. 192). Diese Sternbilder sind: Plejaden, Stier, Orion, Perseus, Auriga, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, (Virgo), Wage, Scorpius, Sagittarius, Wassermann, Fische („Schwänze des $ŠIM_2$·MAḪ und der A-nu-ni-tum“), Aries; also fast durchweg Ekliptikbilder.

Der Monat hatte bei den Babyloniern 29 bezw. 30 Tage, je nachdem das Neulicht schon am 30. Tage (in diesem Falle sagte man z.B. Aiaru 30, d.h. am 30, Nisannu erschien das Neulicht, also hat Nis. 29 Tage) oder später gesehen wurde (Aiaru 1, d.h. Nis. hat 30 Tage). Auf 53 lange Monate (zu 30 Tagen) kommen 47 kurze (zu 29 Tagen). Über die Schaltung s. Šamaš.

Den synodischen Monat berechneten die Babylonier im Durchschnitt auf $29^{d}\ 12^{h}\ 44^{m}\ 3\frac{1}{3}^{s}$ (Maximum $29^{d}\ 17^{h}\ 57^{m}\ 48^{s}\ 20^{t}$; Minimum $29^{d}\ 7^{h}\ 30^{m}\ 18^{s}\ 20^{t}$). Vgl. SH 272 Col. VII; Sp II 54 Col. I (Kugl. BM S. 21-24. 184; 3. Erg. S. 378).

Auf 251 synodische Monate kommen 269 anomalistische; daher der mittlere anomalistische Monat bei den Babyloniern $27^{d}\ 13^{h}\ 18^{m}\ 34^{s},7$ (bei Ptolemaeus $27^{d}\ 13^{h}\ 18^{m}\ 34^{s},89$). Vgl. BM S. 24f.

Der drakonitische Monat beträgt bei den Babyloniern $27^{d}\ 5^{h}\ 5^{m}\ 35^{s},81$. Das Verhältnis $\frac{\text{synodische}}{\text{drakonitische}}$ Monate $= \frac{5458}{5923}$ findet sich auch bei Hipparch. Vgl. SH 272 Col. V; SH 99 Col. E' (Kugl. BM S. 40; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 377).

Der siderische Monat beträgt nach babylonischer Berechnung $27^{d}\ 7^{h}\ 43^{m}\ 14^{s}$ (nach moderner Berechnung $2^{s},58$ weniger). Mit dem babyl. Wert stimmt auch der von Hipparch angenommene überein. Nach Kugler gehört der Primat den Babyloniern. Vgl. SH 99 (81-7-6) Col. Δ (BM S. 46. 50-53). Eine rohe Angabe (27^{d}) gibt SH 135 (81-7-6), 4 (SSB I 45).

Die Berechnung der täglichen Zu- und Abnahme des belichteten Teiles der Mondscheibe im Laufe eines Monates gibt K 90 und Sin XXX 25 ff. (in Form einer arithmetischen bezw. geometrischen Reihe). Vgl. SSB I 45f.; Erg. S. 102 ff.; 3. Erg. S. 279.

Die Mondgeschwindigkeit liegt in doppelter Berechnung vor. Nach SH 272 Col. F (-VI) beträgt sie im Durchschnitt 13° 10' 35" (Maximum 15° 16' 5"; Minimum 11° 5' 5"). Dagegen: SH 93 (81-7-6) Col. VI; Sp I

187; Sp II 99 geben den Mittelwert 13° 30' 30" (Maximum 15° 57', Minimum 11° 4'). Vgl. Kugl. BM S. 4. 16. 166; AfOF 14 S. 276.

Eine systematische Berechnung der Mondgeschwindigkeit gibt S + 2418 Col. I 14-19 (BM S. 160 ff.; 197 ff.).

Die Mondgeschwindigkeit am Tage der Konjunktion s. 3. Erg. S. 377. Die tägliche Änderung der Mondgeschwindigkeit berechnet aus der mittleren Geschwindigkeit des Mondes und der Dauer des anomalistischen Monates 3. Erg. S. 378 (Abhängigkeit des Geminos von Rhodos von den Babyloniern in den Angaben der Extrem- und Mittelwerte).

Die Berechnung des Neumondes (Konjunktion, Syzygien) bietet SH 272 Col. I-XII. Die Sonnen- und Mondlängen zur Zeit der Konjunktion: Col. II (3. Erg. S. 376). Die Neumondbreiten: Col. V (3. Erg. S. 377); SH 99 Col. E'; Sp I 143 Col. E" (BM S. 37-53). Eine systematische Berechnung der Neumondbreiten gibt S + 2418 Col. I 20-32 (BM S. 142 ff.). Die Mondbreiten bewegen sich innerhalb der Grenzwerte ± 7° 12' (BM S. 196). Das Datum des Neumondes bieten Col. XI und XII (berechnet von Mitternacht an bezw. auf Sonnenauf- und Untergang umgerechnet; 3. Erg. S. 379; vgl. BM S. 184). Über die Berechnung des Neumondes s. auch Epping, Stimmen aus Maria Laach (1890) 2 S. 225-240.

Die Berechnung des Neulichtes bieten die Col. XIII bis XVII von SH 272. Die Längendifferenz Sonne-Mond (Elongation) am Neulichtabend ergibt sich, wenn man von dem vom Mond seit der Konjunktion zurückgelegten Weg (= Mondgeschwindigkeit in SH 272 Col. VI multipliziert mit der von Konjunktion zu Neulicht benötigten Zeit, ib. Col. XIII) die gleichzeitig von der Sonne zurückgelegte Wegstrecke (= dieselbe Zeit multipliziert mit der Tagesgeschwindigkeit der Sonne = 56' 56", 7 bezw. 1° 1' 19",56; BM S. 94) abzieht; 3. Erg. S. 380.

Die Babylonier wagten sich auch an die Berechnung der Leuchtzeit des Neulichtes: SH 272 Col. XV (SSB II 584 ff.; Schnabel, Berossos, 242; 3. Erg. S. 380 ff.). Vgl. auch K 6427 (= 80, 7-19, 273 Rs. = Sin XXX); 3. Erg. S. 280. Das Idgr. Bi_4 hinter Col. XIV und XVII von SH 272 ist Bezeichnung der um gewisse Werte gekürzten Elongation des Neulichtes (von Schaumberger erkannt, 3. Erg. S. 385-89). Nach Neugeb. JCS I 218 ist Bi_4 Abkürzung von birîtu (Abstand).

„Die babylonische Astronomie hat durch ihre Neulichtberechnung eine Aufgabe gelöst, die 2 Jahrtausende später dem grossen Kepler nicht lösbar schien" (Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 391).

Die Tagesleuchtzeiten des Vollmondes (in den Ephemeriden NA) gibt K 6427 (3. Erg. S. 280 f.). Das Datum des Vollmondes bietet Sp II 54 Col. M (BM S. 184). Vgl. auch Sp I 162 Rs. (BM S. 33 ff.). Über die Mondbreiten zur Zeit der Syzygien s. oben Neumond.

Über das Altlicht gibt Col. XVI von SH 272 Aufschluss (3. Erg. S. 385-389).

Der wechselnde Monddurchmesser liegt vor auf 93 (81-7-6) Col. B (BM

S. 116-128). Der Mittelwert beträgt 31' 51", 5 (Maximum 34' 16", 2; Minimum 29' 26", 9). Moderne Messungen ergeben als Mittelwert 31' 12", 5 (BM S. 126). Eine Wechselbeziehung zwischen Monddurchmesser und Mondgeschwindigkeit: S+ 2418 I 16 ff. (BM S. 163 f); zwischen Monddurchmesser und synodischem Monat: ib. 63-91 (BM S. 169 f.)

Die Mondesfinsternisse berechneten die Babylonier in später Zeit nach dem Saros-Zyklus von 223 Monaten, innerhalb welcher sich die gleichen Finsternisse wiederholen. Vgl. Schiaparelli, I primordi dell'astronomia presso i Babilonesi (Scientia IV p. 36); Dittrich, Die Entstehung der Finsternisvoraussagen, Weltall, 30 S. 33-39; Pannekoek, The origin of the Saros; 3. Erg. S. 252; ZA 8 S. 149 ff.

Die Angaben über Eintritt, Grösse und Ausfall der Mondfinsternisse bietet Col. F von Sp I 187; Sp II 99 (BM S. 147-157): BAD = Finsternis fällt aus (S. 149); RIM = Finsternis trifft ein (S. 150).

II. Mondberechnungen und -beobachtungen.

Im Jahre

-567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 1.3.11.12.14.15.16 Rs. 5.6.7.12.13.14.15 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 30 ff.).

-522/1: Camb. 400 Vs. 1 Rs. 1.19.21 (ZA 1890 S. 282; SSB I 70 f.).

-424/3: CBS 11901 Rs. 5 (Erg. S. 234).

-378/7: Sp II 749, 4.6.7 ff. (SSB I 76 f.).

-273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 1 ff. (ZA 1892 S. 226 ff.).

-257/6: Rm IV 224 Rs. 1.7 (SSB II 559 f.).

-232/1: Rm IV 397, 1 ff. 13 ff.; 25 ff.; 63 ff. Im Jahre (ZA 1892 S. 236 ff.)

-122/1: Sp 129, 27.53 (Epp. Astr. S. 158).

- ??: SH 1 (81-7-6) Rs. II 5.6; Sp I 192 Rs. II 2; Sp I 198 Rs. 6.14; SH 124 (81-7-6), 4; Sp I 337 Rs. 1.7; Sp I 132 V 4 (SSB Taf. XXIV).

III. Mondfinsternisse.

Im 16. Juli -522: Camb. 400 Rs. 46 (ZA V 288; XV 183; SSB I S. 71).

» 10. Januar -521: » » 48 (ibidem)

» 14. Dezember -232 (= 13. Kislimmu 79 SÄ): Rm IV 397, 30 (ZA XV 208).

» 22. September -200 (= 13. Ulûlu 111 SÄ): SH 101 (81-7-6), 13 (3. Erg. S. 368[1]).

» 21. Juni -194 (= 13. Simânu 117 SÄ): ZA XV 200.

» 19. April -191 (= 15. Nisannu 120 SÄ): SH 214 (81-6-25) Vs. 3 (SSB I 91).

» 11. Juni -185 (= 13. Simânu 126 SÄ): ZA XV 192.

» 6. Dezember -185 (= 14. Kislimmu 126 SÄ): ib.

» 10. April -182 (= 15. Nisannu 129 SÄ): Rm IV 435 Vs. 1 (SSB I 93 ff.).

» 30. März -181 (= 15. Adaru II 130 SÄ): Rm IV 435 Rs. 4 (SSB I 93 ff.).

» 27. Februar -170 (= 14. Adaru 140 SÄ): ZA XV 192 f.

» 7. Januar -168 (= 13. Tebêtu 142 SÄ): ib. 201 f.

» 22. Juli -140 (= 13. Du'uzu 171 SÄ): ib. 192 f.

» 11. Juni -139 (= 13. Simânu 172 SÄ): Sp I 173, 15 (3. Erg. S. 374).

» 2. September -133 (= 15. Ulûlu 178 SÄ): Sp 147, 12.

» 11. März -125 (= 14. Adaru 185 SÄ): Sp II 469, E (SSB II 498 f.).

» 29. Dezember -122 (= 14. Kislimmu 189 SÄ): ZA XV 201 f.

» 11. April -117 (= 14. Nisannu 194 SÄ): Sp II 250+353 Vs. 2 (SSB I 103)

» 30. März -116 (= 14. Adaru II 194 SÄ): Sp II 250+353 Rs. 13 (» » »).

Am 8. Januar -103 (= 14. Tebêtu 207 SÄ): ZA XV 201 f.
» 23. Juni -102 (= 13. Simânu 209 SÄ): SpI 138, 7 (SSB I 504; ZA XV 142).
» 17. Dezember -102 (= 14. Kislimmu » »): SpI 138 Rs. 1 (SSB I 503; 3. Erg. S. 367).
» 14. August - 77 (= 13. Abu 234 SÄ): SSB I 490.
» 23. Juli - 75 (= 13. Du'uzu 236 SÄ): SH 103 Vs. 8 (SSB I 475 ff.; 3. Erg. S. 360 f.).
» 18. Dezember - 75 (= 14. Kislimmu » »): SH 103 Rs. 18 (SSB II 475 ff.).
» 25. Juli - 10 (= 14. Du'uzu 301 SÄ): Rm IV 356, 9 (SSB I 107 f.).

IV. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

Das Hypsomabild des Mondes ist das Plejadengestirn, bezw. der südliche Teil des angrenzenden ŠU-GI (Perseus); Br. M. 55644 Vs. 28 (AfKF I 2 S. 71). Auf der Abbildung AfOF 4 S. 78 steht der Mond zwischen Stier und Plejaden. Die Darstellung des Mondes zeigt einen Mann mit Keule(?) in der Rechten, in der Linken einen mit dem Kopf nach unten gerichteten Löwen haltend, wohl Anspielung auf einen uns noch unbekannten Mondmythus (vgl. unser Märchen vom „Mann im Mond". Eine Deutung versucht Weid. OLZ 1919 Sp. 10 f.; vgl. auch HAOG S. 273 f.).

Der Mond ist zusammen mit Mars „Herr des Geheimnisses von Elam", Br. M. 55466 Vs. I 25 (AfKF II 2 S. 71).

Über die Farbe des Mondes in astrolog. Texten vgl. Bez. Farb. 145.

B. Mond-Omina.

§ 1. Über die Tiara.

1. Allgemein:

Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung die Tiara trägt, wird der König den Primat erlangen. Rep. 7, 5; 9, 4; 11, 6; 13, 2; 14, 4; 17, 1; 18, 5; 22, 3; 23, 3; 26, 3; 28, 7; 30, 3; 37, 5; 39; 41, 3; 69 Rs. 1 f.

Wenn usw. werden in diesem Monate die Könige jeglichen Landes ergrimmen und sich verfeinden. VACh 1. Sup. Sin I 10.

Wenn usw. und sie fest ist, wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen, das Land wird gesellig wohnen; der König wird geehrt werden. 1. Sup. I 9; Rep. 12, 6; 32, 1; 34, 1; 41, 1; 42, 1; 43, 1 ff.; 44 Rs. 1 ff.

2. Tiara am 20. Tage.

Wenn der Mond am 20. Tage die Tiara trägt, wird der König des Landes alt werden, seinen Feind wird er niederwerfen; (gilt, wenn) er am 21. sich verfinsterte und am 20... 1. Sup. II 10; 2. Sup XVII 22.

3. Farbige Tiara.

a) Hell: Wenn der Mond eine helle Tiara trägt, werden die Regenschauer sich an einander reihen. 1. Sup. III 16; IV 10.

b) Glänzend: Wenn usw. wird das Land Not sehen; Bewässerung wird nicht sein; die Frucht wird gering ausfallen. 1. Sup. I 34.

c) Weiss: Wenn usw. wird der Feind sich gegen das Land erheben; die Regengüsse.. 1. Sup. IV 11 f.; Rep. 87 Vs. 4 (vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 141).

d) Rot: Wenn die Tiara rotbraun ist, wird der Sänger(?) untergehen; (gilt, wenn) die Finsternis rotbraun ist(?); wenn die Tiara ditto, (so bezieht sich das) auf den Tod des Königs. 1. Sup. II 35. Vgl. auch 1. Sup. IV 13.

4. Metallene Tiara.

a) Gold: Wenn der Mond eine goldene Tiara trägt, wird diese Stadt Überfluss ernten. Gold = Enlil. 1. Sup. II 22; III 5; 2. Sup. XVII 14. 1. Sup. V 11.

b) Silber: Wenn usw. wird diese Stadt alt: mächtig werden. Silber = Anu. 1. Sup. II 21; III 4 f.; 2. Sup. XVII 13.

c) Bronze: Wenn usw. (wie a). Bronze = Ea. 1. Sup. III 7; 2. Sup. XVII 15.

d) Kupfer: Wenn usw. (wie a); „ZA·BAR = Kupferspiegel; (das gilt, wenn) die Tiara geschlossen ist, (der Mond) wie am 14. Tage voll ist; günstig; seine Hörner treffen sich" (3. Erg. S. 274). 1. Sup. II 27; III 6; 2. Sup. XVII 16 f.

e) Blei: Wenn usw. werden die Länder klein. 1. Sup. III 8; 2. Sup. XVII 18.

5. Wolken-Tiara.

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond eine Wolkentiara trägt, wird die Frucht gering ausfallen; (gilt, wenn) der Mond in den Wolken erscheint (oder) das Dunkel (? AN·GIG$_2$) des Gewölkes mit dem Monde geht. 1. Sup. I 14; VI 6.

b) Schwarzwolke: Wenn usw. wird der Steckling (? zi-qit-tu$_2$) nicht gedeihen; der Südwind wird sich erheben und die Frucht: das Vieh vernichten. 1. Sup. I 15.

c) Wolkensturm: Wenn usw. wird der Mond den Feind schlagen; des Landes Fundamente wird er „verkaufen"(?). 1. Sup. II 30; III 10; Rep. 87, 3; vgl. SSB II 103; 3. Erg. S. 276.

d) Südwind: Wenn usw. wird in jeglichem Lande der Flutsturm die Leute umbringen. 1. Sup. I 27; III 14; 2. Sup. XVII 23.

e) Wärme: Wenn usw. werden die Regengüsse kommen. 1. Sup. IV 7.

6. Sonnen-Tiara.

a) Sonne: Wenn der Mond eine Sonnentiara trägt, wird das Land Gerechtigkeit sehen.. (gilt, wenn) der Planet (Saturn) beim Mond (steht). 1. Sup. I 29 f.; 2. Sup. XVII 8. Dagegen ib. 9: in diesem Jahre werden die Schwangeren ihre Leibesfrucht(..).

b) Nebensonne: Wenn usw. werden in diesem Monate die Schwangeren ihre Frucht austragen. 1. Sup. II 34.

7. Sternen-Tiara.

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond eine Sternen-Tiara trägt, wird ein Orkan losbrechen und das Vieh verderben. 1. Sup. I 26; 2. Sup. XVII 3; vgl. Erg. S. 149.

b) Venus: Wenn usw. (wird der König ..). 1. Sup. IV 5; 2. Sup. XVII 28.

c) Jupiter: Wenn in seiner Tiara Jupiter steht, wird es Tote geben. 1. Sup. II 8.

d) Mars(?): Wenn er eine „Schweinsgestirn-Tiara" trägt, wird das Land Not sehen; eine Überschwemmung wird sein. 2. Sup. XVII 19.

8. Regenbogen-Tiara.

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond eine Regenbogen-Tiara trägt, werden in diesem Jahre die Löwen wüten; dieses Land wird den Primat erringen; (gilt, wenn) im Mondhof Venus steht und wenn Venus beim Monde steht. 1. Sup. I 16 f. Wenn usw. wird Adad die Ernte des Landes „bewässern"; Regen.. 2. Sup. XVII 6.

b) 2 Regenbogen-Tiaren: Wenn usw. wird im Lande Überfluss sein; ib. 7.

Weitere Belege: 1. Sup. I 12. 18 ff.; 2. Sup. XVII 4 f.

9. Unheils-Tiara.

a) Gemetzel-Tiara: Wenn usw. wird Bennu (Var. der mächtige König) im Lande sein; ^{d}LUGAL·GIR$_3$·RA wird „fressen". 1. Sup. I 32; 2. Sup. XVII 20 ff.

b) Vernichtungs-Tiara: Wenn usw. wird das gesamte Land ein Flutsturm (vernichten). 1. Sup. I 28; vgl. II 31; III 12.

c) Zorn-Tiara: Wenn usw. wird der König seine Umgebung erweitern; (gilt, wenn) Mars (beim Monde steht). 1. Sup. III 17; IV 1; 2. Sup. XVII 11

d) Schweige-Tiara: Wenn usw. wird das Land Not sehen; der mächtige König (Pestgott) wird im Lande sein. 1. Sup. I 33; 2. Sup. XVII 25.

e) Schlacht-Tiara: VAChI 1. Sup. III 3.

f) kulim, bulim, lulim: Wenn usw. wird der Scheffel des Landes zerschmissen werden. 1. Sup. II 29; III 9.

10. Heils-Tiaren.

a) Überfluss: Wenn usw. wird Amurrû, das ganze Land, untergehen; (gilt, wenn) bei einer Finsternis der Regenbogen zerstört ist. 1. Sup. II 33; III 13.

b) Gerechtigkeit: 1. Sup. III 15; IV 6.

11. Sonstiges.

a) Wenn der Mond die Tiara zurückhält, wird Unheil entstehen; (gilt, wenn) eine Finsternis .. 1. Sup. II 11 ff.; 2. Sup. XVII 21.

b) Wenn die Tiara in ihm (Mond) stark ist, wird das ganz Land in Unruhe versetzt werden. 1. Sup. II 14 f.

c) Wenn seine Tiara einen Hof hat, werden die Speicher des Landes lang: voll werden. 1. Sup. IV 8 f.

d) Wenn eine Tiara über die andere hinauswächst, werden die Speicher usw. (wie oben); (gilt, wenn) bei einer Finsternis der Stier (beim Monde steht). 1. Sup. II 9.

Weitere Belege: VAChI 1. Sup. IV 2 (^{giš}PA-Tiara); ib. 5 (ŠU·TAR·KU·BA-Tiara); II 28 (^{d}GIŠ·AN·NA-Tiara); V 32 ff. (Tiara oben und unten); ib. 31 (Tiara hinten); ib. 1-10; VI 7 ff. (2 3 4 Tiaren).

§ 2. Über die Mondhörner.

1. Allgemein.

Wenn die Hörner (des Mondes..) erscheinen, wird die Flut gehen. Rep. 47, 8 f.

2. Aussehen der Hörner.

a) Hell: Wenn die Hörner des Mondes bei seiner Beobachtung zusammen hell sind, werden feindliche Könige sich versöhnen. 2. Sup. VI 4; Rep. 35 Rs. 4; 39, 4.

b) Schwarz: Wenn das rechte Mondhorn bei seiner Beobachtung schwarz ist, wird am 20. Arahsamnu eine „Finsternis" (stattfinden). 1. Sup. IX 8 f.; VII 18. Vgl. 2. Sup. VI 3.

c) Rot: Wenn das rechte Mondhorn rot ist, wird am 16. Arahsamnu eine „Finsternis" (stattfinden). 1. Sup. IX 6 f.

d) Dunkelrot: Wenn die Mondhörner dunkelrot sind (? muš-ši DIR^{pl}), wird eine „Finsternis" stattfinden. (3. Erg. S. 275^{2}). 1. Sup. VII 14 f.

3. Die Hörner „bedeckt" (di-ri-a; di-rat).

a) Himmel: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung dick ist, desgl. kurz ist

und seine Hörner „den Himmel als Decke haben", wird in diesem Monat Reichtum an Fischen sein. 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 4.
Wenn usw. lichtschwach ist und seine Hörner „den Himmel als Decke haben", wird in diesem Monat in jeglichem Lande Not an Vieh sein; ib. 1.

b) Erde: Wenn usw. dick bezw. kurz ist und seine Hörner „die Erde anschauen: (die Erde) als Decke haben", wird in diesem Jahre im Winter Kümmel und Bergkümmel sein. 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 5f.
Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung lichtschwach ist und seine Hörner die Erde anschauen: als Decke haben, wird in diesem Monat in jeglichem Lande Not sein. 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 2.

c) Der rechte Horn: Wenn usw. „den Himmel als Decke hat", wird das Gewicht fest sein; in Amurrû wird ein Aufstand sein. Rep. 43, 5ff.; vgl. Sîn XVIII 33 (3. Erg. S. 258[1]).

4. Die Mondhörner treffen sich.

a) edêru: Wenn bei der Beobachtung des Mondes ein Horn auf das andere trifft, wird die Flut gehen; es wird regnen. Sîn III 35; 2. Sup. XI[b] Col. II 14; Rep. 138 Rs. 2; 142, 6f. (3. Erg. S. 270).

b) maḫâru: Wenn die beiden Mondhörner sich treffen, wird das Land ruhig wohnen. Sîn III 71; 2. Sup. VI 5; ib. XI[b] Col. II 10; Rep. 26, 6f.; 44, 7.
Wenn die beiden Mondhörner sich nicht treffen, wird die Feindschaft nicht gehemmt werden. 2. Sup. VI 6; XI[b] Col. II 11 (vgl. 3. Erg. S. 274f.).

c) emêdu: (nin-mu-da) 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 10; vgl. 1. Sup. X 12.

5. Die Hörner spitz (ud-du-da; id-da).

a) Allgemein: Wenn die Hörner des Mondes bei seiner Beobachtung spitz sind, wird der König, wo er anlangt, „niederstossen" (Var. das Land seines Feindes niederstossen). Rep. 44, 5; 46, 1; 32, 4f.
Wenn usw. wird der König von Akkad, wohin er auch geht, das Land beherrschen; wohin er auch sein Antlitz wendet, das Land schwächen. VAChI 2. Sup. XI[b] Col. II 1; I Col. II 1ff.; Rep. 29, 2ff.; 31; 34, 6ff.; 35, 6ff.; 36, 4ff.; 38, 3ff.
Wenn usw. wird das Land reichliche Speise essen. Rep. 34, 3ff.

b) spitz und rot: Wenn seine Hörner spitz und rot (DIRIG[rl]) sind, wird der König zur Herrschaft gelangen; das Land wird sich ihm unterwerfen. 2. Sup. XI[b] Col. II 6f.
Wenn im Schaltulûlu die Hörner des Mondes bei seiner Beobachtung spitz und rötlich sind (pi-el), wird der Fürst mächtig sein und das Land wird reich werden. Rep. 37, 1ff.

c) Das rechte Horn: Wenn das rechte Mondhorn spitz ist, werden die Leute ihre Kinder für Geld verkaufen. 1. Sup. XVIII 9.
Wenn usw. wird das gesamte Land sich auf die „Sünderbank" niederkauern; ib. 6.
Wenn usw. wird im 3. Jahre Adad eine Verwüstung im Lande anrichten; ib. 2.

d) Das linke Horn: Wenn das linke Mondhorn spitz ist, wird das Land sich in deiner Umgebung niederlassen und Böses wird im Lande sein; ib. 10.

Wenn usw. wird im 3. Jahre die Ernte des Landes nicht gedeihen. (Var. ŠE·GAR (=Aufstand) wird im Lande sein); ib. 1.5.

6. Die Hörner lang (turruku; $GÍD_2$·DA).

a) Allgemein: Wenn die Hörner des Mondes bei seiner Beobachtung lang sind, Lösung des Fesseln, (Auflösung) der Wachmannschaften; Erhörung und Heil wird im Lande sein; (gilt, wenn) der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung im Gewölke erscheint. VAChSin III 68; 2. Sup. XI^b Col. II 8 f.; Rep. 25, 3 ff.; 27 Rs. 1 ff.; 151, 7 ff. (Über tarâku vgl. Jastr. Rel. II_1 499; 3. Erg. S. 275).

b) Das rechte Horn: Wenn das rechte Horn des Mondes bei seiner Beobachtung lang und das linke kurz ist, wird des Königs Hand ein anderes Land packen. Rep. 30, 5 ff.; 41, 5 ff.

Wenn usw. gegen Süden hin lang ist, wird .. im Tišrîtu sterben und der König von Akkad wird nicht leben. VAChSin VI 3.

Wenn usw. nach Norden hin lang ist, wird im Tišrîtu .. der König: die Regierung des Königs der Welt zu Ende gehen, sein Sohn wird den Thron einnehmen; ib. 5 f.; vgl. ib. 7 ff. (für Osten u. Westen).

7. Die Hörner kurz (kur-ri-a).

Wenn die Hörner des Mondes bei seiner Beobachtung kurz sind, wird das Land Vernunft annehmen; ein gutes Wort wird im Lande sein. 2. Sup. XXIX 5; Rep. 79, 5 ff.

8. Die Hörner gestreckt (tar-ṣa).

a) Allgemein: Wenn seine Hörner gestreckt sind, wird Feindschaft sein; desgl. die „Ration" wird reichlich sein. 2. Sup. XI^b Col. II 4.

b) Das rechte Horn: Wenn usw. wird im Lande .. die Ration reichlich sein; ib. 2.

c) Das linke Horn: Wenn im Kislimmu, Ṭebêtu und Šabâṭu das linke Mondhorn ausgestreckt ist, und die Erde anschaut, Verminderung(?) des Hausgerätes (nu-uḫ-ḫu-ut u_4-di-e). VAChSin IV 23 (vgl. 3. Erg. S. 259 f.; Weid. Hdb. S. 57; AJSL 40 S. 204).

9. Die Hörner gebogen (ki-pa-a; kanšat).

a) Allgemein: Wenn die Hörner des Mondes bei seiner Beobachtung gebogen sind (ki-pa-a), wird in diesem Monate die „Ration" des Landes, desgl. das KÍ·LAM des Getreides gering werden. 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 3; vgl. auch 1. Sup. VII 22 (ka-pi_2-a .. s. ZDMG 73 S. 173; 3. Erg. S. 258[1]).

b) Das rechte Horn: Wenn sein rechtes Horn gebogen ist (kanšat) und das linke in den Himmel „hineinschlüpft", wird im Monat Abu .. die Fischbrut, die Fülle des Meeres wird im Flusse sein. 2. Sup. I^b 33 f.

10. Die Hörner „gewickelt" (kap-ṣa-at).

Vgl. 2. Sup. CXVIII 11.

11. Die Hörner „gehen an einander vorüber" (i-ti-iq).

Wenn die Hörner des Mondes bei seiner Beobachtung an einander vorübergehen (qarnu qarnu i-ti-iq), werden die Könige jeglichen Landes sterben; (gilt, wenn) er am 14. nicht mit der Sonne erscheint. VAChSin III 33; 2. Sup. XI Col. II 12 f.; Rep. 153, 4; 159, 7 (3. Erg. S. 270).

12. Wolken an den Mondhörnern.

a) rote Wolke: Wenn am Mondhorn eine rote Wolke steht, Wind! 2. Sup. IX^a 12 f.

b) bunte Wolke: Wenn am rechten Mondhorn

eine bunte Wolke steht, wird eine Finsternis stattfinden; ib. 9; ib. 10 (schwarze Wolken am linken Horn: dasselbe).

13. Gestirne an den Mondhörnern.

a) Allgemein: Wenn Sterne über dem Mondhorn stehen, wird eine Finsternis stattfinden: die Könige .. 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 25 f.

b) Ein Stern: am rechten Mondhorn: Verwirrung des Königs von Akkad; die Ernte dieses Landes wird knapp sein. 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 13; XI^{b} Col. II 15 f.

am linken Mondhorn: Das Feindesland wird Böses (zu sehen bekommen). Rep. 234 Rs. 1. Wenn usw. wird eine Verwirrung des Königs von Amurrû stattfinden; desgl. (die „Ration" des Landes wird knapp werden). 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 14; 1. Sup. XIX 9; Rep. 234, 2; 2. Sup. XI^{b} Col. II 17 f.

an den gebogenen Mondhörnern: im 3. Jahr wird der Feind das Land Gutium „auffressen"; desgl. der König von Amurrû.. 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 18.

am rechten gebogenen Mondhorn: im 3. Jahr wird das Feindesland durch die Waffe und Krieg klein werden. 1. Sup. VIII 5; 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 15 f.

am linken gebogenen Mondhorn: im 3. Jahr werden Akkad und Amurrû durch die Waffe und Krieg klein werden. 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 17.

c) Ein grosser Stern: am rechten Horn: Reichtum! eine „Finsternis" wird stattfinden; desgl. am Morgen wird eine „Finsternis stattfinden; ib. 19; 1. Sup. LII 13.

am linken Horn: Verwirrung des Königs von Akkad; des Königs von Amurrû. Sin VIII Col. I 20; 1 Sup. LII 15.

Der grosse Gott: Wenn usw. mitten im Mondhorn steht, wird eine Verwirrung stattfinden; es wird Tote geben. 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 23.

d) Merkur, s. oben Nr. 139 II D 4 c d.

e) Venus: Wenn am 1. Tag das linke Mondhorn bei seiner Beobachtung spitz ist (? e-du-ud) und Venus an seiner Seite steht, wird im 3. Jahr (der Feind ?) Amurrû „auffressen". 1. Sup. VIII 11; 2. Sup. II 22.

Wenn am 1. Tage das linke Horn des Mondes bei seiner Beobachtung gebogen ist, und ein heller Stern: Venus an seiner Seite steht, (wird der Pestgott) das Land „fressen"; ib. 7 ff.; 18.

f) Jupiter: Wenn am 1. Tage das rechte Horn des Mondes bei seiner Beobachtung gebogen ist und Jupiter an seiner Seite steht, wird der König untersinken; ib. 6; 17.

Wenn usw. spitz ist (? e-du-ud) und Jupiter neben ihm steht, wird im 3. Jahr der (Feind) Elam „auffressen"; ib. 9 f.; 20.

g) Saturn: 2. Sup. XII 6 (MUL·GIG$_2$); Bez. Farb. S. 143.

h) Sirius: mitten in den Hörnern: die Könige des Landes werden Feindschaft.. Getreide und Stroh wird im Lande sein. 2. Sup. VIII 10; IX^{a} 16; Sin XVIII 1.

zwischen den Hörnen: die Stadt, deren Mauer stark ist, ihr Herr.. 2. Sup. VIII 12; IX^{a} 19; Sin XVIII 4.

am rechten Horn: den König von Elam werden seine Knechte in einem Aufstand umbringen; ib. 13; 20, 5.

am linken Horn: der König von Akkad und der König von Amurrû werden

Feindschaft stiften; ib. 14; 21, 6.

i) Wage: Wenn die Wage an seinem rechten Horne steht.. wird eine Finsternis stattfinden; das Meer wird vertrocknen und seine Fülle wird untergehen. 1. Sup. IX 4 f.

k) Scorpius: am rechten Mondhorn: in diesem Jahre werden die Heuschrecken sich erheben und die Ernte auffressen; desgl. den König von Elam werden seine Knechte in einem Aufstand umbringen. 2. Sup. IX^a 27 f.; IX^b Col. II 8 f. VAChSin XVIII 10. am linken Mondhorn: in diesem Jahre usw. und die Dattelpalme auffressen; desgl. eine Schlacht wird stattfinden; .. das Land wird in Verwirrung geraten. 2. Sup. IX^a 29 f.; Sin XVIII 10.

l) Plejaden: mitten zwischen den Hörnern: es wird Tote geben; die Siebengottheit wird sich niederlassen (?). 2. Sup. VIII Col. II 6; IX^a 3; XI^a 3.
am rechten Horn: in Amurrû wird es andauernd Tote geben; ib. 7; 4; 4; XI^b 5 f.
am linken Horn: in Akkad usw. (wie oben), ib. 8; 5; 5; 7 f. S. auch oben Nr. 279 IV B 4.

m) ^{mul}KUA, s. oben Nr. 218 III B 2c.

14. Mondhörner im Laufe der Monate.

a) Im Nisannu: Wenn der Mond im Nis. erscheint und seine Hörner spitz sind: sich treffen, wird die „Ration": die Ernte des Landes gedeihen; Heil.. (?). 1 Sup. X 8 f.
Wenn usw. werden Regengüsse am Himmel und Wasserfluten in den Quellen sein: werden gehemmt werden.. ib. 10 f.
Wenn die Hörner am 1. Nis. bei der Beobachtung spitz sind und er so erscheint, wird am 20. Nis. eine „Finsternis" stattfinden; ein König wird dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen; eine allgemeine Flut wird in den Quellen kommen. 1. Sup. X 5 ff.; 2. Sup. III 48 ff.

b) Im Abu: Wenn er (Mond) gelb ist, sein rechtes Horn gebogen, sein linkes spitz ist, und Bootes vor ihm steht, wird am 20. bezw. am 21. Abu eine „Finsternis" stattfinden; wie der Tod des Königs von Akkad.. das ganze Land wird Adad „bewässern"; Verwüstungen und Not werden im Lande sein; die „Ration" des Landes wird klein werden; ein grosses Land wird ein kleines um Leben(smittel) angehen; .. der kleine Sohn des Königs wird seinen Vater vertreiben.. Not an Vieh wird sein und das Land des Königs.. 2. Sup. I^b 35 ff.

c) Im Ulûlu: Wenn das linke Horn des Mondes bei seiner Beobachtung am 1. Ulûlu gebogen ist und das rechte in den Himmel „hineinschlüpft", wird am 14. oder 15. Ulûlu eine Finsternis stattfinden und ein Aufstand wird gegen den König sein; desgl. ein Aufstand gegen.. viele Truppen.. werden fallen. 2. Sup. I^b 43 ff.
Wenn sein rechtes Horn spitz ist und Jupiter vor ihm steht, wird am 14. oder 15. Ul. eine Finsternis stattfinden; der König wird umkommen; das Land wird ruhig wohnen; .. wird (den Thron) ergreifen und das Land beherrschen, ib. 47 ff.
Wenn sein linkes Horn usw. und Sirius: Venus usw. wird am 15. oder 16. usw.;

der Sohn des Königs wird (den Thron an sich reissen); den König wird sein Sohn verjagen.. die Ernte des Landes wird nicht gedeihen, ib. 50 ff.

15. Sonstiges.

Wenn seine Hörner „quer" sind, wird man Unwahres im Lande reden. 2. Sup. XI^{b} Col. II 5.

Weitere Belege: 2. Sup. VI 7 ff.

§ 3. Über Mondhöfe.

1. Abteilung: Hof (tarbaṣu)

1. Mehrere Höfe.

a) 2: Wenn der Mond 2 Höfe hat, wird Getreide und Stroh im Lande sein. 2. Sup. XXIX 11.

b) 3: Wenn usw. wird das Land verwirrt werden. 2. Sup. I Col. IV 1.

2. Farbige Höfe.

a) Schwarz: Wenn der Mond einen schwarzen Hof hat, wird der Monat den Regen zurückhalten; desgl. die Wolken werden sich zusammenballen; (gilt, wenn) Saturn im Mondhof steht. 2. Sup. XIV Rs. 33; Rep. 124, 10; 98 Rs. 1 ff.; 180 Rs. 1 ff.; Bez. Farb. S. 140.

b) Gelb: Wenn usw. (und) kein Tor hat, Fall von Mann und Maid.. 2. Sup. XIV Rs. 51.

c) Bleiern: Wenn der Mond einen Hof wie Blei hat, wird es „Steine regnen" (=hageln); Adad wird nicht bewässern; das Land wird verwirrt. VAChSin II 138.

3. Äussere Höfe (tarbaṣu kidû).

a) Weiss: Wenn der äussere (Hof) weiss ist, wird ein ungebaggerter Kanal ausgebaggert werden und an seiner Seite wird man wohnen. 2. Sup. XV 9; (3. Erg. S. 274).

b) Schwarz: Wenn usw. wird ein befestigtes Land(?) dem anderen.. Sin X 31.

Weitere Belege: 2. Sup. XIV Vs. 39 f.

4. Mondhof-Tore.

a) Allgemein: Wenn (der Mondhof) kein Tor hat, wird in diesem Monate eine Mond- und Sonnenfinsternis stattfinden; Adad (wird bewässern). 2. Sup. XIV 34.

b) Offen nach den 4 Himmelsrichtungen (ana IM 4^{ba}): die Flut des Landes wird sein; 2. Sup. XIV 48; vgl. ib. 12. 39.

c) Offen nach Süden: ib. Rs. 35; ib. 8. 14. 44

d) Offen nach Norden: ib. 9. 36. 45.

e) Offen nach Osten: die Fische im Flusse (werden umkommen?): ib. 46; 10. 16. 37.

f) Offen nach Westen: Adad wird „bewässern"; ib. 11; die Vögel im Himmel werden Junge (nicht hervorbringen?): ib. Rs. 47; vgl. ib. 17. 38.

g) Bei mehreren Höfen: Wenn das Tor des ersten (Hofes) gegen Süden (Norden) offen ist, der zweite kein Tor hat, und das dritte Tor gegen Norden (Süden) offen ist, wird Akkad (Subartu) gegen Subartu (Akkad) erheben und ihm eine Niederlage beibringen; Elam und Amurrû wird es nicht nahetreten; die Waffen Akkads (Subartus) werden denen Subartus (Akkads) überlegen sein. 2. Sup. XV 10 ff. Wenn das Tor des ersten gegen Osten (Westen) offen ist, der zweite kein Tor hat und das dritte Tor gegen Westen (Osten) offen ist, werden die Waffen Elams (Amurrûs) denen Amurrûs (Elams) überlegen sein: ib. 16 ff.

5. Mondhöfe an bestimmten Tagen.

a) Anweisung: Wenn der Mond am 7. 14. 21. und 28. einen Hof hat, so sollst du das wie eine Finsternis beurteilen. VAChSinIII 136 (vgl. auch Z. 128).

b) Im Nisannu: Wenn im Nisannu der Mond oder die Sonne einen Hof oder eine Hürde hat, werden die „Wege" des Feindes im Lande sein. VAChSin XXIV 10.
Wenn der Mond am 27. Nis. den ganzen Tag einen Hof hat, wird eine Finsternis stattfinden; sie wird nicht säumen (ul i-še-iṭ). VAChSin III 129; vgl. Jastr. II S. 576.
Wenn der Mond im Nis. einen gelben Hof hat, wird eine Finsternis (stattfinden).. Akkad wird heil sein; im Süden (wird die Finsternis stattfinden). 2. Sup. XVI 3f.
Wenn usw. einen weissen, schwarzen oder rotbraunen Hof (hat), wird eine schwarze, rote oder gelbe „Finsternis" am Morgen (stattfinden).. ib. 5ff.
Wenn der Mond im Nis. einen Hof hat und dieser kein Tor hat, wird eine „Finsternis" am Abend stattfinden; Adad wird das Getreide überschwemmen. VAChSin XI 1; XXIV 59f.; 1. Sup. XXI 1ff.

c) Im Aiaru: Wenn der Mond im Aiaru einen Hof hat und sein Tor gegen Süden offen ist, werden die Frauen in diesem Monate ihre Leibesfrucht abstossen. VAChSin XXIV 61f.; 1. Sup. XXI 4f.

d) Im Simânu: Wenn usw. und das Tor gegen Norden offen ist, wird es in diesem Monate Tote im Lande geben. VAChSin XXIV 63f.; 1. Sup. XXI 6.

e) Im Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und sein Tor gegen Osten offen ist, wird die „Berührung" des LUGAL·ḪE$_2$·GAL (= Blitzschlag ?) im Lande sein. 1. Sup. XXI 7f.; XXIV 65f.

f) Im Abu: Wenn usw. und sein Tor gegen Westen offen ist, wird in diesem Monat Ansturm des Westlandes gegen.. sein. VAChSin XXIV 67; (vgl. auch Z. 14); 1. Sup. XXI 9f.

g) Im Ulûlu: Wenn usw. und sein Tor gegen Osten offen ist, wird in diesem Monat in Elam die Fallsucht sein. 1. Sup. XXI 11f.; vgl. Sin XXIV 69f.

h) Im Tišrîtu: Wenn der Mond am 28. Tiš. den ganzen Tag einen Hof hat, wird eine „Finsternis" stattfinden. VAChSin III 130.
Wenn der Mond im T. einen Hof hat und er kein Tor hat und der Westwind weht, wird in diesem Monat das Land sich der Not zuwenden (?). 1. Sup. XXI 13f. Vgl. auch VAChSin XXIV 71f.

i) Im Araḫsamnu: Wenn usw. sein Tor gegen Süden offen ist, wird in diesem Monat Elam sich der Not zuwenden (?). VAChSin XXIV 73f.; 1. Sup. XXI 15f.

k) Im Kislimmu: Wenn usw. und sein Tor gegen Norden offen ist, wird in diesem Monat Akkad usw. ib. 75f.; 17.

l) Im Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. und sein Tor gegen Osten offen ist, wird in diesem Monat Subartu usw. ib. 77f.; 18.

m) Im Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. und sein Tor gegen Westen offen ist, wird in diesem Monat das Westland usw. ib. 19; 79f.
Vgl. auch 2. Sup. I Col. III 29ff.

n) Im Adaru: Wenn usw. und sein Tor gegen die 4 Winde offen ist, wird in diesem Monat jegliches Land usw. 1. Sup. XXI 20.

6. Sterne im Mondhof.

a) *Allgemein*: Wenn der Mond einen Hof hat bei seiner Beobachtung und ein Stern zwischen seinen Hörnern steht, wird Not im Lande sein. 2. Sup. XXIX 6; vgl. auch ib. XIV 4; VAChSin X 24; Rep. 223 A Vs. 4.
Wenn usw. und zwei Sterne in ihm stehen, Regierung langer Jahre. VAChSin XVII 6; Rep. 99 Rs. 3; 102, 8; 113, 1; 115, 1.

b) *Planet*: Wenn der Mond einen Hof hat und ein Planet darin steht, werden die Räuber wüten. Rep. 88, Rs. 1 f., 103, 6 ff.; (nach ZA N.F. 10 S. 272 = Mars). Vgl. auch 2. Sup. I Col. IV 31. Nach Rep. 103, 6 ff. = *Saturn*. Rep. 101, 5 (Wenn usw. wird das Heer den König einschliessen, vgl. Jastr. Rel II$_1$ S. 492).

c) *Merkur*: Wenn Merkur in ihm steht, wird in diesem Jahre die Ernte nicht gedeihen. 2. Sup. I Col. IV 29.

d) *Venus*: Wenn usw... wird der König von Elam sterben und sein Land.. ib. 15 f.

e) *Mars*: Wenn der Mond einen Hof hat und Mars darin steht, Untergang des Viehes, des Gewimmels des Feldes; das GUR-Mass wird klein werden; die Dattelpflanzungen werden nicht gedeihen; das Westland wird klein werden. VAChSin 2. Sup. I Col. IV 32 f.; Rep. 88 Rs. 3 ff.; 99, 10; 100, 7; 101, 1 ff.; 102, 1 ff.; 103, 6 ff.; 104, 1 ff.; 167, 5 ff.; 172, 8 ff.; 223 A Vs. 1.

f) *Jupiter*: ^{il}Nibiru: Untergang des Viehes, des Gewimmels des Feldes Rep. 94, 5 f.

^{mul}SAG·ME·GAR: der König von Akkad wird eingeschlossen werden. VAChSin 2. Sup. XXIX 7; Rep. 92, 1; 93, 1; 95, 1; 101, 5 (??).

^{mul}ŠUL·PA·E$_3$: der König von Amurrû wird die Weltherrschaft ausüben und dem Lande seines Feindes eine Niederlage beibringen. VAChSin X 19; Rep. 94 Rs. 6 ff.
Varianten: Ansturm der Truppen des Westlandes; den König des Westlandes wird sein Sklave bei einem Aufstand töten. 2. Sup. I Col. IV 12 ff.
Ansturm usw. Getreide wird sein; Verwüstungen werden nicht sein; Akkad wird eine Belagerung erleben. Rep. 91, 1 ff.

$^{mul\,d}$Marduk: Wenn der Mond im Šabâṭu einen Hof hat und der Mardukstern darin steht, wird in diesem Jahre der König von Akkad sterben, sein Sohn den Thron an sich reissen und das Land beherrschen. 2. Sup. I Col. III 32 ff.; XXIX 9 f.

g) *Saturn*: Wenn usw. wird Wahrheit im Lande sein; der Sohn wird mit seinem Vater Wahres sprechen; Heil überall. VAChSin III 14 f.; X 16; Rep. 90 Vs. 3 f. (Šamaš = Saturn; Jastr. RA VII 163 ff.); Rep. 100, 1 ff.; 144 Rs. 1 ff.; 174, 1 ff.; 99, 6 ff.; 107, 3 f.
Variante: Wenn usw. wird der Monat den Regen zurückhalten; desgl. die Wolken werden sich zusammenballen. Rep. 98, 1 ff.
Wenn usw. und ^{d}NIN·IB darin steht, wird das Heer das Feindesland bekämpfen. Rep. 174, 5 f.; VAChSin X 18 (RA VII 172).

h) ^{mul}BAN: die Mächtigen werden ergrimmen; Räuber werden im Lande sein. 2. Sup. I Col. IV 20; Rep. 153, Rs. 3; 230, 1 ff.
Dasselbe im Nisannu: der König wird

heil sein; .. werden fallen und die feindlichen Heereszüge werden das Land verwüsten. 2. Sup. XVI 31 f.

i) ^{mul}GIR$_2$·TAB: Wenn Scorpius im Mondhof steht (geht das auf) Regen und Flut; sein Zeichen wird der König sehen (?); Adad wird überschwemmen. Sîn XVIII 8 ff.; Rep. 215, 1 ff.
Wenn usw. werden die Priesterinnen „sich Männern nähern"; Männer und Löwen werden wüten und den Weg unsicher machen. 1. Sup. I Col. IV 24 f.; 2. Sup. IX^b Col. II 2; Rep. 94 Rs. 2; 108, 1 ff.; 143, 7 ff.; vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 108; Jastr. I S. 490; Meissn. B. u. A. II S. 251.

k) ^{mul}LUGAL: Wenn usw. werden die Frauen in diesem Jahre Knaben gebären. Sîn XVII 3; Rep. 97, 1; 98 Rs. 1; 100, 5; 117, 5; 96 A 5; 114 A 6 (Bez. Farb. S. 108). Vgl. auch oben Nr. 240 IV B 2.

l) ^{mul}ŠUDUN: Wenn usw. wird der König sterben und sein Land wird klein werden; der König von Elam wird sterben. Das Jochgestirn = Mars. 2. Sup. I Col. IV 26 f.; Rep. 107 Rs. 1 f.

m) ^{mul}IKU, s. oben Nr. 193 III B 6 a.

n) ^{mul}AL·LUL, s. oben Nr. 14 III B 1 a.

o) ^{mul}AN·NA·AGA, s. oben Nr. 25 II.

p) Orion: Wenn usw. wird der König von Subartu die Regierung ausüben; sein Land wird reich werden. Rep. 203, 4 ff.
Var.: Wenn Orion darin steht, werden die Fliegen (? NIM^{pl}) im Lande sein; desgl. die Ernte wird sein; desgl. der Königssohn wird die Regierung ausüben; desgl. der König eines kleinen Landes wird regieren. 2. Sup. I Col. IV 21 ff.; vgl. Išt. XXV 70.
Im Nisannu: Wenn der Mond im N. einen Hof hat und Orion darin steht, wird am 14. oder 15. dieses Monates eine „Verfinsterung" stattfinden. 2. Sup. XVI 25 ff.; ebenso im Adaru, VAChSin III 126.

r) Sirius: Getreide und (Stroh wird im Lande sein). 2. Sup. I Col. IV 126.

s) Plejaden: Wenn usw. werden in diesem Jahr die Frauen Knaben gebären; desgl. das Land wird sich mit seinem König verfeinden; desgl. Verminderung des Getreides. MUL·MUL = Mars; (gilt, wenn) Mars (im Mondhof steht). 2. Sup. I Col. IV 18; Rep. 206 Rs. 2; 223 A Vs. 6.

t) Perseus: Wenn usw. wird in diesem Jahr „Fall" der Menschen sein; dem Gross- und Kleinvieh wird es nicht nahen. Rep. 206 Rs. 4; vgl. AO 6486 Rs. 8 (Stud. Or. I 351).

u) ^{mul}uṣurti: Wenn usw. werden die Tränkplätze (?) fest sein (? um-mad), Sîn III 137 (vgl. Jastr. Rel. II$_2$ S. 577).

v) ^{mul}BIR, s. oben Nr. 56 III b 1.

w) ^{mul}DIR zibanîtu, s. oben Nr. 176 III B 4.

x) ^{mul}KUA, s. oben Nr. 218 III B 2 a b.

7. Mondhof und Regenbogen.

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond .. von einem Regenbogen umgeben ist, Verringerung des Getreides und des Sesam; marratu = TIR·AN·NA; (gilt, wenn) er (Mond) einen Regenbogenhof hat. VAChSin III 122; 2. Sup. I Col. IV 7.

b) Bei drei Höfen: Wenn der Mond drei Höfe hat und ein Regenbogen darin

steht, wird die „Ration" klein werden. 2. Sup. XV 1.

Wenn 2 (Höfe) wie ein Regenbogen (sind) und einer weiss ist, (so geht das auf) „Verwirrung" der Erntezeit und das Getreide wird nicht in die Scheune eingehen; ib. 2.

Wenn der innere (Hof) wie ein Regenbogen, der zweite weiss und der dritte schwarz ist, (und) kein Tor hat, wird das ganze Land in Verwirrung geraten; die Beute (NAM·RÎ) wird „ausgehen"; Aufstand Elams gegen die Länder; ein grosses Land wird ein kleines um Leben(smittel) angehen; ib. 3f.

Wenn der innere Hof weiss, der zweite schwarz, der dritte wie ein Regenbogen ist, wird der König die Regierung ausüben; ein Regenschauer wird fallen und Verwirrung stiften(?); Entsetzen wird herrschen; ib. 5f.

Wenn der innere Hof weiss, der zweite wie ein Regenbogen und der dritte schwarz ist, werden Adad und Nergal im 3. Jahre in jeglichem Lande das Vieh, die Menschen und die Tiere des Feldes „auffressen"; ib. 7f.; vgl. auch VACh Sin X 21ff.

2. Abteilung: Hürde (sup ûru)

1. Allgemein.

Wenn der Mond eine Hürde hat, wird das Land sich weiten; die zerstreuten Menschen werden sich sammeln.. VACh Sin III 131; Rep. 117, 1ff.

2. šumma Sîn supûru ilmî-ma id-lul.

Wenn der Mond eine Hürde hat und ?, Übertragung der Regierung an den König; (das gilt) wenn er einen grossen Hof hat, er viele Nächte da steht und sich nicht öffnet. Rep. 117, 7ff. Vgl. Jastr. Rel. II, S. 493 (id-lul = verschwommene Umrisse ?).

3. Hürde bei Südwind.

Wenn der Mond eine Hürde hat und der Südwind weht, wird Adad („bewässern"). VACh Sin III 132.

4. Hürde mit Sternen.

Wenn der Mond eine Hürde hat und viele Sterne darin stehen, wird es regnen. VACh Sin III 133.

5. Hoch oder tief stehend.

Wenn der Mond oder die Sonne einen Hof oder eine Hürde hat und dieser Hof tief (hoch) steht, wird es regnen; ib. 134f.

3. Abteilung: „Fluss" (nâru).

Wenn der Mond einen Fluss hat, werden Überschwemmung und grosse Wasserrinnen sein; (das gilt, wenn) ^{mul}ERU$_3$ im Mondhof steht. Rep. 90, 8; 152 Rs. 6f.; 153 Rs. 6f.

Wenn usw. wird das ŠE·GUN$_3$-Grün nicht im Lande sein; es wird regnen. Rep. 91, 5f.

4. Abteilung: Umschliessung (usurtu).

1. Allgemein.

a) Wenn der Mond eine Umschliessung hat, wird eine Finsternis stattfinden; Finsternis (AN·GIG$_2$) = Verwirrung (du-luḫ-ḫu-u). Rep. 112, 4ff.

b) Wenn der Mond eine Umschliessung hat, Verminderung des Getreides und des Strohes. VACh Sin III 139.

2. An bestimmten Tagen.

Wenn der Mond am 20. Tage zwei Umschliessungen hat, wird Adad „bewässern". VACh Sin XII 2; ib. 3 (3 Umschliessungen); 4 (am 25. zwei Umschl.); 5 (am 26. eine Umschl.); 6 (am 27. 3 Umschl.); 7 (am 28. 5 Umschl.).

3. Während der Monate.

a) Im Nisannu: Wenn der Mond im Nisannu während der Nacht eine Umschliessung hat, wird eine „Finsternis" am Abend stattfinden; der König wird getötet werden. VACh Sin XXIV 91; 1. Sup. XXI 21 f.

b) Im Aiaru: VACh Sin XXIV 92.

c) Im Simânu: Wenn usw. werden Regen und Fluten abnehmen, ib. 93.

d) Im Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird Adad Elam überschwemmen; der Sesam..; ib. 94; 1. Sup. XXI 25.

e) Im Abu: Wenn usw. werden Regen und Fluten (gehemmt werden); die Ähre und die Dattelpalme werden ihren Ertrag vermindern, ib. 95; 1. Sup. XXI 26 f.

f) Im Ulûlu: VACh Sin XXIV 96.

g) Im Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. werden die Regengüsse im Lande gehemmt werden, ib. 97.

h) Im Araḫsamnu: Wenn usw. wird die Flut im Lande fallen, ib. 98.

i) Im Kislimmu: Wenn usw. (will besagen, dass er) das Diadem (ME-EN) bindet; Nergal wird das Land „fressen", ib. 99.

k) Im Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird das Land Speise essen, ib. 100.

l) Im Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird Adad im Lande „bewässern", ib. 101.

m) Im Adaru: Wenn usw. wird.. im Lande klein werden, ib. 102.

Nachträge zu den Höfen.

a) Sternenhof: Wenn desgl. und er einen „Sternen-Hof" hat, wird die „Ration" an Getreide und Sesam abnehmen;.. desgl. Zuzug von Heuschrecken gegen das Land wird sein. 2. Sup. I^a Col. IV 8 f.

b) „Orkan-Hof": Wenn desgl. und er einen „Orkan-Hof" hat, wird Verminderung des Getreides und Strohes (im Lande sein) ib. 10.

c) „Götterfurcht-Hof": ib. 11.

§ 4. Über das Aussehen des Mondes

1. Weiss

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond erscheint und weiss ist, wird Not im Lande sein 2. Sup. III 30.

b) Am 1. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und das linke Horn gebogen ist, das rechte spitz ist, wird eine „Verfinsterung" stattfinden; Mangel an Getreide und Stroh wird im Lande sein. 2. Sup. I^a Col. I 22; I^b 1 ff.

2. Schwarz

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond erscheint und schwarz ist, wird der König (sterben). 2. Sup. III 31.

b) Bei Aufgang: Wenn der Mond bei seinem Aufgang schwarz ist (und) der Himmel durchaus nicht dunkel (ist), „Verfinsterung" VACh 2. Sup. III 24.

c) Am 2. Tage: .. Kranke, Tote werden im Lande sein; die Schwangeren werden ihre Leibesfrucht nicht austragen. 2. Sup.

I[8] 12 ff.; II 34.

d) „Schwarz wie das Himmelsgewand (AN·MA)": der König wird sein Land nicht recht leiten; (gilt, wenn) sobald der Mond .. desgl. wenn bei seinem Aufgang die Finsternis vollständig ist; desgl. wenn die Finsternis bedeckt ist wie „das Dunkel des Himmelsgewandes". (3. Erg. S. 245). Sin V 2 f.; 2. Sup. II 15.

3. Hell (namru)

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung hell ist, wird das Herz Akkads leben. Er ist hell! es (Akkad) wird Wohlstand sehen. Rep 31, 3 f.; 35 Rs. 1 ff.

b) Bei Aufgang: Wenn der Mond bei seinem Aufgang hell ist, wird Akkad Zufriedenheit: Wohlstand zu sehen bekommen. 2. Sup. III 21.

c) Licht: Wenn das Licht des Mondes sehr hell ist, wird eine Finsternis stattfinden. 1. Sup. VIII 18; 2. Sup. II Rs. 5; III 37.

4. Dunkel (adru)

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung dunkel ist, Untergang von Ur; der Thron wird anfeinden; der König.. VAChSin III 142.

Wenn der Mond dunkel aufgeht und wie Himmelsfeuer (kima išâtim[im] šamê[e]) aussieht, wird der König die Länder in einer Niederlage fällen; die Götter werden die Länder in einer Niederlage zu Fall bringen. Rep 270 Vs. 7 ff.; 272 A Vs. 8 ff. (Jastr. Rel. II, 522). Vgl. auch VAChSin III 102; 2. Sup. II 5.

b) Am 1. Nis. vgl. VAChSin VIII 1.

c) Im Aiaru, ib. 2.

d) Im Simânu: Wenn der Mond im S. dunkel ist, wird Adad am Jahresende „bewässern"; die Ernte des Landes wird er überschwemmen. Rep 270, 9 f.; 271, Rs. 6; vgl. Sin VIII 3.

e) Im Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. Fall vieler Truppen; der Ansturm des Feindes wird „sterben" und es wird Ansturm der Heuschrecken sein. Rep 272 A Vs. 10.

f) Bei Aufgang: Wenn der Mond bei seinem Aufgang dunkel ist, wird Akkad Böses zu sehen bekommen; VAChSin 2. Sup. III 21.

Wenn der Mond dunkel aufgeht und er dunkel ist (id-ru), Untergang jeglichen Landes. Rep 270, 6. Vgl. auch VAChSin III 90 ff.

5. Düster (da'mu)

a) Mondlicht: Wenn das Mondlicht düster ist (du-'-u_2-mat) wird der Vorrat an Getreide (KI·LAM še'i) knapp werden; der Vorrat an Sesam und Dattel wird reichlich sein (ina-pu_2-uš); dieser Monat wird die Finsternis zurückhalten (u_2-kal). 1. Sup. VIII 21; 2. Sup. II Rs. 8.

Wenn das Licht des Mondes und der Sonne düster ist, wird der König sich mit seinem Lande und seinem Volke verfeinden. Sin III 39; 1. Sup. VIII 25; 2. Sup. II Rs. 12; Rep 82, 7 ff.

b) Bei Aufgang: Wenn der Mond bei seinem Aufgang düster ist, Versöhnung des Bösen (?mit-gur HUL·A); dem Herrn der Welt wird es gelten (?ana bêl $ŠU_2$ iš-ta-ni-'). 2. Sup. III 22.

6. Finster (iklit)

Wenn das Mondlicht sehr finster ist, wird der Feind meine Grenzstadt einnehmen. 2. Sup. II Rs. 7; III 38.

7. Lichtstark (ibta'il)

Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung sehr lichtstark ist, wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen. Rep 30 Rs. 1f.; 69 Rs. 3f.

8. Lichtschwach (unnut)

Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung lichtschwach ist, wird die Ernte des Landes nicht gedeihen; Verminderung des Getreides; Wurf (fetus).. VACh Sin II Vs. 8f.

Wenn usw. und sich gar nicht zeigt, wird es regnen. Rep 60, 1f.; Sin II Vs. 10.

9. Leuchtend (burrur)

Wenn usw. wird das Land Herzeleid zu sehen bekommen. Sin V 7.

10. Funkelnd (mešha imšuḫ)

Wenn das Himmelsgestirn funkelt, wird der Feind sich in meiner Umgebung niederlassen. Sin III 103.

11. Rot (sâmu)

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung rot ist, wird das Land Überfluss sehen; das Land wird reichliche Speise essen. Rep 69, 3f.

b) Mit Hörnern: Wenn usw. und sein linkes Horn gebogen, sein rechtes spitz ist, wirst du das Feindesland „pfählen"; Adad wird „bewässern". Rep 69, 5f.

c) Am 1. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. (wie oben), wird in diesem Monat eine „Finsternis" stattfinden und der König von Subartu wird durch die Waffe umkommen; ein Mann: der König.. sein Fluss wird vertrocknen und die Fülle seines Landes zugrunde gehen; desgl. das Meer wird vertrocknen usw. 2. Sup. I[a] 10ff.

d) In rotem Ring: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung in einem roten Ring steht, wird das Getreide abnehmen; Ring (DALLA) = roter Ort; Ring = aufgerissen; „im aufgerissenen Himmel erscheint er, aus Gewölk." (3. Erg. S. 278[1]). Sin V 4f.; 2. Sup. II 33.

e) Rotbraun: Wenn der Mond erscheint und rot ist, wird der König sterben; wenn desgl. und rotbraun ist (bur-ru-mu) wird Wohlstand im Lande sein. 2. Sup. III 29.

f) Zitterndes Licht: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung rot ist und sein Licht zittert (gal-ta-at), wird eine „Finsternis" am Abend stattfinden, ib. 33.

g) Rotes Licht: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung schwarz und sein Licht rot ist, wird eine „Finsternis" um Mitternacht stattfinden, ib. 34.

h) Rot getupft: Wenn der Mond (erscheint) und voll von roten Tupfen ist, wird irgend einer sich gegen den Fürsten empören und seine Leute „packen", ib. 32.

12. Gelb (arqu)

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond erscheint und gelb ist, wird der Sohn des Königs sich gegen seinen Vater empören; wenn desgl. und „gut ist", wird Böses: Not in den Ländern sein, ib. 31.

b) Bei hellem Licht: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung gelb und sein Licht hell ist, wird eine „Finsternis" am Morgen stattfinden, ib. 35.

c) Gelbes Licht: Wenn das Mondlicht gelb ist, wird eine „Finsternis" stattfinden. 1. Sup. VIII 24; 2. Sup. II Rs. 10.

d) Am 1. Simânu: Wenn der Mond am 1. S.

bei seiner Beobachtung gelb ist und seine Hörner.. so wird.. desgl. am 15. eine Finsternis stattfinden und wie sie zu Ende geht, wird der König sterben und den Rest dieses Jahres wird der Sohn des Königs den Thron seines Vaters einnehmen und Aufstände (werden sein).. Fall des Viehes). 2. Sup. 1ª 5ff.

13. Sehr gross

Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung sehr gross ist, wird eine „Finsternis" stattfinden. Rep. 30, 8f.

14. Spitz (uddudu)

Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung spitz ist, wird der König wohin er auch sein Antlitz wende, das Land beherrschen. Rep 26 Rs. 1ff.

15. Gestreckt (šuparrur)

Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung wie eine Niere gestreckt ist, wird Enlil gegen das Land in böser Weise vorgehen; es wird Ansturm zahlloser Truppen gegen das Land sein; dieses Land wird verheert werden; MUL·MUL = Niere; (gilt, wenn) eine Finsternis stattfindet und er wie eine Niere ist. (3. Erg. S. 277). Sin III 7f.; 2. Sup. III 13.

16. Vermindert (šušur)

Wenn der Mond bei seinem Aufgang vermindert ist, wird das Getreide abnehmen. VAChSin V6; 2. Sup. III 24.

17. $KUR_2 \cdot KUR_2$ (=?)

a) Mondlicht: Wenn sein Licht... ist, (werden die Götter) das Land beraten. 2. Sup. I Rs. 4.

b) Aufgang: Wenn der Aufgang des Mondes sehr... ist, wird „Fall" des Viehes sein, ib. 6, 1. Sup. VIII 19; 2. Sup. III 37.

18. Schwach (SIG)

Wenn der Mond bei seinem Aufgang schwach und lang ist, wird der Planet (Mars) aufgehen und das Vieh fällen. 2. Sup. III 23. Vgl. auch ib. 20.

19. Wie ein Stern leuchtend (isrur)

Wenn der Mond aufgeht und wie ein Stern leuchtet, wird eine Sturmflut losbrechen. 2. Sup. III 28.

§ 6. Über Gang des Mondes.

1. alâku.

a) Aufgehalten: Wenn der Mond in seinem Gange aufgehalten wird (ut-taḫ-ḫaz), wird Böses sein; (gilt, wenn) er am 13. mit der Sonne erscheint. Sin III 44; Rep 84, 1ff.

b) Beschleunigt: Wenn usw. beschleunigt ist (e-zi), wird die „Ration" knapp werden; (gilt, wenn) er am 15. mit der Sonne erscheint, ib. 46; Rep 153, 7 (3. Erg. S. 262).

c) Ruhig: Wenn usw. ruhig ist (ni-iḫ), wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen; (gilt, wenn) er am 14. mit der Sonn erscheint, ib. 45; Rep 44, 7.

2. šadâḫu.

„Wenn der Mond in seinem Lauf zurückbleibt, so wird Enlil dem Lande seinen Bannfluch auflegen und sich nicht beschwichtigen lassen; (das gilt, wenn) der Mond am 12. oder am 13. mit der Sonne gesehen wird, oder wenn er am 28. (als Altlicht) erscheint und (schon) am 29. Tage bei Beobachtung des (neuen) Monats (wieder) sichtbar wird." (3. Erg. S. 266f.). VAChSin III 22f.; Rep 83, 1.

3. šaḫâṭu.

Wenn der Mond bei seinem „Emporspringen" aufleuchtet, wird in jeglichem Lande die Ernte nicht gedeihen. 2. Sup. III 19.

Wenn usw. sichtbar ist (e-tu), wird Mord und Durcheinander im Lande sein, ib. 18.

4. nabalkutu.

Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung in die Quere kommt („die Ordnung durchbricht", 3. Erg. S. 279[1]) wird der König sein Land nicht recht regieren; (das gilt, wenn) er am 14. nicht mit der Sonne gesehen wird und keine Wolke da ist, Sin V 1; 1. Sup. VII 3.

5. edequ.

Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung den „Himmel anzieht", wird es nicht regnen. 2. Sup XXIX 3.

§ 7. Über den Stand des Mondes.

1. Fest (manzâzu kênu)

a) Erklärungen: „Sein Stand ist fest: mitten in einer schwarzen Wolke wird er gesehen; unversehrt (ist er, trotz Bewölkung zu sehen): (das gilt) wenn sein Stand fest ist und er da steht, oder wenn er in einer schwarzen Wolke gesehen wird" (3. Erg. S. 276), Rep. 87 A 2; Rs. 2 f.; vgl. auch Sin III 70: desgl. wenn Saturn beim Mond steht (dann ist) des Mondes Stand bei seiner Beobachtung fest.

b) Omen: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung einen festen Standort bezieht, werden die Götter das Land im Guten beraten (Mangel an Regen wird sein). Rep. 45, 3 ff.; Rep. 47, 6 (3. Erg. S. 276).

Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung fest ist, wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen; der König wird den Primat erlangen. Rep. 11, 6 ff.

2. Hoch (šaqû).

a) „Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung verschwunden, bezw. zurückgeblieben war und in der Mitte des Himmels steht", wird eine Verwirrung stattfinden; die Götter werden die vier Weltteile verwirren; die Kinder werden sterben; (das gilt, wenn) „er unsichtbar war und dann hoch steht und so gesehen wird oder wenn er am 12. des Monats hoch steht und mit der Sonne gesehen wird". (3. Erg. S. 268). Sin III 13 ff.

b) Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung hoch steht und so erscheint, wird der Feind im Lande plündern; (die Regierung wird wechseln). Sin III 17; Rep. 59, 3.

3. Tief (šaplu).

a) Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung tief steht und so erscheint, wird der Feind im Lande plündern; Verfinsterung um die Mitternacht. Sin III 18.

b) Wenn usw. wird eine Botschaft aus fernem Lande zum Grosskönig kommen. Rep. 66 Rs. 2; 60 Rs. 1; 77, 4.

4. Im Meridian (qabal šamê).

a) Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung die Mitte des Himmels erreicht, wird

der Fürst Not zu fühlen bekommen. Sin I 16 (3. Erg. S. 268).

b) Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung den Himmel hälftet und so da steht, wird Enlil seine Waffen dem Feinde geben; (gilt, wenn) er hoch steht und so erscheint, bezw. wenn er mit der Sonne erscheint, ib. 12 (3. Erg. S. 258).

c) Wenn usw. wird Verheerung der Länder stattfinden, ib. 13.

d) „Wenn der Mond zur Mittagszeit aufgeht und seine Hörner zu Erde schauen, wird die Hochflut kommen; (das gilt, wenn) er am 2. oder 3. Tag den Himmel hälftet und so dasteht" (3. Erg. S. 256). 1. Sup. VII 1f.; 2. Sup. VIII Col. I 12. Rep. 59 Rs. 1ff.

5. Im Osten.

a) Erklärung: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung im Osten erscheint, (will besagen, dass) er entweder beim Aufgang oder um Mittag am 30. hinter der Sonne sichtbar ist. (3. Erg. S. 259). 1. Sup. VII 11.

b) Omen: Wenn usw. werden die Götter das Land übel beraten; Enlil wird den Thron dem Feinde geben; (gilt, wenn) der Mond, während noch die Sonne dasteht, erscheint und der Mond, während noch die Sonne dasteht, aufgeht. Sin III 1ff. (3. Erg. S. 258).

c) Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung im Osten untergeht, wird die Regierung des Königs zu Ende gehen; Jahre der Mühsal werden sein; sein Land wird grosse Not zu sehen bekommen; (gilt, wenn) der Mond, während noch die Sonne dasteht, erscheint und mit der Sonne untergeht; bezw. wenn der Mond, während noch die Sonne dasteht, dunkel ist, ib. 3ff. (3. Erg. S. 253).

6. Auf der Mondbahn.

Wenn der Mond seinen Weg hälftet und die 2. Hälfte geht bezw. (seinen Weg) ändert (das gilt) vom 15. Araḫsamnu bis zum 15. Kisilimmu; ist die Nacht nach ihren Ausmassen lang (= wenn die Vollmondnacht auf den 15. fällt) und weht der Nordwind, so wird der König von Akkad seine Tage verlängern; das Land wird zufrieden sein; ist die Nacht nach ihren Ausmassen kurz (= Vollmondnacht am 13.) und weht der Nordwind, so werden die Tage des Königs von Akkad kurz sein und seine Regierung ist zu Ende. (3. Erg. S. 320). Sin IV 25 ff; vgl. AJSL 40 S. 195.

§ 8. Über Nichtdasein des Mondes.

1. Wenn der Mond verschwindet (itbal).

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond verschwindet, wird Böses (Var. Verheerung) im Lande sich ereignen. Sin III 89; II Vs. 5; Rep. 85, 1f.

b) Am 28.: „Wenn am Himmel am Neumondtag der Gott (= Mond) nicht rechtzeitig genug verschwindet, dann wird „Zittern" im Lande herrschen", ZA N.F. 9 S. 311.

2. Wenn der Mond nicht erscheint.

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond nicht erscheint und 2 Sicheln erscheinen, wird Feindschaft in den Ländern sein; (gilt, wenn) „am 14. oder 15. Tage die Mondscheibe und Sonnenscheibe von der Mitte an je einmal geteilt ist und beide

im Osten und Westen bis zu ihrer Mitte dastehen" (3. Erg. S. 270 f.). Sin III 78; 1. Sup. VIII 27; 2. Sup. II Rs. 13; Rep 86, 1 f. (3. Erg. S. 272).
Wenn der Mond nicht erscheint und 3 Sicheln erscheinen, wird Feindschaft in jeglichem Lande sein; (gilt, wenn) sie (Sonne und Mond) am 14. in den Rändern erscheinen und dazu Jupiter bei Sin steht. (3. Erg. S. 271). 1. Sup. VIII 28; 2. Sup. II Rs. 14; VAChSin III 85 f. Vgl. auch Rep 86, 3.

c) Am 14. 15.: Wenn der Mond nicht erscheint, werden die Götter das Land übel beraten; (gilt, wenn) am 14. oder 15. der Gott nicht mit dem Gott erscheint. Sin III 75; 1. Sup. VIII 26; 2. Sup. II Rs. 12. Vgl. dagegen Rep 82, 3 f.

d) Am 22.: Wenn usw... wird am 15. eine Finsternis stattfinden; das Land wird aufrührerisch; (gilt, wenn) er am 14. nicht mit der Sonne erscheint. Sin III 47.

e) Im Nisannu: Wenn usw. wird am 14. dieses Monats .. Sin XXXII 1 f.

f) Im Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird am 1. Simânu eine Finsternis am Abend stattfinden, ib. 3 f.

g) Im Simânu: Wenn usw. wird am 1. Du'uzu usw., ib. 5.

h) Im Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird am 1. Abu usw. (das gilt, wenn) .. und zur Linken des Mondes geht; .. in diesem Monat .. Untergang der Stadt des Königs (und seiner Bevölkerung), ib. 6 f.

i) Im Abu: Wenn usw. wird am 1. Ulûlu usw., ib. 10 f.

k) Im Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird am 1. Tišrîtu usw., ib. 12 f.

l) Im Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird am 1. Araḫsamnu usw., ib. 16 f.

m) Im Kislimmu: ib. 22 ff.

n) Im Araḫsamnu: ib. 19 f.

o) Im Ṭebetu: ib. 26 ff.

§ 9. Über das Neulicht.

1. Neulicht zur rechten Zeit.

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond am 1. Tage erscheint, wird die Rede fest sein; das Land wird zufrieden sein; Gutes für Akkad; Böses für Elam und Amurrû; wenn der Tag in Bezug auf seine Ausmasse lang ist, Regierung langer Tage (Glosse: das Mass des Monats wird am 30. voll). VAChSin III 115 f; IV 10; Rep 1, 1; 2, 1; 3, 1; 4, 1; 5, 4; 6, 1; 7, 1; 8, 1; 9, 1; 10, 1; 11, 4; 12, 1; 13, 1; 14, 1; 15, 1; 16, 1; 18, 1; 19, 1; 20, 1; 21, 1; 22, 1; 23, 1; 26, 1; 27, 1; 28, 1; 30, 1; 31, 1; 33, 1; 35, 1; 37 Rs. 1; 38, 1; 39, 1; 40, 1; 42, 5; 44, 1; 45, 1; 47, 1; 56, 1; 183 Rs. 2; 256 A 1; 266, 1.

b) Im Gewölk: „Wenn der Mond bei der Neulichtbeobachtung in regenschwangerem, regensattem Gewölk steht", wird es regnen; (gilt, wenn) „er hochstehend bezw. mit der Sonne gesehen wird". (3. Erg. S. 257). Sin III 10; 2. Sup. II 32; Rep 139 Rs. 2.

c) Am 1. Tag: Wenn der Mond am 1. Monatstage den Himmel hälftet und so dasteht, wird Böses in jeglichem Land sich ereignen; (das gilt, wenn) er am 1. Nisannu oben steht und erscheint. Sin III 21; 1. Sup. VIII 2. Vgl. oben § 7, 4 (3. Erg. S. 258).

d) Am 1. Nisannu: Wenn usw. und der Nordwind weht, wird der König von Akkad zufrieden sein. Rep 44,3ff.

e) Am 1. Abu: Wenn usw... wird am 14. Abu (eine „Finsternis" stattfinden); es werden Verwüstungen im Lande sein.. 2. Sup. I^{b} 17ff.

f) Am 1. KAM-ZA: Wenn usw. wird der König von Akkad, wohin er auch gehe, das Land schwächen; der König von Akkad wird, wohin er auch sein Antlitz wende, das Land beherrschen. Rep 48,1ff.

2. Neulicht zu früh.

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung zu früh (ḫar-piš) gesehen wird, wird der Monat Not bringen; (gilt, wenn) er „zwei Monate nach einander den Tag wegnimmt (also 2 29 tägige Monate nacheinander): Aiaru und Simânu" (3. Erg. S. 255. 289). Rep. 59,5f.; 70,5ff.

b) Am 29. Tage: Wenn der Mond zur Unzeit (ina la simâni-šu) erscheint, Untergang der Stadt; (das gilt, wenn) am 29. der Mond (schon) sichtbar ist. (3. Erg. S. 263f.) Sin III 29; 2. Sup. II 29.

c) Am 30. Tage: Wenn der Mond am 30. erscheint, Frost! Geschrei des Feindes wird sein. Sin III 101; Rep 59,1; 61,1; 62,4; 65,1; 66,1; 68,3; 70,3; 71,3; 72,3; 74,1; 81,1.

Wenn usw. Böses für Akkad. Sin III 114; IV 9.

Wenn usw. wird der Feind in das Land Akkad kommen..., ib. 104f.; Sin I Vs. 20.

Wenn usw. und Jupiter vor ihm unten steht, wird in diesem Monate eine „Verfinsterung" stattfinden und der König von Akkad wird sterben. Sin I Vs. 21; III 19.

d) Am 30. Nisannu: Wenn usw wird der Aramäer Subartu auffressen; eine fremde Sprache wird Amurrû beherrschen; (Akkad wird das Westland auffressen). 2. Sup. XIII^{a} 10; Rep 62,1ff.

e) Am 30. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird Amurrû Subartu mit der Waffe töten; (der Aramäer wird das Fett Amurrûs auffressen). 2. Sup. XIII^{a} 11; Rep 63,1; 64,1.

f) Am 30. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird der Aramäer usw (wie oben). 2. Sup. XIII^{a} 12; Rep. 65,4; 66,1; 67,1; 68; 69,1ff.; 70,1f.

g) Am 30. Du'uzu. Wenn usw. Verheerung der Länder. 2. Sup. XIII^{a} 13; Rep 32 Rs. 1.

h) Am 30. Abu: Wenn usw. Verheerung von Akkad. 2. Sup. I^{b} 42; XIII^{a} 14; Rep. 71,1; 72,1; 86,7.

i) Am 30. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. Verheerung von Subartu. 2. Sup. XII^{a} 15.

k) Am 30. Schaltulûlu: Wenn usw. wird es Tote im Lande geben; ib. 16.

l) Am 30. Tišritu: Wenn usw. wird die Fallsucht auf der Stelle im Lande sein; ib. 17.

m) Am 30. Arahsamnu: Wenn usw. wird Aufstand von Amurrû sein; ib. 18.

n) Am 30. Kislimmu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Amurrû durch die Waffe fallen; ib. 19; Rep 74,4; 75,1.

o) Am 30. Tebêtu: Wenn usw. wird der Aramäer Subartu auffressen; eine fremde Sprache wird Amurrû beherrschen. Rep 76,1ff.; 77,1f.; 78,1ff.; 79,1ff.; 80,1ff.

p) Am 30. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird eine „Verfinsterung" der Länder stattfinden. Rep 81,3.

3. Neulicht zu spät.

a) Am 2. Tage: Wenn der Mond zur Unzeit am 2. Tage am Mittag (ina AN·BÍL): am Horizonte (ina AN·UR$_2$) erscheint, wird die „Ration" jeglichen Landes klein werden. 1. Sup. VIII 3 f.; 2. Sup. II 27. Wenn usw. wird Böses (für alle Länder) sich ereignen; die „Ration" der Länder wird klein werden. 2. Sup. II 28.

b) Am 3. Tage: Wenn der Mond am 3. Tage erscheint, wird die Flut kommen. 2. Sup. XXIX 1 f.

c) Am 5. Tage: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung am 1. Tage (?) an einem Standort (oder: in eine Phase) wie am 3. bezw. am 5. Tage erscheint, wird eine Sturmflut (losbrechen). 2. Sup. II 8. (Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 298 a c).

§ 10. Über den Vollmond.

1. Zur rechten Zeit.

Wenn der Mond am 14. Tage erscheint, (so bedeutet das) Gutes für Akkad, Böses für Elam und Amurrû. Sin III 109; IV 1; Rep. 151, 11; 155, 8.

2. Zu früh.

a) Am 12. Tage: Wenn der Mond zur Unzeit (ina la minâti-šu) erscheint, wird die „Ration" klein werden; (gilt, wenn) er am 12. oder am 13. mit der Sonne erscheint. Sin III 25; 2. Sup. II 25 f.; Rep. 119, 1 ff. Vgl. auch unten 3. g.

b) Am 13. Tage: Wenn usw. (so bedeutet das) Böses für Akkad, Gutes für (Elam und Amurrû). Sin III 108.

3. Zu spät.

a) Allgemein: Wenn der Mond zur Unzeit (ina la simâni-šu) sich verspätet und erscheint, Aufstand der Weltstadt; (gilt, wenn) er am 15. oder am 16. mit der Sonne erscheint. Sin III 30 f.; 2. Sup. II 30 f.; Rep. 82, 1 ff.; 88, 1 ff.; 89, 4 f.; 164, 5 f.; 161, 5; 172, 3 f. (Vgl. ZA N.F. 10 S. 271; 3. Erg. S. 263). Wenn der Mond zur Unzeit (ina la adanni-šu) erscheint, wird die „Ration" klein werden; Böses für jegliches Land wird sich ereignen; (gilt, wenn) er am 14. nicht erscheint; wenn er am 15., am 16. erscheint. Sin III 27 (3. Erg. S. 264).

b) Am 15. Tage: Wenn der Mond am 15. erscheint, (bedeutet das) Böses für Akkad und Gutes für (Elam und Amurrû). Sin III 110; 2. Sup. XVIII 6.

c) Am 16. Tage: Wenn usw. (so bedeutet das) Böses für Akkad und Gutes für Subartu; der König von Subartu wird mächtig werden und keinen Nebenbuhler haben. Sin IV 2; III 111; Rep. 169 Rs. 3.

d) Am 17. Tage: Wenn usw. (so bedeutet das) Gutes für Akkad, Böses (für Subartu ?). Sin IV 3.

e) Am 18. Tage: Wenn usw. (bedeutet das) Böses für Akkad und Gutes für Amurrû. Sin III 112; (IV, 4).

f) Am 19. Tage: Wenn usw. (bedeutet das) Gutes für Akkad und Böses für Amurrû; ib. 113; (5!).

g) Am 20. Tage: Wenn usw. (bedeutet das) Gutes für Akkad und Böses für Amurrû; der Feind wird sich erheben und (Amurrû niederwerfen). Sin IV 6.

„Steht am 20. Tage die Sonne (mit dem Monde) gleich, ist der Mond am Himmel zurückgeblieben – eine Regierung langer Tage. (Das gilt, wenn) er am 12. Tage mit der Sonne gesehen wird." (3. Erg. S. 267). Sin III 23.

§ 11. Über das Altlicht.

a) Am 24. Tage: Wenn der Mond zur Unzeit (ina la minâti-su) „verschwindet" (bi-ib-lum u_2-bil), wird eine „Finsternis" stattfinden; (gilt, wenn) der Mond am 24. (schon als Altlicht wegen folgender Bewölkung?) verschwindet. Rep. 85, 2 ff.; vgl. Jastr. II S. 512; oben § 8, 1.

b) Am 26. Tage: Wenn der Mond am 26. Tage erscheint, (bedeutet das) Gutes für Akkad, Böses für Amurrû. Sin IV 7.

c) Am 27. Tage: Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung wie am 1. Tage am 27. erscheint, wird sich Böses für Elam ereignen. Sin III 95; I Vs. 9. 12 f.

d) Am 28. Tage: Wenn usw. (bedeutet das) Gutes für Akkad, Böses für Amurrû, und Elam. Sin I 14 f.; III 97; IV 7; Rep. 57 Rs. 1.

e) Am 29. Tage: Wenn usw. (bedeutet das) Gutes für Akkad und Böses für Amurrû. Sin IV 8; 2. Sup. XVIII 6.
Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung wie am 1. Tage am 29. erscheint, wird Böses für Gutium sich ereignen; (desgl.) Aufstand von Gutium wird sein; der König der Menschen wird zum Niederbrennen ausziehen (?); und jene Leute, die nicht zu ihrer Zeit gerufen worden sind (?), werden fliehen (?). Sin I 16; III 100.
Wenn usw. und eine „Umschliessung" hat, (so bedeutet das) Böses für Amurrû; desgl. Aufstand von Amurrû wird stattfinden. Sin I 19.

§ 12. Über Mond und Sonne.

1. Wenn der Mond die Sonne einholt (ikšud).

a) Wenn der Mond die Sonne einholt und mit ihr wandelt und Horn auf Horn stösst, wird im Lande Treue sein; der Sohn wird mit seinem Vater Wahres reden; Heil überall! Sin III 51; 2. Sup. III 41; Rep 124, 1 ff.; 127, 1 ff.; 133 Rs. 1 ff.; 134, 1 ff.; 136, 7 ff.; 150, 1 ff.; 154, 7 ff.; 193 Rs. 7 ff.; 144 E Rs. 7; 265 A. (Vgl. Jastr. Rel. II S. 468; BA VIII 6 S. 60; ZDMG 73 S. 159; SSB II 56 f.; 3. Erg. S. 268–270).

b) Wenn der Mond die Sonne einholt und in sie hineingeht, wird die Stadt .. Sin XIV 4.

c) Wenn der grosse Gott (= Mond) zur Unzeit (ina la minâti-šu) die Sonne einholt, mitten im Himmel der Mond zurückbleibt, (so bedeutet das) Regierung kurzer Tage; (das gilt, wenn) am 12. oder am 13. der Gott mit dem Gott erscheint. Sin III 24 (3. Erg. S. 265).

2. Wenn der Mond mit der Sonne aufgeht (ippuḫ).

Wenn der Mond bei seiner Beobachtung zugleich mit der Sonne aufgeht, wird der König mit all seiner Habe dem Feinde ausgeliefert werden; (das gilt, wenn) der Mond erscheint, während noch die Sonne dasteht.

Sin III 5 (3. Erg. S. 259).

3. Wenn Mond und Sonne sich treffen (imdaḫru).

a) Erklärung: „Wenn Mond und Sonne sich treffen". (das gilt, wenn) am 14. der Gott mit dem Gott gesehen wird und „die (Mond-)Scheibe nicht verringert ist" (3. Erg. S. 273 f.) Sin III 73; 1. Sup. VII 21; XI 12 ff.

b) Omen: Wenn Mond und Sonne sich treffen und zwischen ihnen Adad seine Stimme erschallen lässt, wird eine Niederlage mitten im Lande: in allen Ländern stattfinden; Tigris und Euphrat werden verschlammen. (Das gilt, wenn) am 14. der Gott mit dem Gott erscheint und Adad (zwischen ihnen) donnert. VAth Sin II 56 f.; 1. Sup. XV 24; 2. Sup. III 42 f.

4. Wenn der Mond in die Sonne hineingeht (erub).

Wenn der Mond in die Sonne hineingeht und (wieder) herauskommt, wird eine Überschwemmung (GIR$_3$·BAL): der Fuss des Feindes wird im (Lande sein). VAth Sin XIV 6

5. Wenn Mond und Sonne sich die Wage halten (šitqulu).

a) Wenn Mond und Sonne sich die Wage halten, wird der König des Landes die Ohren weiten (= weise sein). Rep. 145, 5 ff.; (3. Erg. S. 272).

b) Wenn usw. wird das Land fest sein; treue Rede liegt im Munde der Menschen; der König des Landes wird seinen Thron lange innehaben. Rep. 127 Rs. 1 ff.; 128, 1 ff.; 129, 7 ff.; 131, 1 ff.; 137, 5 ff.; 139, 1 ff.; 141, 1 ff.; 146, 5 ff.; 149, 3 ff.; 152, 6 ff.

6. Wenn Mond und Sonne nebeneinander wandeln (ittintû).

Wenn Mond und Sonne nebeneinander wandeln, wird der König des Landes die Ohren weiten; der König wird das Fundament des Thrones festigen. Rep 124, 4 ff. (Vgl. oben 4 a b; 3. Erg. S. 268). S. auch oben 1 b.

7. Wenn Mond und Sonne sich sehen lassen (šutatû).

Wenn Mond und Sonne sich gegenseitig sehen lassen, wird der König des Landes „die Ohren weiten"; im Lande wird Treue sein; der Sohn wird mit seinem Vater Wahres reden; (gilt, wenn) am 14. monatlich der Gott mit dem Gott erscheint; oder wenn Saturn am 14. bei Sin steht. VAth Sin III 62 f.; 1. Sup. XV 27; Rep. 126, 1 ff.; 127 Rs. 4; 130, 1 ff.; 131, 5 ff.; 134, 5 ff.; 137, 4 ff.; 138, 6 ff.; 143, 4 ff.; 144, 8 ff.; 147, 6 ff.; 148, 6 ff.; 149, 1 ff.; 151, 1 ff.; 154 Rs. 4 ff.; 155, 1 ff.; 176, 6 ff.; 193 Rs. 6 (vgl. RA VII p. 169; 3. Erg. S. 272 f.).

8. Wenn Mond und Sonne zusammen erscheinen (innamiru).

Wenn usw. zur Unzeit mit einander erscheinen, wird ein mächtiger Feind das Land zertreten; der König von Akkad wird Fall seines Feindes bewirken, (das gilt, wenn) er am 12. mit der Sonne erscheint. Sin IV 11 ff.; 2. Sup. XVIII 11; Rep. 119, 4.

9. Wenn der Mond auf die Sonne wartet (u_2-ki-ma).

a) Erklärung: Wenn der Mond auf die

Sonne wartet und (dann) untergeht, (gilt, wenn) er dunkel aufgeht, während noch die Sonne (am Himmel) steht; wenn die Sonne am 13. erscheint. (Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 262 f.). Sin III 38; vgl. ib. 5.

b) Omen: Wenn der Mond nicht auf die Sonne wartet und untergeht, Wüten der Löwen und Wölfe; (gilt, wenn) er am 14. nicht mit der Sonne erscheint; desgl. wenn er, während die Sonne am Himmel steht, sich verdunkelt (ia-ad-dar-ma). Sin III 37; Rep. 140, 1 ff.; 153, 1 ff.; 156, 4 ff.; 157, 6 ff.; 159, 5 ff.; 160, 1 ff.; 171, 1 ff. (3. Erg. S. 263).

10. Wenn die Sonne beim Mond steht.

a) Sonne = Saturn, s. oben Nr. 141 III 1.

b) Wenn die Sonne am Standort des Mondes steht, wird der König des Landes fest auf seinem Throne sitzen. Rep. 176, 1 ff.; 177, 4.

c) Wenn die Sonne über dem Mond oder unter dem Mond steht, wird das Fundament des Thrones fest sein; der König des Landes wird in seinem Rechte sich befestigen; ib. 3 ff.; 1 ff.

d) (Wenn der Mond) an der Stirnseite vor der Sonne steht, wird das Land aufständisch werden; Not (wird im Lande sein). Sin XIV 6.

11. Mond und Sonne am 12. Monatstage.

a) Wenn am 12. Mond und Sonne mit einander erscheinen, Ende der Regierung; Untergang der Menschen; der Räuber wird den Kopf abschneiden. VAChSin IV 13; 2. Sup. XVIII 11.

b) Wenn der Mond am 12. mit der Sonne erscheint, (bedeutet) Gutes für Elam und Amurrû, Böses für Akkad. Rep 119 Rs. 1 ff. (s. ob. 2 b).

12. Mond und Sonne am 13. Monatstage.

Wenn Mond und Sonne am 13. mit einander erscheinen, keine treue Rede! kein guter „Weg" wird im Lande sein; der Feind wird im Lande plündern; der Fuss des Feindes wird im Lande sein. VAChSin IV 14; 2. Sup. XVIII 12; Rep 120, 1 ff.; 121, 1 ff.; 123, 1 ff.

13. Mond und Sonne am 14. Monatstage.

a) Allgemein: Wenn Mond und Sonne am 14. zusammen erscheinen, Schweigen! das Land wird zufrieden sein; die Götter werden an Akkad im Guten denken; Herzensfreude der Leute; der König wird zufrieden sein; das Vieh von Akkad wird friedlich auf dem Felde lagern. Sin IV 15; 2. Sup. XVIII 13 f.; Rep. 46, 4 ff.; 126, 6 ff.; 125, 1 ff.; 127, 4 ff.; 128, 6 ff.; 129, 1 ff.; 131, 7 ff.; 132, 1 ff.; 133, 1 ff.; 134 Rs. 1 ff.; 135, 1 ff.; 137, 1 ff.; 138, 1 ff.; 142, 1 ff.; 143, 1 ff.; 144, 1 ff.; 146, 1 ff.; 147, 1 ff.; 148, 1 ff.; 152, 1 ff.; 154, 3 ff.; 155, 3 ff.; 193, 6 ff.; 256 A 1 ff.

Wenn usw. Lösung der Fesseln, Ablösung der Wachmannschaften. Rep. 48, 5 ff.; 147 Rs. 1 ff.

b) Am 14. Nis.: Wenn der Mond am 14. Nis. nicht mit der Sonne erscheint, werden die Kriegsleute des Feindes einen Raubzug gegen das Land unternehmen; .. ein Aufstand wird im Lande sein. 2. Sup. V 3 f.; XXXV A 12; Rep. 168, 1 ff.

c) Am 14. Aiaru: vgl. 2. Sup. V 5.

d) Am 14. Simânu: vgl. ib. 6.

e) Am 14. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird der König in seinem Palaste eingeschlossen werden; ib. 7; XXXV A 13; Rep. 166, 6 ff.; 169, 1.

f) Am 14. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. werden die wilden Löwen den Weg sperren. Rep. 82, 5 ff.

g) Am 14. Ṭebêtu: Wenn der Mond am 14. Ṭeb. „abseits von der Opposition" (ultu ^{u}Šamši; vgl. 3. Erg. S. 250[1]) erscheint, und der Mond im Šabâṭu die Zeit vollendet (bedeutet): am 14. erscheint er „abseits von der Opposition": Rep. 62 Rs. 1 ff.

14. Mond und Sonne am 15. Monatstage.

a) Erklärung: Wenn am 15. der Mond die Sonne erreicht und am Himmel der Mond sich verfinstert (will besagen) der Mond erscheint nicht am 14. (mit der Sonne), sondern am 15. Sin III 43.

b) Allgemein: Wenn am 15. Mond und Sonne mit einander erscheinen, wird ein mächtiger Feind seine Waffen gegen das Land erheben; das Tor meiner Stadt wird der Feind einreissen. Sin IV 17; 2. Sup. XVIII 14; Rep. 156, 1 ff.; 157, 1 ff.; 158, 3 ff.; 159, 1 ff.; 161, 1 ff.; 162, 1 ff.; 163, 1 ff.; 164, 1 ff.; 165, 1 ff.

c) Am 15. Adaru: Wenn am 15. Adaru der Mond nicht mit der Sonne erscheint, Untergang von Ur. Rep. 171, 3 f.; 172, 1.

15. Mond und Sonne am 16. Monatstage.

Wenn Mond und Sonne am 16. mit einander erscheinen, wird ein König dem anderen feindliche Botschaft senden; der König wird einen Monat lang in seinem Palaste eingeschlossen werden; der Fuss des Feindes wird sich gegen sein Land (in Bewegung) setzen; der Feind wird in seinem Lande siegreich einherziehen; desgl. der König von Subartu wird mächtig werden und keinen Nebenbuhler haben. Sin IV 18 f.; 2. Sup. XVIII 16 f.; Rep. 82 Rs. 1 ff.; 88, 11; 166, 1 ff.; 167, 1 ff.; 168, 1 ff.; 169, 4 ff.

16. Mond und Sonne am 17. Monatstage.

Wenn usw. wird der Fuss von Elam gegen das Land (heranziehen); eine minderwertige Sprache wird das Land beherrschen. Sin IV 20; 2. Sup. XVIII 18.

17. Mond und Sonne am 18. Monatstage.

Wenn usw. wird der König von Subartu keinen Nebenbuhler haben (vgl. 3. Erg. S. 261[1]). Rep. 168 Rs. 1; 172, 5 (!).

18. Mond und Sonne am 20. Monatstage.

Wenn usw. wird ein zahlloses Heer sich erheben und das Land beherrschen; die Kapellen der grossen Götter werden zerstört werden; Enlil wird (ihnen) den Weg nach Elam anweisen; nach 30 Jahren werden sie Vergeltung üben; die grossen Götter werden mit ihnen zu ihren Stätten zurückkehren. VAChSin IV 21; 2. Sup. XVIII 19 f.

§ 13. Über Mond und Sterne.

1. Allgemein.

a) Stern vor dem Mond: Wenn ein Stern vor ihm steht, Verwirrung eines grossen Landes; der König wird den Thron ergreifen. 2. Sup. XI[6] Col. II 21 f.

Wenn usw. zur Linken steht, wird der König den Primat ausüben. Rep. 234, 4; 246 F Vs. 1

b) Stern hinter dem Mond: Wenn usw. zur Linken steht, wird der König von Akkad den Primat ausüben. Rep. 234 Vs. 5 ff.

c) Stern zur Linken: Wenn ein Stern zur Linken des Mondes steht, wird das Feindesland Verheerung sehen. Rep. 246 F Vs. 5 f.

d) Stern im Mond: Wenn ein Stern in ihm steht, wird die „Ration" fallen. 1. Sup. XIX 10.
Wenn ein Stern in seiner Mitte steht, wird Feindschaft zusammen.. sein. 2. Sup. XI[b] Col. II 23 f.

e) Ein Kreuz von Sternen: Wenn den Mond bei seiner Beobachtung ein Kreuz von Sternen umschliesst,.. werden in den Ländern Feindschaften sein; (gilt, wenn) Saturn, Venus und Mars erscheinen und die grossen Zwillinge ihn umgeben (3. Erg. S. 346). 1. Sup. VII 12.

2. Mond und Einzelsterne.

a) Mars: Wenn Mars (makrû) neben ihm (Mond) steht, wird im 3. Jahr der Feind das Westland (zerstören ?); der König des Westlandes wird an den König von Akkad feindliche Botschaft senden. 1. Sup. XIX 12; s. auch oben Nr. 255 II 1.

b) Jupiter: Wenn der grosse Stern in ihm (Mond) steht, (bedeutet) Herzlosigkeit des Königs (?); (das gilt, wenn) Jupiter (SAG·ME·GAR) im Mond (steht). 1. Sup. LII 17 ff.
Wenn Jupiter (UD·AL·TAR) usw. oben Nr. 137 III 2; vgl. auch 2. Sup. II 17; 1. Sup. VIII 9 f.
Wenn Jupiter (ŠUL·PA·E_3) bei der Beobachtung des Mondes in ihm steht, wird der König von Amurrû die Regierung ausüben. 1. Sup. VII 23.
Wenn Jupiter (ŠUL·PA·E_3) an seiner Seite steht, wird im 3. Jahr der Feind das Land Akkad auffressen; ein grosser König wird (im Lande sein); wenn usw. wird im 3. Jahr der Feind von Gutium Elam (auffressen). YACh Sin XVIII 22 f.
Wenn der Mond Jupiter (ŠUL·PA·E_3) erreicht und Jupiter.. wird eine Flut das Land forttragen (?); desgl. eine Hochflut wird kommen. YACh Sin XIV 7 f.
Wenn der Mond Jupiter (ŠUL·PA·E_3) bedeckt (i-rim), wird die Hand des Königs der Könige die Feinde packen. Rep. 193, 1 ff.; s. oben Nr. 334 III B 4 Nr. 340 IV B 2; 1. Sup. LII 19 ff. (Bez. Farb. S. 117, 115).

c) mul BAN. Wenn bei der Beobachtung des Mondes der Bogenstern an seiner Flanke steht, wird der Weg jeglichen Landes (verwirrt werden ?) 2. Sup. IX[a] 14; 3. Erg. S. 337; vgl. auch oben Nr. 47 III B 1.

d) Sirius: Wenn bei der Beobachtung des Mondes Sirius (= Saturn ?) in seiner Flanke steht, wird der Weg jeglichen Landes gehemmt werden.. YACh Sin XVIII 3; 2. Sup. VIII Col. II 9. 11; IX[a] 15. 18.

e) Orion: Wenn Orion (= Saturn) in ihm steht, wird ein ferner König die Regierung ausüben. 1. Sup. VII 25; 2. Sup. IX[a] 8; XI[a] 8.
Wenn bei der Beobachtung des Mondes Orion an seinem Haupte steht, wird in diesem Jahre der König eines grossen Landes einem kleinen Lande Frieden (anbieten ?). 2. Sup. IX[a] 7; XI[a] 7.
Wenn Orion vor ihm steht, wird die Regierung des Königs lange währen. Rep. 244 B 4 f.

f) IKU: Wenn das IKU-Gestirn an seiner Seite steht, wird in diesem Jahre die Ernte des Landes gedeihen; (Glosse: Mars steht in ihm). 1. Sup. VII 27; Rep. 234 Vs. 9. Wenn usw. am linken Mondhorn steht, wird in diesem Jahr der Feldbau von Akkad gedeihen. Rep. 234 Vs. 7 f.

g) Scorpius: Wenn Scorpius an seiner Seite steht, wird im 3. Jahr das Land Gutium das Land auffressen; der König von Amurrû.. Sin XVIII 27.
Wenn Scorpius an der Flanke des Mondes steht, desgl. in ihm steht, werden in diesem Jahre die Mäuse das Rohr abfressen.. 2. Sup. VIII Col. II 17; IX^a 25 f.; IX^b Col. II 6 f.
Wenn Scorpius oder der Stachel des Scorpius im Monde steht, wird die Flut kommen und Dammbrüche werden (die Wege) hemmen; desgl. die Löwen werden wüten und die Wege (des Landes unsicher machen). 2. Sup. VIII Col. II 16; IX^a 24; IX^b Col. II 4 f.
Wenn bei der Beobachtung des Mondes Scorpius ihn wie ein Hof umgibt, werden die Löwen bezw. die Wölfe toll werden und den Weg unsicher machen. VAChSin XVIII 7; 2. Sup. VIII 15; IX^a 22; IX^b Col. II 2 f.; s. auch oben Nr. 94 IV B 2.

h) Plejaden: Wenn die Plejaden in ihm stehen, wird es Tote geben und die Sieben werden das Land „auffressen". 2. Sup. VIII Col. II 5; IX^a 2; XI^a 2; XI^b 3 f.
Wenn bei der Beobachtung des Mondes die Plejaden an seiner Seite stehen, wird der König die Regierung ausüben; die Siebengottheit wird sich beugen (?). 2. Sup. IX^a 1; XI^a 1; XI^b 1; s. auch oben Nr. 279 IV B 4.

i) Perseus: Wenn der Mond im Monat Silibuttu den Wagen besteigt, wird der König von Akkad sein Joch geradeaus richten (= sich auf den Kriegsweg begeben) und seine Hand wird seine Feinde packen. Silibuttu = Šabâṭu; (gilt, wenn) der Mond im Šabâṭu mitten im Perseus einen Hof hat. Rep. 49, 1 ff.; s. auch unten Nr. 378 IV B 4.

k) ^{mul}GIB·BA, s. oben Nr. 84.

§ 14. Über Mond und meteorologische Phaenomene.

1. Mond und Winde.

a) Südwind: Wenn bei der Beobachtung des Mondes der Südwind sich erhebt, Fall des Westlandes. Rep. 137 Rs. 1; 141 Rs. 5.

b) Nordwind: Wenn usw. der Nordwind sich erhebt, wird die Flut in diesem Monat kommen. Rep. 68, 5 f.

c) Westwind: Wenn die Westwinde gehen, wird es in diesem Monat regnen. Sin XXII 17 ff.

2. Mond und Wolken.

a) Wenn der Mond im Gewölke dahinsegelt, wird die Flut kommen. 2. Sup. III 17; Rep. 139, 8 f.

b) Wenn er bei seiner Beobachtung in rotem Gewölke verschwindet, wird das Recht fest sein. 2. Sup. XXIX 4.

c) Wenn den Mond bei seinem Aufgang 2 schwache(?) Bänder weissen Gewölkes umgeben, wird eine Finsternis stattfinden; in den Speichern wird das Getreide verdorren, eine Verheerung wird statt-

finden. VAChSin III 127.

3. Mond und Donner.

Wenn Adad am Tor des Mondes seine Stimme erschallen lässt, wird Fall der Truppen Elams durch die Waffe sein; der Besitz seines Landes wird für ein anderes Land gesammelt. Rep. 256 A Vs. 5 ff.; vgl. 1. Sup. VII 6 f.

4. Mond und Regenbogen.

Wenn ein Regenbogen über ihm (Mond) steht, desgl. vor ihm sich hindernd in den Weg stellt, Verdorren ($^{?}$a-ra-ar$_2$) dieses Landes; desgl. die Schiffe.. VAChSin XVIII 32.

§ 15. Über Mondfinsternisse.

1. Vorbemerkungen.

a) Verteilung auf die Länder:

Akkad: Enlil-Weg; Nordwind; am 13. Monatstage; Nisannu, Abu, Kislimmu; 1. Nachtwache. 2. Sup. XIX 12. 13. 17. 18. Vgl. auch Sin XXII 25 ff.; 2. Sup. CXVIII 19 f.; Adad XXXIII 13 ff.; 3. Erg. S. 246 ff.

Elam: Anu-Weg; Südwind; am 14. Monatstage; Aiaru, Ulûlu, Tebêtu; 3. Nachtwache, ib. 13. 17. 16 (weitere Belege wie oben).

Amurrû: Ea-Weg; Westwind; am 15. Monatstage; Simânu, Tišrîtu, Šabâṭu, ib. 13. 16. 17 (weitere Belege wie oben).

Subartu: Ea-Weg; Ostwind; am 16. Monatstage; Du'uzu, Araḫsamnû; Adaru; 2. Nachtwache, ib. 12. 13. 16. 17 (weitere Belege wie oben).

b) Gebrauchsanweisung:

Wenn der Mond eine Finsternis veranstaltet, sollst du den Monat, den Tag, die Nachtwache, den Wind, den Weg und die Sternbilder, in denen die Finsternis stattfindet, beobachten (?). 2. Sup. XIX 19; Rep. 268. 1 ff.; („Feststellung des Monats, des Tages, der Wache, des Punktes, an dem die Finsternis in die Lichtscheibe eindringt und an dem „der Mond seine Verfinsterung auszieht und abwirft". 3. Erg. S. 246).

c) Erklärungen: Finsternis zur rechten Zeit:

Wenn der Mond am 14. Monatstage sich verfinstert, (so bedeutet das) Böses für Elam und Amurrû, Gutes für meinen Herrn den König. Rep. 273 Vs. 1 ff.

Finsternis zur Unzeit:

„Wenn der Mond sich zu nicht berechneter Zeit verfinstert, das gilt, wenn 6 Monate noch nicht voll sind, oder wenn am 12. oder 13. Tage eine Finsternis stattfindet" (3. Erg. S. 251). VAChSin III 26.

Nicht gesehene Finsternis:

Wenn eine Finsternis stattfindet und in der Hauptstadt nicht gesehen wird, so geht diese Finsternis vorüber (= gilt nicht). VAChSin 1. Sup. XXIX 13.

Finsternis der rechten Seite:

Wenn die Finsternis der rechten Seite gelöst ist (und) gar nichts mehr davon übrig bleibt, wird eine Sturmflut auf der Stelle losbrechen; (das gilt, wenn) die Finsternis auf seiner rechten Seite stattfindet und sie (die rechte Seite) ganz zugedeckt ist. VAChSin XXXI 6 ff.; ib. 42.

2. Finsternis während der Nachtwachen.

a) 1. Nachtwache: (bezieht sich) auf Tote.

2. Sup. XIX 9.

b) 2. Nachtwache: (bezieht sich) auf kleine „Ration", ib. 9.
Wenn der Mond eine Finsternis um die 2. Nachtwache veranstaltet, wird eine Sonnenfinsternis stattfinden. 2. Sup. XXIX 25.

c) 3. Nachtwache: (bezieht sich) auf die Krankheit AN·TI·LA. 2. Sup XIX 10.
Wenn usw. und die Wache zu Ende ist (und) der Nordwind weht, wird die Krankheit AN·TI·LA in Akkad sein. Rep. 271 Rs. 1 ff.

3. Finsternisse und Winde.

a) Südwind: Wenn eine Finsternis beim Südwind entsteht und der Nordwind ruht, Fall von Elam und Gutium; Akkad wird es nicht nahen. Rep. 271 Rs 3 f.

b) Nordwind: Wenn eine Finsternis stattfindet und der Nordwind weht, werden die Götter mit dem Lande Mitleid haben. Rep. 271 Rs. 5; 270 Vs. 5.

4. Finsternisse und Gestirne.

a) Sonne: Wenn eine Finsternis stattfindet und sie mit der Sonne gesehen wird und (dann der verfinsterte Mond) verschwindet, werden die Tage des Königs kurz sein; wenn sie ihrem ganzen Verlaufe nach sichtbar ist, wird in diesem Monat ein grosser König sterben. 2. Sup. XXIX 12.
Wenn eine Finsternis stattfindet und Šamaš sie mit seinen Händen erreicht, wird der Ratschluss des Landes zugrunde gehen; der Thron ..; ib. 18 f.

b) Jupiter: Wenn eine Finsternis stattfindet und Jupiter in dieser Finsternis steht, wird dem König Heil (zuteil); seine Familie wird sterben; ein Schwacher wird sterben (?). 2. Sup. XXIX 14.

c) Saturn: Wenn der Mond eine Finsternis veranstaltet und die Wage (= Saturn) vor ihm steht, wird in den Ländern eine Niederlage sich ereignen. 2. Sup. XXX 10.
Wenn usw. hinter ihm steht, wird ein grosses Land klein werden, ib. 11.
Wenn usw. rechts von ihm steht, wird das Feindesland klein werden, ib. 12.
Wenn usw. links von ihm steht, wird usw. (wie oben), ib. 13.

d) Mars: Wenn usw. und das Schweinsgestirn (= Mars ?) vor ihm steht.. 2. Sup. XXX 1; LXXIII Vs. 6 f.
Wenn usw. hinter ihm steht, wird die Niederlage nicht aufgehalten werden, ib. 2.
Wenn usw. rechts von ihm steht, wird gutes Heil im Lande sein, ib. 3.
Wenn usw. links von ihm steht, Kummer des Landes; das ist dasselbe, ib. 4.
Wenn usw. vor ihm vorübergeht, wird es regnen und die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen, ib. 5.
Wenn usw. hinter ihm usw. dasselbe, ib. 6.
Wenn usw. rechts usw. dasselbe, ib. 7.
Wenn usw. links usw. dasselbe, ib. 8.
Wenn usw. und in ihn hineingeht, dasselbe, ib. 9.

e) Meteor: Wenn eine Mondfinsternis stattfindet und zu Ende geht und sichtbar ist und ein grosser Stern fällt, werden die Mauern eingerissen; der König wird sterben. 2. Sup. XXIX 15 f.

5. Mondfinsternisse im Nisannu.

a) Während der Nachtwachen:
Wenn im Nis. am Abend eine Finsternis

stattfindet, werden Verheerungen sein; einer wird den andern umbringen. Sin XXIV 22 f. XXV 1 f.
Wenn usw. um die Mitternacht usw. wird die Ernte des Landes nicht gedeihen; die „Ration" wird klein werden. Sin XXV 2; XXIV 35.
Wenn usw. am Morgen usw. wird ein König an den anderen eine friedliche Botschaft senden. Sin XXIV 47; XXV 3.

b) Zur Unzeit: Wenn vom 1. bis 30. Nisannu zur Unzeit eine Finsternis stattfindet, so ist das eine Finsternis des Königs von Akkad; es werden Verheerungen sein und einer wird den anderen „auffressen"; das Land wird klein werden; .. Sin XXV 15 f.

c) Vom 1. bis 30: Wenn usw. wird eine Verheerung sich ereignen, der König wird heil sein; das ŠE-GU wird knapp; usw. Sin XXXV 1 ff.

d) Am 1. Nisannu: Wenn usw. werden zahllose Truppen sich erheben und auf das Land „steigen"; desgl. es wird erbeutet werden; Verheerungen werden sein; die Leute werden ihre Kinder um Geld verkaufen; ein König wird dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen. Sin XXV 4 f.

e) Am 12. Nis. s. 2. Sup. XXV 8 ff.

f) Am 13. Nis. s. ib. 10 ff.

g) Am 14. Nis.: Wenn usw. werden Klagen im Feindeslande sein; das Land wird klein werden; der König wird sterben. Sin XXXIV 1.
Wenn usw. am Abend usw. und desgl. (= diese Finsternis dunkel ist), im Norden entsteht und so erscheint, wird der König von Akkad desgl. (= an einer heftigen Krankheit erkranken und sterben); sein Land wird Mangel an Getreide zu sehen bekommen und ein (anderes) Land wird sein Land überqueren. Sin XXVI 8 ff.; ib. 5 ff. (dasselbe für Amurrû); ib. 10 ff. (dasselbe für Subartu); ib. 12 ff. (dasselbe für Elam).
Wenn usw. (wie oben) und sie gelb ist, im Süden entsteht und so erscheint, wird der König von Elam heil sein; Fall seiner Truppen durch die Waffe wird sein; es wird Tote im Lande geben. Sin XXVI 3 ff.; ib. 1 ff. (dasselbe für Subartu); vgl. auch Sin XXV 123 f.; 1. Sup. XXVI 1 ff.; 2. Sup. XXVI 1 ff.

h) Am 15. Nisannu: Wenn usw. Hunger! die Leute werden ihre Kinder um Geld verkaufen. Sin XXXIV 2.
Wenn usw. und (der Mond) in Herzeleid verschwindet und ein Meteor fällt, wird „schweres Denken" (? ZU DUGUD) „gesetzt" werden; der König und seine Leute werden „Wehklagen und Geschrei empfangen" (?? ŠE AD TI); das Land (MA), das Vieh (KU-NU) wird umkommen. Sin XXV 9; 1. Sup. XXVI 6.

i) Am 16. Nisannu: Wenn am 14. oder 15. oder 16. eine Finsternis stattfindet und (der Mond) in Herzeleid verschwindet, werden Verheerungen sein: „gesetzt" werden; die Leute werden ihre Kinder um Geld verkaufen; es wird „Verkleinerung der Leute" sein. Sin XXV 7.
Wenn am 16. usw. wird ein böser Wind wehen und Mars wird aufgehen und

das Vieh verderben. Sin XXXIV 3.
Wenn usw. und sein Rest rötlich ist, wird Überfluss sein; Überfluss der Menschen! Sin XXV 10; vgl. ib. 17. 12 (am 18. und 19. Nisannu).

k) Am 17. Nisannu: Wenn am 17. oder 18. usw. wird ein Fürst im Lande sein. Sin XXV 11.

l) Am 20. Nisannu: Wenn usw. wird ein König dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen. Sin XXV 13; XXXIV 4; 1. Sup. XXVI 8.

m) Am 21. Nisannu: Wenn usw. wird das Land bezw. das Getreide „klein werden"; die „Ration" wird knapp werden. Sin XXV 14; vgl. auch 1. Sup. XXVI 9; Sin XXXIV 5 (das GUR-Mass wird fallen).

6. Mondfinsternisse im Aiaru.

a) Allgemein: vgl. VAChSin XXVII 15.

b) Während der Nachtwachen:
Wenn im Aiaru eine Finsternis am Abend stattfindet, wird der König sterben und die Söhne des Königs werden auf dem Throne ihres Vaters sich wohlbefinden. VAChSin XXIV 24; XXV 18.
Wenn usw. zur Mitternacht usw. wird die Ernte des Landes nicht gedeihen; die „Ration" wird klein werden. VAChSin XXIV 36; XXV 19; 1. Sup. XXI 23; vgl. ib. XXVIII 10 f.
Wenn usw. am Morgen usw. wird Aufstand eines Usurpators gegen das Land sein. VAChSin XXIV 48; XXV 20.

c) Vom 1. bis 30. Aiaru:
Wenn usw. wird das Getreide in den Speichern verdorren. VAChSin XXXV 5.

d) Am 1. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird der König der Welt sterben; seine Regierung ist zu Ende; sein Land.. wird klein werden; es werden Aufstände sein. VAChSin XXV Vs. 21.

e) Am 13. Aiaru: vgl. 2. Sup. XXV Vs. 22 ff.

f) Am 14. Aiaru: Wenn am 14. Tage des 2. Monats (eine Finsternis stattfindet), wird ein Aufstand sein; es werden Verwüstungen vorkommen und dieser König wird sterben. VAChSin XXXIV 6.
Wenn am 14. Aiaru eine Finsternis stattfindet und sie im Norden entsteht und am Morgen aufhellt, sollst du den Norden in deiner Hand halten.. Fall des Königs von Elam durch die Waffe wird sein. VAChSin 1. Sup. XXVI 11 ff.; vgl. Sin XXXIII 1 ff.

g) Am 15. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird ein König dem anderen feindliche Botschaft senden und der König der Welt wird sterben. VAChSin XXXIV 7; vgl. Sin XXXIII 6 (das Vieh wird zugrunde gehen); 1. Sup. XXVI 14; vgl. auch Sin XXVII 6 ff.

h) Am 16. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird der König von Amurrû durch die Waffe sterben und sein Land wird untergehen. VAChSin XXXIV 8; XXXIII 7; 1. Sup. XXVI 16 ff.

i) Am 17. Aiaru: Wenn usw. so wird Finsternis auf Finsternis stattfinden und.. VAChSin XXVII 13 f.

k) Am 20. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird der König von seinem Throne aufstehen und ein anderer wird den Thron „packen". VAChSin XXXIII 8; vgl. Sin XXXIV 9 (der König von Amurrû wird den Thron lange innehaben).

l) Am 21. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird die Fülle des Meeres zugrunde gehen und das

Meer das Schilf bedecken(?); das Nest des Vogels wird zugrunde gehen. VAChSin XXXIII 9; XXXIV 10.

7. Mondfinsternisse im Simânu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn im S. eine Finsternis stattfindet wird eine Hochflut sein und die Wasserflut wird das Land forttragen. Rep. 271 Rs. 7.

Wenn im S. zur Unzeit usw. wird der König der Welt sterben und Adad wird „bewässern"; die Flut wird gehen und Adad wird die Ernte des Landes vermindern; der Anführer des Heeres wird fallen. Rep. 271 Rs. 14; Sin XXV 33 ff.

b) Während der Nachtwachen: Wenn im S. eine Finsternis am Abend stattfindet: Zuzug von Fischen und Heuschrecken. VAChSin XXIV 25; XXV 25; Rep. 270 Rs. 10.

Wenn usw. um die Mitternacht stattfindet, werden die Truppen ihren König verlassen. Sin XXIV 37; XXV 26.

Wenn usw. am Morgen stattfindet, werden die Kapellen des Landes einstürzen, (das gilt, wenn der verfinsterte Mond) und die Sonne zusammentreffen. Sin XXIV 49; XXV 27; 1. Sup. XXI 24; Rep. 271 Rs. 8. Vgl. 3. Erg. S. 245.

c) Vom 1. bis 30. Simânu: Wenn usw. so ist das eine Finsternis für den König von Akkad; die allgemeine Flut wird kommen; die Ernte des Landes wird Adad überschwemmen; ein grosses Heer wird zu Fall kommen. Rep. 270 Vs. 13 f.; 271 Rs. 11; vgl. Sin XXV 30 ff.; XXXV 9 ff.; Jastr. Rel. II, S. 526.

d) Am 14. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird der König das ganze Jahr bekommen; (dann) wird er sterben und sein Sohn, der zur Nachfolge (nicht) berufen ist, wird den Thron einnehmen; es werden Feindseligkeiten sein; es wird Leichen geben. Rep. 271 Rs. 9; 270 Vs. 11 f.; zu Rep. 271 Vs. 1-6 vgl. ZA 1950 S. 54.

Wenn usw. und im Osten entsteht und im Westen aufhellt, so sollst den „Osten in deiner Hand halten"; erscheint seine Finsternis, so wird dem König von Tilmun ein Omen gegeben: der König von Tilmun wird bei einem Aufstand sterben und ein anderer den Thron einnehmen. Sin XXXIII 10 ff.; vgl. auch XXVII 17 ff.

Wenn usw. und ein Meteor fällt, wird ein Landfremder den Thron (an sich reissen). Sin XXVII 24.

Wenn am 14. des 3. Monats eine Finsternis stattfindet: (bedeutet das) Regen am Himmel, Hochflut in den Quellen; Adad wird „bewässern"; die wenigen Truppen Akkads werden untergehen. Sin XXXIV 1.

e) Am 15. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird man den König von Tilmun bei einem Aufstand töten und ein anderer wird den Thron einnehmen; (ein König wird dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen und der König der Welt wird sterben) Sin XXXIII 13; XXXIV 12.

Wenn usw. und ein Meteor fällt, wird ein König dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen; ein (Landfremder wird den Thron an sich reissen). VAChSin XXVIII 11.

Wenn usw. und sein Funkeln weiss ist, wird ein König dem anderen Freundschaft bieten. VAChSin XXVIII 12.

f) Am 16. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird der König bei seinem Auszug getötet werden und ein Dummkopf wird den Thron einnehmen; (ein Fremder wird den Thron einnehmen). VAChSin XXXIII 14; XXXIV 13.

g) Am 20. Simânu: Wenn usw. werden die Regenschauer am Himmel und die Fluten in den Quellen gehemmt werden. VAChSin XXXIII 15; XXXIV 14.

h) Am 21. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird dringendes Verlangen, Verzweiflung im Lande sein; es wird Tote im Lande geben. VAChSin XXXIII 16 f.; XXXIV 15.

δ. Mondfinsternisse im Du'uzu.

a) Zur Unzeit: Wenn im Du'uzu zur Unzeit eine Finsternis stattfindet, wird Not sein. VAChSin XXV 51; vgl. 1. Sup. XX 3 ff. 2. Sup. XXIII[a] 7 ff.

b) Während der Nachtwachen: Wenn usw. am Abend stattfindet, wird die Ernte gedeihen; das Land wird reichlich Speise zu essen bekommen. VAChSin XXIV 26; XXV 35.
Wenn usw. um die Mitternacht stattfindet, wird Verheerung sein; das Land wird einem Machthaber nachlaufen, ib. 38; 36.
Wenn usw. am Morgen stattfindet, Fall der Truppen, ib. 50; 37.

c) Vom 1. bis 30. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird IGI NIGIN (eine Gewalttat?) sein; die Mauern werden eingerissen werden; die Städte werden klein werden (der Sesam wird nicht gedeihen). Sin XXV 49 f.; XXXV 13.

d) Am 1. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und im Süden entsteht und so erscheint, wird ein grosser König (sterben?). Sin XXV 38; XXVIII 14; ib. 15 (am 2. Du'uzu); 16 (am 3. Du'uzu: Regen und Fluten werden kommen); 17 (am 4. Du'uzu: im Lande Amurrû wird die Ernte..).

e) Am 5. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und ein Meteor fällt, wird Not im Lande sein, ib. 18 (vgl. unten g).

f) Am 6. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und sie weiss ist, wird Sin die Gebete.. Sin XXVIII 19; ib. 20. (Am 7. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und sie schwarz ist, wird Sin Hass gegen Amurrû..); 21 (Am 8. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und sie rot ist, werden Feld und Flur..); 22 (Am 9. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und sie gelb ist, wird die Habe des Feindeslandes..); 23 (Am 10. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und sie bunt ist, wird Akkad die Ernte..); 24 (Am 11. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und sie bis zum Morgengrauen da steht, wird die Habe des Landes..); 25 (Am 12. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und die Wache „ruht" ..); 26. (Am 13. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. und der Südwind weht..).

g) Am 14. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. so wird ein König, der einen Namen hat, erkranken (??) und sterben; Akkad wird keinen König haben; Untergang der Menschen; die Regenschauer am Himmel und die Fluten in den Quellen werden am Jahresende kommen und Adad wird überschwemmen; am 3. Jahr wird eine „Sandhose" sein; die Ernte des Landes wird nicht gedeihen; der Ernteertrag wird gering ausfallen; ein grosses Land wird sich an ein kleines um Leben(smittel) wenden; die Menschen dieses Landes werden ihre Kinder um Geld verkaufen. Sin XXV 39 ff.; XXXIV 16 ff.; 1. Sup. XXII 4 ff.

Wenn usw. und im Norden entsteht und so erscheint, wird ein König sich mit dem anderen verfeinden. 1. Sup. XXII 10; ib. 9 (im Süden); 11 (im Osten: Regenschauer und Hochfluten werden das Land..); 12 (im Westen: im Westland wird die Ernte gedeihen).

Wenn usw. und im Westen entsteht und im Süden oder im Norden aufhellt, wenn sie am Abend entsteht und um Mitternacht aufhellt, sollst du den „Westen in deiner Hand halten": wenn seine Verfinsterung sichtbar ist, wird dem König von Gutium ein Omen gegeben: Fall von Gutium durch die Waffe wird sein; das Land wird mittellos werden. Sin XXXIII 18 ff.

Wenn usw. und ein Meteor fällt, wird Not im Lande sein. 1. Sup. XXII 13 (vgl. oben e).

Wenn usw. und sie schwarz ist, werden die erzürnten Götter ins Land zurückkehren, ib. 15; 14 (weiss: der Mondgott wird die Gebete nicht erhören); 16 (rot: Feld und Flur..); 17 (gelb); 18 (rotbraun). Vgl. oben f.!

h) Am 15. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. werden die Regenschauer am Himmel und die Fluten in den Quellen gehemmt werden; Not wird im Lande sein; (das Land wird Flusswasser trinken; Mangel an Getreide und Stroh, desgl. an Sesam wird sein und..). VACh Sin XXXIII 22; XXXIV 18; Sin XXV 43 ff. Vgl. auch 1. Sup. XXII 20 ff.

i) Am 16. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird Mangel an Stroh sein; (Not an Besitz (kišitti) wird sein; die Frauen werden ihre Leibesfrucht nicht austragen). VACh Sin XXV 46; XXXIV 19; XXXIII 23; 1. Sup. XXII 25.

k) Am 20. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. Fall des Königs und seiner Truppen; ein Aufstand wird sein; (Fall von Elam und Gutium); Sin XXV 47; XXXIV 20; 1. Sup. XXII 27.

Wenn usw. wird im Abu Adad donnern und der Pestgott „fressen"; gegen Jahresende wird Adad das Vieh fortschwemmen. Sin XXXIII 24 f.

l) Am 21. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. werden die Truppen sich gegen ihren König empören und ihn in die Hände seiner Feinde ausliefern; (Adad wird das Meer „bewässern"; die Wasser in den Quellen werden abnehmen; .. die Fülle des Meeres wird zugrunde gehen.). Sin XXXIII 26; XXXIV 21; XXV 48; 1. Sup. XXII 29 f.

9. Mondfinsternisse im Abu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn im Abu eine Finsternis stattfindet und sein (des Mondes) Rest rötlich ist, wird die Ernte.. VACh Sin XXV 67.

Wenn usw. zur Unzeit stattfindet, wird die Flut im Flusse gehen, ib. 66.

b) Während der Nachtwachen: Wenn usw. am Abend stattfindet, wird Adad bewässern. VACh XXIV 27; XXV 63; 1. Sup. XX 37; ebenso bei Finsternis um Mitternacht, ib. 39; 54; 38.

Wenn usw. am Morgen stattfindet, werden die Vertrauten gegen den Fürsten rebellieren, ib. 51; 55; 39.

c) Vom 1. bis 30. Abu: Wenn usw. wird die Flut die Ernte (?)..; ein König wird an den anderen freundliche Botschaft schicken; Verkleinerung (?) der Menschen wird sein; (die Dattel wird nicht

gedeihen). Sin XXV 64; XXXV 17.

d) Am 12. Abu: Wenn usw. der Mond dunkel, sein Antlitz schwarz und gelb wie ein lud-du(?) ist, (die Finsternis) gleichmässig zu Ende geht (oder: dem ganzen Verlauf nach sichtbar ist), ihn (den Mond) ganz bedeckt, (oder) gegen Süden hin bedeckt und gegen Osten hin aufhellt, so werden die Truppen des Feindes zusammen gewaltig werden; den Reichtum des Westlandes wird der Beduine auffressen .. 2. Sup. XXIII^a 11ff.

e) Am 13. Abu: 2. Sup. XXIII 15ff.

f) Am 14. Abu: Wenn am 14. des 5. Monats (eine Finsternis stattfindet), werden die Regenschauer am Himmel, die Fluten in den Quellen kommen; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; ein König wird an den anderen freundliche Botschaft senden. VAC Sin XXXIV 22f.

Wenn usw. werden Verheerungen sein; .. seine Regierung geht zu Ende, sein Land wird niedergeworfen; Hunger: .. Fall seiner Truppen wird draussen (auf dem Felde) sein. VAC Sin XXV 57ff.

Wenn usw. und im Süden entsteht und im Osten aufhellt; am Abend desgl. am Morgen entsteht und zu Ende geht und aufhellt, sollst du den „Süden in Händen halten": wenn seine Verfinsterung sichtbar ist, wird dem König von Tupliaš ein Omen gegeben: Aufstand zahlloser Truppen, desgl. meiner Truppen wird sein; die Waffen werden wüten; einer wird den anderen mit der Waffe töten. VAC Sin XXXIII 27ff.

g) Am 15. Abu: Wenn usw. wird der König sterben, die Regenschauer am Himmel, die Fluten in den Quellen werden gehemmt werden; (Nergal wird „fressen"; es wird Tote geben im Feindesland). VAC Sin XXXIII 31; XXXIV 24.

h) Am 16. Abu: Wenn usw. werden die Schwangeren ihre Leibesfrucht abstossen; (der König von Akkad wird sterben; Nergal wird im Lande „fressen"). VAC Sin XXXIV 25; XXXIII 32; XXV 61.

i) Am 20. Abu: Wenn usw. wird König von Ḫatti, desgl. von Ḫa-a-ti sich erheben und den Thron ergreifen; (die Löwen werden wüten und die Wege versperren). VAC Sin XXV 62; XXXIII 33; XXXIV 26.

k) Am 21. Abu: Wenn usw. so wird ^{d}LUGAL·ḪE·ME desgl. Fieber (sein); das Land, bezw. der König wird fiebern. VAC Sin XXXIII 34.

Wenn usw. wird die Fischbrut im Meer umkommen; Not (wird sein). VAC Sin XXV 63; XXXIV 27.

10. *Mondfinsternisse im Ulûlu.*

a) Allgemein: Wenn im Ulûlu zur Unzeit eine Finsternis stattfindet, werden Aufstände (sein). Sin XXV 83.

b) Während der Nachtwachen: Wenn usw. am Abend stattfindet, wird der Feind das Land vernichtend schlagen; den besten Besitz wird der Feind „auffressen". Wenn usw. wird der König zur „Erhöhung"(?) des Landes eingesetzt werden und .. der König wird zum Rauben sich anschicken (?? ana ḫa-ba-ti i-ma-as-saḫ); die Ernte wird (nicht gedeihen ?). VAC Sin XXIV 28; XXV 68ff.

Wenn usw. um die Mitternacht stattfindet wird der Feind meine Grenz-Stadt erobern, ib. 40; 71.
Wenn usw. am Morgen stattfindet, wird Sin eine Priesterin begehren(?), ib. 52; 72.

c) Vom 1. bis 30. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. dem König ein Aufstand! Fall..(die Pflanzungen werden nicht gedeihen). Sin XXV 81 f.; XXXV 21.

d) Am 13. Ulûlu: Wenn am 13. oder 14. usw. der Mond finster ist zur Zeit der Wache (oder) die Wache vorüber ist und er sich verfinstert, sein Antlitz wie Blaustein ganz (oder) zur Hälfte so (ist?), gegen Westen hin sich bedeckt, der Westwind weht und der Himmel finster ist, sein Licht bedeckt ist, wird man den Sohn des Königs für den Thron „rein erklären" und (doch) wird derselbe den Thron nicht erlangen; ..im Westen werden die Fürsten mächtig werden; der König wird 8 Jahre lang die Regierung ausüben; GU_2 UD·DU = be-ehrum; in Elam wird er die Truppen des Feindes packen; Überfluss und Gedeihen werden „an seinen Füssen sein"; seinen Feind werden sie „stellen"(?) und „sein Gutes" nicht entkommen lassen; .. 2. Sup. XXIII^a 22 ff.

e) Am 14. Ulûlu: Wenn am 14. des 6. Monats eine Finsternis stattfindet, wird gegen den König ein Aufstand sein; wenige (viele) Truppen werden fallen; die Schlangen werden wüten und die Menschen beissen (einer wird den anderen „auffressen"; desgl. einer wird den anderen töten). VAC Sin XXXIV 28; XXV 74 f.
Wenn usw. im Norden entsteht und im Süden, desgl. im Osten aufhellt; am Abend entsteht um die Mitternacht aufhellt, sollst du den „Norden in deiner Hand halten"; wenn seine Verfinsterung erscheint, wird dem König von Akkad ein Omen gegeben: dem König ein Aufstand! Wenn die Finsternis am König vorübergegangen ist, werden die Regenschauer am Himmel, die Fluten in den Quellen gehemmt werden; es wird Not im Lande sein; die Leute werden ihre Kinder um Geld verkaufen. VAC Sin XXXIII 35 ff.

f) Am 15. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der Sohn des Königs seinen Vater töten; und den Thron ergreifen; desgl. der Feind wird sich erheben und das Land auffressen; (die Löwen werden wüten und die Wege unsicher machen.). VAC Sin XXXIII 40; XXXIV 29; XXV 76.

g) Am 16. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der König eines fremden Landes oder der König von Ḫa-a-ti sich erheben und den Thron ergreifen; die Regenschauer am Himmel und die Fluten in den Quellen werden gehemmt werden; (der Sohn des Königs wird sich gegen seinen Vater empören und den Thron an sich reissen; das Land wird eine Trümmerstätte bewohnen). VAC Sin XXXIII 41 f.; XXV 77; XXXIV 30.

h) Am 20. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der Sohn des Königs seinen Vater töten und den Thron an sich reissen; (der Sohn des Königs wird den Thron nicht lange inneha-

ben; der König des Landes wird untergehen; in das Land wird Zuversicht einziehen. VAChSin XXXIV 31; XXV 78. Wenn usw. werden die Regenschauer am Himmel und die Fluten in den Quellen gehemmt werden; ein Land wird sich mit dem anderen zusammenschliessen und Friede wird sein. VAChSin XXXIII 43.

i) Am 21. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der Feind den Thron nicht lange behaupten; Usurpatoren werden im Lande sein; am Jahresende wird Adad eine Überschwemmung anrichten; desgl. der König wird den Thron nicht lange behaupten; dieses Land wird klein werden; (Zuzug von Heuschrecken). VAChSin XXXIII 44 ff.; XXV 79 f.; XXXIV 32.

11. Mondfinsternisse im Tišrîtu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn im T. eine Mondfinsternis stattfindet, Aufstand gegen den König! Fall der Truppen! Rep. 272 A Vs. 11.

b) Während der Nachtwachen: Wenn usw. am Abend stattfindet, wird ein Aufstand sein. VAChSin XXIV 29; XXV 84.
Wenn usw. um die Mitternacht stattfindet, wird Verwirrung sein, ib. 41; 85; 2. Sup. XX 1.
Wenn usw. am Morgen stattfindet, wird Not das Land packen, ib. 53; 86; 2.

c) Vom 1. bis 30. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. werden Regenschauer und Fluten abnehmen und die Ernte des Landes wird nicht gedeihen. VAChSin XXX 25.

d) Am 12. Tišrîtu: Wenn am 12. T. der Mond flackert und am Abend sich verfinstert, sein Antlitz wie auf der Stelle dunkel(ist), ganz sich bedeckt und ein Feuer angezündet wird, im Süden sich bedeckt und im Osten aufhellt; bis zur Hälfte so..(bedeutet) Ende der Regierung Kummer des Landes; ein böser Wind wird sich erheben und.. 2. Sup. XXIII^a 31 ff.

e) Am 13. Tišrîtu: Wenn der Mond am 13. T. finster ist, sein Antlitz rot, der Himmel rein ist, sein Aufgang glänzend ist..gegen Norden sich bedeckt und, wie er sich bedeckt, aufhellt, der Nordwind weht: Überfluss des Landes Akkad; zum Heile des Königs! die Ernte des Westlandes wird gedeihen; Sesam und Dattel werden gedeihen; zum Heile des Königs und zur Freude seines Herzens! ein Fürst, der den König liebt, wird durch die Waffe im Felde sterben. 2. Sup. XXIII^a 34 ff.

f) Am 14. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird der Pestgott „fressen".. 2. Sup. XX 6; vgl. VAChSin XXXIV 33.
Wenn usw. und im Süden entsteht und im Westen aufhellt, am Abend entsteht und um Mitternacht aufhellt, sollst du den „Süden in deiner Hand halten"; wenn seine Verfinsterung erscheint, wird dem König von Elam ein Omen gegeben: Fall Elams durch die Waffe wird sein; keine Rückkehr des Boten zu seinen Leuten. VAChSin XXXIII 46 ff. Vgl. auch 2. Sup. XXI^a Col. II 2 ff.

g) Am 15. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird der Feind sich erheben und die Ernte des Landes auffressen; desgl. (die „Ration") wird klein werden; er wird das Land zugrunde richten. VAChSin XXXIII 50; XXXIV 34.

h) Am 16. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird die Regierung zugrunde gehen; der König wird sterben; Untergang des Königs (und) der Stadt.. VAChSin XXXIII 51; XXXIV 35; vgl. 2. Sup. XX 10.

i) Am 19. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. und bis zum Morgengrauen „geht", wird die Ernte des Landes.. 2. Sup. XXI 18.

k) Am 20. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird das Fieber im Lande „fiebern"; die Schwangeren werden ihre Leibesfrucht nicht austragen. VAChSin XXXIII 52; XXXIV 36 (es wird „Bruch" im „Leibe" des Landes sein).

l) Am 21. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird Anzug der Heuschrecken gegen das Land sein; desgl. gegen die Länder wird sein; (Not wird sein). VAChSin XXXIII 53; 2. Sup. XXIX 22; vgl. auch Sin XXXIV 37.

12. Mondfinsternisse im Araḫsamnu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn im Araḫsamnu (eine Finsternis stattfindet) wird der König von Akkad im 5. Jahre sterben; ein dummer Sohn wird den Thron einnehmen; andauernder Kampf; viel Getreide; Ansturm des Königs von Akkad gegen den König von Elam wird sein; der König von Elam wird gepackt werden; der König wird die 4 Weltteile beherrschen; viel Getreide. 1. Sup. XX 8 f.
Wenn der Mond im A. dunkel ist und bis die Sonne aufleuchtet.. Geringschätzung des Weisen; der Heerbann(?) wird auf dem Boden lagern; der Knecht wird über seinem Herrn und Gott (sein); (das gilt, wenn) der Mond in der Nacht dunkel ist und die Sonne aufleuchtet und.. 2. Sup. XXIII[a] 42 ff.
Wenn usw. sein Antlitz rot ist, die Wache so (?? EN·NUN A·DIM), gegen Süden hin sich bedeckt und wie er sich bedeckt aufhellt.. wird das Szepter im Lande erhöht werden; der Orakelpriester wird im Palaste mächtig werden, ib. 45 f.

b) Während der Nachtwachen: Wenn usw. am Abend stattfindet, wird der Pestgott „fressen". VAChSin XXIV 30; XXV 87.
Wenn usw. um die Mitternacht stattfindet, werden die Flüchtlinge dem König verloren gehen, ib. 42; 88.
Wenn usw. am Morgen stattfindet, werden die Truppen ihren König verlassen, ib. 54; 89.

c) Vom 1. bis 30. Araḫsamnu: Wenn usw. wird Siechtum im Lande sein. VAChSin XXXV 29; XXV 92 (Untergang von Elam).

d) Am 13. Araḫsamnu: Wenn am 13. A. die Wache dasteht und der Mond dunkel ist, sein Antlitz wie Feuer.. wird Adad seine Stimme erschallen lassen und es wird blitzen; die Heuschrecken.. werden sich erheben und.. 2. Sup. XXIII[a] 39 ff.

e) Am 14. Araḫsamnu: Wenn am 14. des 8. Monats (eine Finsternis stattfindet) wird im Frühjahr des 1. Jahres Regen sein; eine Flut wird das Land forttragen (oder: das Land wird Frucht hervorbringen ?); der „Fresser" und die dimanu-Heuschrecke werden auf der Flur des Landes sein; Klagen werden sein; der König, der gegen sein Land gut war, wird sterben. VAChSin XXXIV 32 f.; vgl. 2. Sup. XXI Col. II 20 ff.; XXI[b] 4 ff.; XXII[b] 1 ff.

f) Am 15. Arahsamnu: Wenn usw. werden die Fluten in den Quellen gehemmt werden; .. (die Fülle des Meeres wird untergehen). VAChSin XXIX 1; XXXIV 41; 2. Sup. XXII[b] 4.

g) Am 16. Arahsamnu: Wenn usw. werden Klagen jeglichen Landes sein. Sin XXXIV 42.

h) Am 20. Arahsamnu: Wenn usw. wird der König durch die Waffe fallen, ib. 43.

i) Am 21. Arahsamnu: Wenn usw. werden die Truppen des Usurpatorenkönigs untergehen; Feindschaft wird sein(?). Sin XXXIV 44.

13. Mondfinsternisse im Kislimmu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn im Kislimmu (eine Finsternis stattfindet), Ansturm des Königs von Akkad gegen ein kleines Land; die Leute werden Hunger leiden und ihre Kinder für Geld verkaufen; Fall von Elam wird sein; der König wird sterben; die Götter(bilder) werden zertrümmert werden; im Osten wird ein Staubwirbelwind sich bilden; im Westen andauernder Kampf. 1. Sup. XX 10 f.; vgl. ib. XXX 31 ff.

b) Während der Nachtwachen: Wenn usw. am Abend stattfindet, wird der Pestgott „fressen". Sin XXIV 31; XXV 97; 2. Sup. CXVIII 1.
Wenn usw. um die Mitternacht stattfindet, wird man eine Stadt gründen und ihre Strasse wird keinen Ausgang haben, ib. 43; 98; 2 f.
Wenn usw. am Morgen stattfindet, wird das Land der Zerstörung anheimfallen, ib. 55; 99; 4.

c) Vom 1. bis 30. Kislimmu: Wenn usw. werden die Hunde toll werden; Nergal wird die Menschen „auffressen". Sin XXV 108; XXXV 33; 2. Sup. XX 18.

d) Am 13. Kislimmu: Vgl. 2. Sup. XXIII[a] 47 ff.

e) Am 14. Kislimmu: Wenn am 14. des 9 Monats eine Finsternis stattfindet, werden die Regenschauer am Himmel und die Fluten in den Quellen gehemmt werden; eine Flut wird forttragen(?); ein grosses Land wird klein werden; Not! die „Ration" wird fallen; es wird Not sein. VAChSin XXV 101; XXXIII 54 ff.; XXXIV 45 ff.; 2. Sup. CXVIII 5.

f) Am 15. Kislimmu: Wenn usw. werden die Mauern zerstört werden; das Land wird der Vernichtung anheimfallen; (Verwüstung der Stadt und ihrer Umgebung). VAChSin XXV 103; XXXIII 58; XXXIV 48; 2. Sup. XXI[b] 15.

g) Am 16. Kislimmu: Wenn usw. wird das Land gegen den König rebellieren und untergehen; (man wird den König bei seinem Auszug gefangen nehmen und ein anderer wird den Thron einnehmen). VAChSin XXXIII 59; XXXIV 49; vgl. XXV 104.

h) Am 17. Kislimmu: Adad wird bewässern. VAChSin XXX 105.

i) Am 19. Kislimmu: 2. Sup. XXI[b] 16.

k) Am 20. Kislimmu: Wenn usw. wird eine Wasserflut das Land forttragen; die Aufschüttung des Getreides in den Speichern .. (Regen..[?]). VAChSin XXV 106; XXXIII 60; XXXIV 50; 2. Sup. XXI[b] 17.

l) Am 21. Kislimmu: Wenn usw. werden Krankheiten im Lande sein; das Land, die Bäume wird Adad immer wieder

überschwemmen; (im Lande werden Feindschaften, desgl. Kämpfe sein; die Löwen werden wüten und die Wege unsicher machen). VAChSin XXV 107; XXXIII 61f.; XXXIV 51.

Weitere Belege: 2. Sup. XXIV 9ff.

14. Mondfinsternisse im Ṭebêtu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn im Ṭebêtu eine Mondfinsternis stattfindet und sein (des Mondes) Rest rötlich ist, wird das Kraut des Landes gedeihen; desgl. Era (wird im Lande „fressen"?). 2. Sup. XX 43. Wenn usw. zur Unzeit usw. wird .. sterben; im Gutsein Gutes(?); die „Ration" wird (klein werden), ib. 41; zu ib. 42 vgl. JNES VIII, p. 277.

b) Während der Nachtwachen: Wenn usw. am Abend stattfindet, wird Adad überschwemmen. Sin XXIV 32; XXV 110; 2. Sup. XX 25. Wenn usw. um die Mitternacht stattfindet, wird einer, der die Waffe UR_2 trägt, in den Palast treten, ib. 44; 111; 26. Wenn usw. am Morgen usw. werden die Truppen ihren König verlassen, ib. 56; 112; 27.

c) Vom 1. bis 30. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. (so bedeutet das) Zuzug der Heuschrecken; die Ernte wird gering ausfallen. Sin XXXV 38. Wenn usw. wird der König sterben; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; die Götter werden die Schicksale des Landes zum Guten lenken; wenn (das gereicht) zum Heile, so werden der König, die Stadt und ihre Einwohner ganz heil sein; die Ernte des Landes wird Ertrag bringen (? wird eine Flut forttragen ?); desgl. Zuzug der Heuschrecken; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen. 2. Sup. XX 38ff.; vgl. Jastr. II S. 526.

d) Am 14. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird der Pestgott „fressen"; Adad wird .. und die Ernte überschwemmen. 1. Sup. XXIV 1; 2. Sup. XX 29f. Wenn usw. im Osten entsteht und im Westen aufklärt, am Abend entsteht und um die Mitternacht aufklärt, sollst du den „Osten in deiner Hand halten"; wenn seine Verfinsterung sichtbar ist, so wird dem König von Anšan und Subartu ein Omen gegeben: der Thron von Anšan und Subartu wird zerstört werden. VAChSin XXXIII 63ff.

e) Am 15. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird der König sterben und ein Dummkopf wird den Thron einnehmen. VAChSin XXXIII 67; 1. Sup. XXIV 7; 2. Sup. XX 31.

f) Am 16. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird Feindschaft im Lande sein; das Land wird Frucht hervorbringen; Aufschüttung des Getreides in den Speichern. VAChSin XXXIII 68; vgl. 2. Sup. XX 32.

g) Am 19. Ṭebêtu: vgl. 1. Sup. XXIV 8.

h) Am 20. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird Verderben im Lande sein; die Ernte des Landes wird Adad überschwemmen. VAChSin XXXIII 69; 2. Sup. XX 35; vgl. 1. Sup. XXIV 9.

i) Am 21. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird das Werfen (fetus animalium) im Lande sein; die „Ration", die kleine, wird sich weiten; die Regierung des Königs geht zu Ende; ein Usurpator wird im Lande sein. VAChSin XXXIII 70; 2. Sup. XX 36 (der Sohn des Königs wird sterben; das Land wird Böses (zu sehen bekommen).

15. Mondfinsternisse im Šabâṭu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn usw. Ansturm des Königs von Akkad; im Osten wird meine Grenz-Stadt erobert werden; desgl. der König von Akkad wird im 5. Jahre sterben; Fall von Amurrû und Subartu; Elam wird in Not geraten; die Leute werden wenig werden; die Städte werden zerstört werden; die Habe wird (auswandern). 1. Sup. XX 14 ff.

b) Während der Nachtwachen: Wenn im Šabâṭu (am Abend) eine Finsternis stattfindet, wird Adad im Feindesland eine Überschwemmung anrichten. Sin XXIV 33; XXV 113; 2. Sup. XX 44 (Adad wird Verwüstung im Lande anrichten; desgl. Adad wird den König.).
Wenn usw. um die Mitternacht stattfindet, werden sich die Länder in Uneinigkeit schwächen. Sin XXIV 45; XXV 114; 2. Sup. XX 45.
Wenn usw. am Morgen stattfindet, werden der König von Amurrû, bezw. der grosse König, der König von Gutium Böses sehen; das Land wird zur Ruhe kommen; gnädige Erhörung wird sein; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen, ib. 57; 115; 46 f.

c) Vom 1. bis 30. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird ein grosser König sterben und Regenschauer und Fluten (werden gehemmt werden [2]); am Jahresende wird Brotgetreide da sein und die Leute werden wenig werden. Sin XXIV 47, 2. Sup. XX 60 f.

d) Am 14. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird ein grosser König sterben; die Regenschauer am Himmel werden kommen; Heil und Wohlstand wird in den Ländern sein. Sin XXIV 52; 2. Sup. XX 49 f.
Wenn usw. im Norden enteht und im Westen aufhellt, um die Mitternacht entsteht und am Morgen aufhellt, sollst du den „Norden in deiner Hand halten"; wenn seine Verfinsterung erscheint, wird dem König von Amurrû ein Omen gegeben: Fall des Königs von Amurrû durch die Waffe wird sein. VAC h Sin XXXIII 72 ff.

e) Am 15. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird man den König bei seinem Auszug töten und ein anderer wird den Thron einnehmen; (ein Dummkopf wird den Thron einnehmen). VAC h Sin XXXIII 75; XXXIV 53.
Wenn usw. und der Südwind weht, wird ein König dem anderen Feindseligkeit zukommen lassen [2]). VAC h Sin XXIX 11; 1. Sup. Sin. XXIII Col. IV 6.
Wenn usw. und er (der Mond) sich mit der Sonne trifft, wird das Land Gutes zu sehen bekommen. VAC h Sin XXIX 19.

f) Am 16. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird Hunger die Stadt packen; die Mauer wird zerstört werden; der König wird gefangen genommen werden. VAC h Sin XXXIII 76; XXXIV 54; 2. Sup. XX 55 ff.; vgl. auch 2. Sup. XX 53.

g) Am 17. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. desgl. am 18. so wird der König von Akkad sterben. 2. Sup. Sin XX 57.

h) Am 20. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Akkad sterben und das Land wird eine Flut forttragen. VAC h Sin XXXIV 45; XXX 77; 2. Sup. Sin XX 58.

i) Am 21. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. Ansturm der Heuschrecken gegen das Land! ein Usurpator wird im Lande sein; (..auf ein Gotteswort hin wird ein grosses Land untergehen). VAC h Sin XXXIII 78; XXIV 56; 2. Sup. Sin XX 59.

16. Mondfinsternisse im Adaru.

a) Allgemein: Wenn im Adaru desgl. (= eine Finsternis stattfindet): Ansturm des Königs von Akkad gegen Subartu; die Städte: die Götter(statuen) werden zerstört werden; der König von Subartu wird sterben; im Osten werden die Menschen hungern, der König von Akkad wird im 5. Jahre sterben und ein Kämmerling wird den Thron an sich reissen; das Land Amurrû wird der Vernichtung anheimfallen; Anzug der Heuschrecken gegen das Land Akkad; ein Sandwirbelwind wird sich bilden; die Leute werden Hunger leiden und ihre Kinder verkaufen; der König von Elam wird sterben; der König von Akkad wird die Welt beherrschen; die Tage des Fürsten werden lange werden; Fall von Amurrû und Subartu wird sein; und viel Getreide! Sin XX 16 ff.

b) Während der Nachtwachen: Wenn usw. am Abend usw. (so bedeutet das) Böses für Akkad. Sin XXIV 34; XXV 116; um die Mitternacht: Böses für Gutium; ib. 47; 117; am Morgen: Böses für Elam, ib. 58; 118.

c) Vom 1. bis 30. Adaru: Wenn usw. wird die Regierung des Königs zu Ende gehen; Feindschaft (wird im Lande sein); wenn (das gereicht) zum Heile, so werden der König, die Stadt und ihre Leute alle heil sein; im Frühjahr wird die Flut kommen und es werden Dammbrüche sein. Sin XXV 119; XXXV 46.

d) Am 14. Adaru: Wenn am 14. des 12. Monats (eine Finsternis stattfindet), wird Verheerung sein; Fall der Truppen; Überschwemmung; Adad wird überschwemmen; die Leute werden ihre Kinder für Geld verkaufen. Sin XXXIV 57 f.

Wenn usw. im Süden entsteht und im Norden aufhellt, sollst du den „Süden in deiner Hand halten"; wenn seine Verfinsterung erscheint, wird dem König der Welt ein Omen gegeben; Untergang von Ur; Niederreissung seiner Mauern; Getreide wird nicht sein[?]; Verwüstung der Stadt und ihrer Umgebung. Sin XXXIII 79 ff.; Rep. 272 B Vs 2 ff.; vgl. ZA 1950 S. 50 ff.

e) Am 15. Adaru: Wenn usw. Aufstand gegen den König! Fall der Truppen durch die Waffe wird sein. VAChSin XXXIII 83.

Wenn usw. im Süden entsteht und erscheint, wird ein grosser König sterben. VAChSin XXIX 20; ib. 21 (im Norden: das Land wird Böses zu sehen bekommen); 22 (im Osten: Untergang des Landes); im Westen (die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen).

f) Am 16. Adaru: Wenn usw. wird das Werfen (fetus animalium) im Lande sein; gegen diesen König werden seine Länder aufständisch werden. VAChSin XXXIII 84; XXXIV 60 (ein Land, das nicht böse ist, wird zerstört werden[?]).

g) Am 20. Adaru: Wenn usw. wird der König von Akkad sterben; ein Land, das nicht böse ist, wird zerstört werden[?] VAChSin XXXIII 85; XXXIV 61 (Zerstörung des Tempels GIŠ·SIR·GAL$_2$).

Wenn usw. und er (der Mond) mit der Sonne zusammentrifft, wird der König die Herrschaft ausüben. 1. Sup. XXV 7.

h) Am 21. Adaru: Wenn usw. wird die Regierung des Königs zu Ende gehen; das Land des Königs wird der Verwüstung anheim-

fallen; (Untergang von Ur auf Geheiss des Mondgottes). VAChSin XXXIV 62; XXXIII 86.

353. Sinuntu (103)

Die Schwalbe, akk. Lesung des Idgr. $ŠIM_2$·MAḪ (s.d.); vgl. auch $^{mul}id_2$ BURANUNA.

Statt sinuntu wird auch sinununu geschrieben, VAChSin 1. Sup. LIV 11: Das Schwalbengestirn ([^{mul}Si-]nu-nu-bu_2) ist an der Seite des IKU-Gestirnes eingezeichnet. (Bab. VI S. 160).

354. ^{d}SI·SAR·A (104)

Ein Name des Venussternes, CT 25: 31, 12.

355. ^{d}PA (166)

Lies $SULLAT_2$-β Centauri (Kugl. Erg. S. 222; vgl. 3. Erg. S. 335).

356. ^{mul}PA (165)

I. Abkürzung von PA·BIL·SAG über PA·BIL (Sp II 749, 13; ZÄF 9); gebräuchlich insbesondere in den Texten der SÄ. AfOF 14 S. 257.

Name des 9. Teilstückes des bab. Tierkreises: AO 6483 Vs. 18 (IX)-i-tum ṣittum ^{mul_2}PA šûmšu^{šu_2}; Sp II 38, 3. Ihm entspricht unser Sagittarius. Weiteres unter PA·BIL·SAG.

II. Planeten im Schützen.

1. Merkur.

Im Jahre -378/7: Sp II 749, 9 (SSB I 76 f.).
" -239/8: S + 1949 Vs. 21 (ZA 1891 S. 93).
Im Jahre
-232/1: Rm IV 397, 24.38 (ZA 1892 S. 245).
-217/6: Sp II 51, 19 (Planetarische Hilfstafel für -171; SSB I 86 f.).
-157/6: Rm IV 224 Rs. 7 (SSB II 559 f.).
-139/8: Sp I 173 Rs. 8 (SSB I 534)
-133/2: Sp I 147, 15 (SSB I 96 f.).
-122/1: Sp 129, 48. 52 (Epp. Astr. S. 156 ff.).
-121/0: Rm 678, 19 (ZA 1890 S. 358 f.).
-102/1: Sp I 138 Rs. 3 (SSB II 503).
-82/1: Rm 678, 20 (ZA 1890 S. 359).
-75/4: SH 103, 15. 16. 17. 19 (SSB II 471. 473).

2. Venus.

Im Jahre
-232/1: Rm IV 397, 23 (ZA 1892 S. 241).
-133/2: Sp I 147, 16. 17 (SSB I 96 f.).
-126/5: Sp II 469, 3. 6 (SSB II 498).
-110/9: Sp 128, 35. 48 (Epp. Astr. S. 164).
-83/2: Rm 678, 12 (ZA 1890 S. 350).
-77/6: SH 467, 17; Sp II 152, 17 (SSB I 488).
-75/4: SH 103, 13; SH 492, 13 (SSB I 471. 473).

3. Mars.

Im Jahre
-273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 10 (ZA 1892 S. 228 ff.).
-151/0: Sp I 460, 12 (SSB II 507).
-110/9: Sp 128, 50 (Epp. Astr. S. 164).
-6: ZA 1925 S. 67 f.

4. Jupiter.

Im Jahre
-567/6: VAT 4956 Rs. 5 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 32 ff.).
-201/0: SH 101 Rs. 6 (SSB I 532).
-10/9: Rm IV 356, 7 (SSB I 105 f.).

5. Saturn.

Im Jahre -133/2: Sp I 147, 2. 16. 25 (SSB I 98 f.).
" " -102/1: Sp I 138, 1. 3. 6. 9 (SSB I 502 f.).

Im Jahre -75/4: SH 103,17.19.24; Sp II 212, 21.23; SH 492,19 (SSB I 471.473).

357. PA·BIL (167)

Zwischenform zwischen PA·BIL·SAG und PA; VAT 4956 Rs. 5; Sp II 749,7. Vgl. ZA 1892 S. 223; ZÄF S. 9; Jens. Kosm. S. 312; BRLM IV 19, 4.23.38 (AfOF 14 S. 257[48]).

358. mul PA·BIL·SAG (168)

I. Der volle Name des bab. Sagittarius. Auch PA·BIL·SAG·GA$_2$ (VAChi 1. Sup XLIII 6). Ungnad, AfOF 14 S. 259[30] liest SIG$_3$·GI$_9$·SAG = maḫiṣ uṣṣi, „Pfeilschiesser"; cfr. ib. 257[48]; Jens. Kosm. S. 132; ZA 7 S. 223[2]. Bez. ZÄF S. 5; Kugl. Erg. S. 10. 224 (Sagittarius + Gruppe um ♆ Ophiuchi).

Darstellungen: Schiessender Skorpionmensch, VR 57 (vorletzte Reihe); schiessender Kentaur, Hinke, 98 f. MAOG 42 (1909) S. 13, Reihe 5; Boll, Sphaera, Taf. I. II. Eine besondere Meinung über das Sternbild vertritt Weidner, Bab. VI 224. Vgl. auch Schott bei Salonen, Die Wasserfahrzeuge.. S. 17 ff.

mul PA·BIL·SAG ist:

1. Unter den Ea-Gestirnen, 82-8-22, 512 Rs. 20.

2. Unter den ♃ lumâši-Gestirnen, K 250 V 12; K 2067, 10.

3. Auf dem Mondweg, Br. M. 86378 IV 35.

II. Einzelsterne des PA·BIL·SAG.

1. kiṣir maḫrû ša PA·BIL·SAG der Sternhaufe des Schützen; „die Rechnung lehrt, dass er mit dem Sternhaufen bei π Sagittarii, der hauptsächlich aus den Sternen $\nu_1\nu_2$ ξ o π 28 29 30 31 33 36 Sagittarii besteht, identisch ist", ZÄF S. 50.

2. MUL·MURUB$_4$ ša kiṣir maḫrû ša PA·BIL·SAG, der Mittelstern des Sternhaufens des Schützen = ξ Sagittarii (BYSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 31 ff.).

3. KA·TAR·PA dalilu ša PA·BIL·SAG (KA·TAR·PA, der den Schützen fürchtet) - ♆ Ophiuchi.

III. Astronomische Angaben:

1. Über die Lage am Sternhimmel: Hinter ŠAR$_2$·UR und ŠAR$_2$·GAZ; Br. M. 86378 I 33; der Stachel des Skorpius ist der hohe Herr Pabilsag, Rep. 272, 9 (Bab. VI 224).

2. Hel. Aufgang: am 15. Araḫsamnu (zusammen mit UD·KA·DUḪ·A und A$_2$ mušen); Br. M. 86378 III 5.

3. Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: wenn Orion aufgeht, geht der Schütze unter; Br. M 86378 II 16; wenn Sagittarius, mul ZA·MA$_3$·MA$_3$ und [d]GUB·BA[l] aufgehen, gehen Sirius, Canis Maior und Aurige unter; ib. 27 f. Vgl. Erg. S. 30 f.

IV. Astrologische Angaben:

A. Allgemeines.

PA·BIL·SAG hat Beziehungen zu folgenden Planeten:

1. Saturn, da sich im Sagittarius die Saturngottheit NINIB offenbart: K 4339 III 31. 33; Bez. Farb. S. 103; 122, 151.

2. Jupiter, 1. Sup. LII 19 f.; Bez. Farb. S. 116 b; 117, 115; 122, 150.

B. Omina.

1. Aussehen des Sagittarius

a) dunkel: Wenn ein Stern unter dem

Sagittarius dunkel ist: Omen für Muttabbal und Babylon; eine „Finsternis" am Morgen; bezieht sich auf Krankheit; ein brüllender Sturm am Morgen im 10. Monat(?); Rep. 271 Vs. 8.

b) funkelt (meš-ḫa im-šuḫ): *Hunger wird sein; Verheerung wird sein;* VAChAd *2. Sup. LXIII Col. I 20. Wenn der Glanz des Sagittarius dasteht, werden im Lande Metzeleien sein; wenn der Glanz des S. sich nähert, wird das Gur-Mass fallen; 1. Sup. XLIII 6 f. Vgl. Rep. 227 Vs. 4: Wenn* AN·TA·SUR·RA, *der Glanz des S.. (bedeutet) Merkur steht im Sagittarius; Regierung langer Tage; .. oder Heil des Königs der Welt.*

V. PA·BIL·SAG *in der Zauberpraxis.*

BRLM *IV 20,9* s. MAŠ·MAŠ *(Nr. 266 III).*

" " *20,31: „Hoher Steppengeist und Weib des hohen Steppengeistes; Bezirk, Sagittarius",* AfOF *14 S. 259. 280.*

" " *20,43: „Stummheit; Bezirk, Taurus.. Sagittarius", ib. S. 259. 275. 281.*

359. pagar SU_2 (169)

Nur Sm 1171 *Vs. 10; vgl. Weid. Hdb. S. 118.*

359bis puššanîtum (239)

s. ^{mul}KA.

360. ^{mul}ṣalbatânu (159)

I. *Die Lesung bezeugt* AO 7539 *Rs. 17:* ṣa-al-ba-ta-nu *(Racc p. 79 [2]). Hiemit stimmt die Hesychglosse* σελέβατος *als Name des Mars bei den Babyloniern überein* (AfOf *8 S. 47*). *Die Deutung des Namens gibt Hesych:* ὁ τοῦ πυρὸς ἀστήρ, *womit bab.* me-qit i-šat (II R *49,31; 51,65*) *zu vergleichen ist (3. Erg. S. 304).*

Nach Jensen (ZA *1890 S. 126*) *ist* ṣalbatânu *= Merkur. Hommel (Hilpr. Ann. S. 180) nahm an, dass* ṣalbatânu *früher den Saturn bezeichnete. Dagegen Kugler* (SSB *I 215*): ṣalbatânu *immer = Mars.*

Der Name des Mars in den astron. Texten der SÄ ist ausschliesslich AN. *In älteren astron. sowie in den astrol. Texten ist* ṣalbatânu *üblich (Camb. 400 Rs. 35). Andere Namen des Mars sind:*

1. ^{ul}šanumma, *der fremde Stern,* CT *26: 45, 16*
2. ^{ul}aḫû, *der andere " " " 17*
3. ^{ul}nakaru, *der feindliche " " " 18*
4. ^{ul}sarru, *der aufrührerische " " " 19*
5. ^{mul}limnu, *der böse " " " 20*
6. ^{ul}KA_5·A (= sarru), " " *21.*
7. ^{mul}makrû, *der rote* " II R *49 Nr. 3 30;* (tamšil ^{il}Gira, *Ebenbild des Feuergottes,* OLZ *1914 Sp. 498*).
8. ^{mul}Ši·PA; DIRIG, *der rote Stern,* VAChAd *Išt. VI 26*

Eine bab. Deutung des dunklen ṣalbatânu *gibt* V R *46, 42:* muš-ta-bar-ru-u_2 mu-ta-nu, *„der andauernd Verderben sehen lässt" (3. Erg. S. 304; vgl. auch Bab. VI S. 90; Pinch. Bab. Rec. I p. 208). Eine weitere Deutung lautet:* kakkab la minâti, *„der unberechenbare Stern",* K 250 *II 22 (3. Erg. S. 307).*

Mars gehört zu den Ea*-Gestirnen, wenn „er ein ganzes Jahr lang seinen Standort ändert" (3. Erg. S. 330); zu den* Amurrû*-Gestirnen,* K 250 *V 7; steht immer an letzter Stelle unter den Planeten,* K 2067, *21;*

gilt als Monatsstern des Kislimmu, Astrol. B I 9.

Über angebliche Beobachtung der Marsphasen s. OLZ 1913 Sp. 303.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Mars ändert das ganze Jahr seinen Standort (er geht ein ganzes Jahr weiter ohne unterzugehen, 3. Erg. S. 307 f. 329 f.); KAVI 218 B I 24; vgl. AO 7540 III 18 (AJSL 40 S. 194).

2. Die Lichtperioden des Mars: kleine Periode: 65 Monate; lange Periode: 285 Jahre; Sp II 985, 4 f. (3. Erg. S. 282 f. SSB I 48). Die Sichtbarkeit des Mars beträgt 47 Jahre; dann kehrt er hinter dir zurück; 12 Tage.. SH 135, 10 (SSB I 45 ff.).

3. Hel. Aufgang: Im Monat Kislimmu (bei gleichzeitigem Untergang des Orion), Astrol. B I 39; umgekehrt im Simânu, ib. 17 (ṣalbatânu hier ein Fixstern ?).

4. Mars im Jahre -668: „Mars hielt von Saturn 4 Finger Abstand, näher kam er ihm nicht" (ZA N.F. 10 S. 272; SSB I 21), Rep. 88, 8 ff.

5. Mars im Jahre -651: „Mars ist umgekehrt, aufgebrochen, im Scorpius gehte vorwärts" (3. Erg. S. 309), Rep. 70 Rs. 2.

6. Mars im Jahre -634: „Mars ist (wieder) aufgebrochen, geht vorwärts, nahe an Scorpius ist er herangetreten" (3. Erg. S. 309), Rep. 68 Rs. 1 ff.

7. Mars im Jahre -522: Camb. 400 Rs. 10. 16 (ZA 1890 S. 268).

8. Mars im Jahre -424: CBS 11901 Vs. 4. 8 (Erg. S. 233 f.).

Weitere Belege: Rep. 103 Rs. 6 (ZA N.F. 10 S. 276); Rep. 236 Vs. 1 (ZA N.F. 10 S. 276); Rep 235, 1 ff.; 235 A 1 ff. (3. Erg. S. 308 f.).

III. Astrologische Angaben.

Mars-Omina

1. Über das Aussehen

a) Lichtschwach: Wenn Mars lichtschwach ist, so ist das günstig; ist er (aber) lichtstark (so bedeutet das) Unglück. Rep. 232 Rs. 3 (3. Erg. S. 304).

b) Glänzend: Wenn Mars glänzend ist (meš-ḫa im-šuḫ), wird das Vieh von Amurrû zugrunde gehen. Išt. XX 81.

Wenn der Glanz des Mars erscheint, wird die Fallsucht im Lande sein: Fall des Viehes, ib. 85.

Wenn der Glanz (ṣallummû) des Mars erscheint, wird in jeglichem Lande in diesem Jahre der Feind sich erheben und das Land Idarum wird klein werden; dieser Feind wird an seiner Krankheit zugrunde gehen und in das Land seines Ausmarsches nicht zurückkehren, ib. 83 f.

c) Dunkel: Wenn Mars dunkel (a-dir) ist, werden die Leute, welche Not hatten zu sehen bekommen, reichliche Speise essen; das Land wird zufrieden sein; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; das Vieh wird gedeihen; das Werfen (fetus) der Kühe wird sich „weiten"; das Vieh wird auf dem Felde friedlich lagern; das „Wintergrün wird sich bis zum Sommer, das Sommergrün bis zum Winter halten" (JNES 1949 VIII$_3$ p. 249), die Leute, welche Not hatten zu sehen bekommen, werden Ruhe „sehen". Išt. XX 95. Wenn Mars dunkel ist, wird die Flut im Lande steigen und die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen; .. wird der

Feind bringen(?), ib. 82.

2. Über den Aufgang.

a) Allgemein: Wenn Mars flimmernd aufgeht und sein Glanz gelb ist, wird der König von Elam sterben. Rep. 232, 6.

b) Im Osten: Wenn Mars im Osten steht, wird Ansturm von Subartu und Kassû gegen das Land sein, ib. 3.

c) Im Nisannu: Wenn Mars im Nisannu erscheint, werden im 3. Jahre die Regengüsse reichlich sein; die Flut wird vertrocknen; der Ernteertrag wird gedeihen; am Jahresende wird Adad das ŠE·GU von Akkad „bewässern" (und) vernichten; in jeglichem Lande wird in diesem Jahre der Feind sich erheben und das Land Idarum wird klein werden; dieser Feind wird in seinem Wohnsitz zugrunde gehen und nicht in das Land seines Ausmarsches zurückkehren. Išt. XX 86 ff.

d) Im Du'uzu: Wenn Mars im Du'uzu erscheint, ist er lichtschwach. Wenn usw. wird das Bett des Helden sich weiten; .. wird in Bezug auf Tote gesagt. Rep. 232, 1 f.

3. Über Mars in Verbindung mit Sternen.

a) Mars und Merkur: Wenn der Planet(= Merkur) Mars einholt und sie stehen da, (so bedeutet das) Auf(stand) des Feindes. Rep. 103 Rs. 7; vgl. auch 1. Sup. XLIX 6 (Nr. 139 II D 7).

b) Mars und IKU: Wenn Mars in das IKU-Gestirn hineingeht und so erscheint, werden im 3. Jahre die Regengüsse überreich sein; die Flut wird vertrocknen; der Ernteertrag wird gut sein; am Jahresende wird Adad das ŠE·GU von Akkad „bewässern"; die Ernte wird knapp werden. Išt. XX 89; vgl. oben 2 c.

c) Mars und (ŠU·GI): Wenn Mars sich ŠU·GI nähert, wird Aufstand in Amurrû, Feindschaft sein; einer wird den anderen umbringen; den Palast wird ein „Grosser" erbeuten; die Kleinodien werden in ein anderes Land „gehen"; die Embleme des Landes werden zerstört werden; den König der Welt werden seine Götter seinem Feinde ausliefern; Regen und Flut werden gehemmt werden. Išt. XX 92.

361. mul ṣallumû (161)

Glänzender Stern, „Meteorschwarm" (Erg. S. 180). Rep. 183: Wenn ein „Meteorschwarm" im Weg der Anu-Sterne erscheint, Fall von Elam durch die Waffe. Vgl. CT 26: 40 IV 18 ff.

362. ṣappu s. zappu; MUL·MUL (154).

363. ṣar-gaz s. $ŠAR_2$·GAZ (302)

364. mul ṣurru (277)

Nur Rep. 251 Rs. 4 (Innenstern?).

365. mul qadduḫḫa (50)

Heth. Form des šum. UD·KA·DUḪ·A, KUB IV 47 Rs. 46 (Weid. Hdb. S. 144).

366. mul qinṣu (s. UD·KA·DUḪ·A).

367. ^{mul}rabbu (131)

1. Beiname des Jupiter im Monat Araḫsamnu, III R 53 Vs. II 9 (S 777, 9; Erg. S. 202. 204).

2. Beiname der Venus im Araḫsamnu, 81, 7-6, 100 Vs. 6 (s. DIL·BAD).

3. Ein Fixstern = η ♑ Ophiuchi (Kugl. SSB I 229 IV. V; 254).

368. RÌN$_2$ (252)

I. Auch ^{giš}RÌN$_2$. Zur Lesung (statt ZAB) vgl. das šum. LW gišrinnu. Name des 7. Teilstückes des bab. Tierkreises: AO 6483 Vs. 17: [VII-u-]tum ṣittum ^{mul_2} ^{giš}RÌN$_2$ šûmšu ^{šu_2}; ebenso Sp II 38, 3. In den älteren astron. Texten wird die Wage ZI·BA·AN·NA bezw. zibanîtum genannt. In den Texten der SÄ steht nur RÌN$_2$.

Über die Entwicklung des Bildes (eigentlich die Scheren des Scorpius) vgl. Jens. ZA 1890 S. 116; PSBA 1874 S. 149.

II. Einzelsterne der Wage.

1. RÌN$_2$ ša iltâni, die nördliche Wage = β Librae;

2. RÌN$_2$ ša šûti, die südliche Wage = α Librae (Epp. Ast. S. 129 f.; Kugl. SSB II 551).

III. Planeten in der Wage.

1. Mond.

Im Jahre:

- 567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 15 (BVSGW Bd. 67 2. Heft S. 31).
- 273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 8 (ZA 1892 S. 226 ff.).
- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 13. 33. 34. 57 (ZA 1892 S. 236 ff.).

2. Merkur.

Im Jahre

- 217/6: Sp II 51, 18 (Planetarische Hilfstafel für -171; SSB II 86 f.).
- 183/2: Sp I 338, 7. 9 (SSB II 493).
- 123/2: Sp I 175 Rs. 5 (SSB II 532).
- 122/1: Sp 129, 42 (Epp. Astr. S. 156).
- 110/9: Sp 128, 37 (Epp. Astr. S. 164).
- 77/6: SH 467, 14 (SSB II 487).

3. Venus.

Im Jahre

- 232/1: Rm IV 397, 12 (ZA 1892 S. 238).
- 201/0: S + 1949 Vs. 12. 13. 14 (ZA 1891 S. 91 f.)
- 183/2: Sp I 338, 8. 9 (SSB II 493)
- 179/8: Sp II 51, 6. 7 (Planetar. Hilfstaf. für -171; (SSB I 85).
- 110/9: Sp 128, 27. 28 (Epp. Astr. S. 162)
- 83/2: Rm 678, 10 (ZA 1890 S. 356).
- 75/4: SH 492, 10. 11; SH 103, 10. 11 (SSB I 473. 506).
- 9/8: Rm IV 342, 5 (SSB I 506).
- 6 : ZA 1926 S. 67 f.

4. Mars.

Im Jahre

- 183/2: Sp I 338, 1 (SSB I 492).
- 157/6: Rm IV 224 Rs. 8 (SSB II 559).
- 110/9: Sp 128, 36. 42 (Epp. Astr. S. 164).
- 102/1: Sp II 909, 9 (SSB II 502).
- 10/9: Rm IV 356, 10. 12. 13 (SSB I 106 f.)
- 6 : ZA 1925 S. 67.

5. Jupiter.

Im Jahre

- 522/1: Camb. 400 Rs. 3 (ZA 1890 S. 284; 1903 S. 216).
- 273/2: 137 (82-7-4), 28 (ZA 1892 S. 234)
- 77/6: Sp I 152, 13. 19 (SSB II 488).

6. Saturn.

Im Jahre

-157/6: Rm IV 224 Rs.8 (SSB II 559).

-110/9: Sp 128,60 (Epp. Astr. S. 166).

- 77/6: Rm IV 189, 1.3.5.7.9 (SSB I 486 f.).

IV. Die Wage in der Zauberpraxis.

BRLM IV 20,13; 19,n: „Zorn beruhigen: Bezirk, Aquarius.. Libra.." AfOF 14 S. 259. 274. 279.

" " 20,29; 19,20 s. oben Nr. 279 V.

" " 20,35; 19,28: „Ein Weib verliebt(?) zu machen, ohne Sünde zu begehen: Bezirk, Aquarius.. Libra.." AfOF 14 S. 259. 275. 280.

369. ^{mul}RIT·GAM$_3$ (s. ^{mul}GAM$_3$) (193).

370. ^{mul}ŠAG$_4$·TUR$_3$·RA (251)

III R 53 Nr. 1, 54(f); VAChIšt. XXXV 54 (ein besonderer Stern? vgl. ^{mul}E$_2$·TUR$_3$·RA).

371. ^{mul}ŠAḪ$_2$ (39)

I. Voller Name: ^{mul}ŠAḪ$_2$ (bezw. ŠUL, DUN) ^{il}Da-mu, das Schweinsgestirn des Gottes Damu. Zur Lesung ŠAḪ vgl. ZA 28 S. 375. S. auch ḫabaṣiranu.

Identifizierungen:

= Vulpecula (? Bez. ZÄF S. 16^5. 21).

= Delphinus („Meerschwein"; Kugl. Erg. S. 11. 216).

^{mul}ŠAḪ ist unter den Enlil-Gestirnen (Br. M. 86378 I 29); dem Gotte Anu geweiht (VR 64 Vs. 19).

II. Astronomische Angaben:

Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Zur Rechten des UD·KA·DUḪ·A (Cygnus); Br. M. 86378 I 29.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

1. Wenn das Schweinsgestirn (= Mars?) zurückkehrt, wird Ungemach im Lande sein. II R 49, 44a.

2. Mond und „Schweinsgestirn-Tiara", s. oben Nr. 352 IV B § 1, 7 d.

372. ^{mul}šammaḫ (226)

Heth. Form des šum. ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ, KUB IV 47 II 46.

373. ŠAMAŠ (246. 297)

I. In allen Textgattungen ist die Schreibung UD geläufig. In astrolog. Texten begegnet auch zuweilen die heilige Zahl des Sonnengottes, bes. in der Formel 30 und 20 = Sin und Šamaš. Beachte auch in astron. Texten MAN(20)·DU = Šamaš izzaz, die Sonne steht still (Solstitium). Selten ist die syllabische Schreibung ^{il}Ša$_2$-maš auf assyrischen Tafeln des 7. Jahrhunderts (Rep. 62 Rs. 2; 43 Vs. passim; 103 Rs. 4).

Šamaš ist einer der sieben Planeten, K 2067, 19. In der Aufzählung derselben steht er immer an 2. Stelle hinter Sin (der Mondgott galt als Vater des Sonnengottes und dieser als Bruder der Ištar).

Der Weg der Sonne (ḫarrân Šamši) ist die Ekliptik (vgl. Rep. 103 Rs. 4: Ḫarra-an ^{il}Ša$_2$-maš). Er durchzieht die drei Wege der Sterne des Enlil, Anu und Ea in der Weise, dass die Sonne vom 1. Addaru bis 30. Aiaru im Anu-Wege, vom 1. Simânu bis 30. Abu im Enlil-Wege, vom 1. Ulûlu bis 30. Araḫ-

samnu im Anu-Wege und vom 1. Kislimmu bis 30. Šabâṭu im Ea-Wege steht; Sm 1907, 1 ff.; VAT 5740, 1 ff.; 1. Sup. XX 24; 2. Sup. XL 10; Rep. 252 A 3 ff.; (AfOF 7 S. 170. 177 ff.; AJSL 40, 195; 3. Erg. S. 321 ff.).

Der babylonische Ursprung unserer Ekliptik mit den 12 Tierkreisbildern wurde von Epping (Astronomisches aus Babylon) erkannt. Die babyl. Ekliptik war fest: man kannte nur die festen Tierkreisbilder, nicht aber die beweglichen Tierkreiszeichen. Die Babylonier haben also die Praezession nicht erkannt (Kugl., Vorträge der Goerresgesells. 1907 S. 47 f.; SSB II 619), obwohl Kidinnu später die Jahrespunkte vom 10. Grad Arietis auf den 8. verlegte, nicht weil er die Praezession erkannt, „sondern durch freie Wahl eines neuen Nullpunktes, der durch einen Fixstern bestimmt ward" (SSB II 619). Das Verdienst der Entdeckung der Praezession bleibt also Hipparch unbestritten (Kugl. B.M. S. 107. 195; SSB II 513; Schnabel, ZA 37 S. 44; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 379); Neugeb. JAOS (1950) p. 1 ss.

Das Nychthemeron wurde von den Babyloniern in 12 KAS·GID$_2$ („Doppelstunden") eingeteilt: „Am 6. Nisannu ist Tag- und Nachtgleiche, 6 KAS·GID$_2$ dauert der Tag und 6 KAS·GID$_2$ dauert die Nacht" (III R 51 Nr. 1). Das Maximum des Lichttages fällt auf den 8. Grad Cancri, das Minimum auf den 8. Grad Capri (SH 272 Col. III; VAT 7809; AO 6476 Col. D'), bezw. nach System II auf den 10. Grad der genannten Bilder (Kugl. B.M. S. 194). Der längste Tag beträgt $\frac{3}{5}$ des Nychthemerons = 14^h 24^m, was auf die geographische Breite Sippars, der Heimat des Kidinnu, weist (Kugl. B.M. S. 74 ff.; 1. Erg. S. 90 f.; RA 28, 112 Anm. 1; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 377). Auch der Vedakalender und die chinesische Astronomie setzten den längsten Tag auf 14^h 24^m an (B.M. S. 82).

Neben der Einteilung in 12 Doppelstunden kannte man auch eine solche in 6 Minen; vgl. hierüber Kugl. Erg. S. 174 f.; Neugeb. JSIS vol. 37 Nr. 10 tt 108 p. 38.

Die Babylonier kannten zwei physische Jahreszeiten: Hitz = Sommer (NE; E$_2$·MEŠ; ummatu; umšu; ebûru, „Ernte"); und Kälte = Winter (EN·TE·NA; kuṣṣu; šuripu, „Eis"; šalgu, „Schnee"). Die Übergangszeiten (Frühling und Herbst) wurden weniger beachtet und allgemein als „Sturm und Wind" bezeichnet. So in dem Text Sm 1907, 1 ff: „Vom 1. Adaru bis zum 30. Iiaru steht die Sonne im Anu-Wege: Sturm und Wind (zi-qu u UD·DA); vom 1. Siwan bis zum 30. Ab steht die Sonne im Enlil-Weg: Sommer und Hitze (ebûru u uššu); vom 1. Ulûlu bis zum 30. Araḫsamnu steht die Sonne im Anu-Weg: Sturm und Wind (zi-qu u UD·DA); vom 1. Kislimmu bis zum 30. Šabâṭu steht die Sonne im Ea-Weg: Kälte (kuṣṣu)" (3. Erg. S. 321 f.). Vgl. Landsberger, Die Jahreszeiten im Sumerisch-Akkadischen, JNES (1949) VIII$_3$ p. 248 ss.

Die astronomischen Jahreszeiten verteilen sich auf je 90 Grad der Ekliptik (vom Frühlingspunkt bis zum Sommersolstitialpunkt = Frühling usw.). Die Babylonier erkannten zuerst (vor Hip-

parch) die durch die wechselnde Sonnengeschwindigkeit bedingte ungleichmässige Dauer der astronomischen Jahreszeiten und berechneten den Frühling auf 94,4982; den Sommer auf 92,7263; den Herbst auf 88,5918; den Winter auf 89,4449 Tage. Vgl. Kugl. B.M. S. 74; 84 f.; 195.

Das babylonische Jahr war ein durch zweckmässige Schaltung an das Sonnenjahr angeglichenes Mondjahr von rund 354 Tagen. Den jeweils nötigen Anschluss an das Sonnenjahr erreichte man durch Einschub eines Schaltmonates (Ulûlu II oder Adaru II). Der Jahresanfang fiel nach einigen Texten der Sargonidenzeit auf den 1. Tašrîtu („Anfang"); seit Ur III auf den 1. Nisannu. Vgl. Meiss. B.u.S. II 396 f.

Die Schaltung wurde nach der sog. Plejadenschaltregel vorgenommen: „Wenn am 1. Nisan Plejaden und Mond in Konjunktion stehen, so ist dieses Jahr normal; wenn erst am 3. Nisan, so ist dieses Jahr ein Schaltjahr". Sm 1907, 8 ff. 3. Erg. S. 340; (s. oben Nr. 279 I).

Die Schaltung wurde also in älterer Zeit rein empirisch aus der Stellung der Neumondsichel zu den Plejaden abgelesen. Als man später imstande war, auch den Neumond zu berechnen, wurde die Schaltung genauer gefasst. Im Jahre 533 wurde ein achtjähriger Schaltzyklus eingeführt: alle acht Jahre wurde dreimal geschaltet. Später ging man zum 19jährigen Zyklus über: auf 12 Gemeinjahre kommen 7 Schaltjahre. Dieser Zyklus wurde im Jahre 433 auch in Athen eingeführt („metonischer Zyklus"). Vgl. Kugl., Vorträge der Goerresgesells. 1907 S. 50; SSB I 212 ff.; Meissn. B.u.A. I. S. 397; Neugeb. JCS I Nr. 3 p. 209. 220.

Das siderische Jahr wurde berechnet auf $365^d\ 6^h\ 15^m\ 18^s,8$ bezw. $365^d\ 6^h\ 13^m\ 43^s,4$ (moderne Berechnung: $365^d\ 6^h\ 9^m\ 9^s,3$; Nr. 93 Col. C; Kugl. B.M. S. 72. 91. 193). Für das tropische Jahr ergibt die Berechnung $365^d\ 5^h\ 41^m\ 41^s$ (ZA 37 S. 46; 3. Erg. S. 378). Die Verschiedenheit des anomalistischen Sonnenjahres vom siderischen (Verschiebung der Apsiden) wurde nicht erkannt (SSB II 615; 3. Erg. S. 376; ZA 37 S. 45).

Die Sonnengeschwindigkeit während eines mittleren synodischen Monates liegt vor auf SH 272 Col. I (3. Erg. S. 376). Sie beträgt zwischen 27° Piscium und 13° Virginis 28° 7' 30"; zwischen 13° Virginis und 27° Piscium volle 30° (Verhältnis 15:16). Der Ort der raschesten Sonnenbewegung (Perihel) liegt bei 20° Sagittarii; der Ort der geringsten Bewegung bei 20° Geminorum (Aphel). Vgl. Kugl. B.M. S. 66 f.; 90 f.; 193 f. Nach S+ 2418,37 beträgt die kleinste Sonnengeschwindigkeit (in den Zwillingen) täglich 55' 32"; die grösste (im Schützen) 1° 2' 44". Daraus ergibt sich als mittlere Sonnengeschwindigkeit 59' 8". Nach System I beträgt dieselbe 59' 8" 9''' 36'''' 47'''''; nach System II 59' 8" 8''' 18''''. Vgl. SH 272 Col. B.; Kugl. B.M. S. 71 f.; 91 ff.

II. Astronomische Angaben.

1. Sonnenfinsternisse.

Am 15. Juni -762 (im Simannu des Eponymats des PUR·AN·SA·GAL·E): II R 52, 7a (ZA XV 183).

" 23. Oktober -424 (= 28. Tišrîtu): CBS 11901 Rs. 7 (Erg. S. 233f.).

" 4. Mai -248 (= 28. Nisannu 63 SÄ): S+ 1881, 3 (Ortl. N.S. 2 p. 102).

" 29. November -232 (= 29. Araḫs. 79 SÄ): Rm IV 397, 23 (ZA XV 182).

" 15. Mai -211 (= 28. Nisannu 100 SÄ): ZA XV 206.

" 21. Januar -206 (= 28. Ṭebêtu 104 SÄ): Sp I 178 Rs. (SSB I 89).

" 7. Oktober -201 (= 28. Ulûlu 110 SÄ) SH 101, 15 (SSB II 531)

" 8. Oktober -200 (= 28. Abu 111 SÄ): ZA XV 190f.

" 30. November -194 (= 29. Araḫs. 117 SÄ): ZA XV 190f.

" 24. März -190 (= 29 Adaru 120 SÄ): SH 214 Rs 3 (SSB I 91).

" 7. September -189 (= 28. Abu 122 SÄ): ZA XV 208.

" 2. Februar -188 (= 28. Ṭebêtu 122 SÄ): ZA XV 200.

" 28. Mai -185 (= 28. Aiaru 126 SÄ): ZA XV 206.

" 20. November -185 (= 29. Araḫs. 126 SÄ): ZA XV 190f.

" 24. April -182 (= 29. Nisannu 129 SÄ): Rm IV 435, 3 (SSB I 93; II 482).

" 15. März -181 (= 29. Adaru 129 SÄ): Rm IV 435 Rs. 3 (SSB I 93; II 482).

" 22. Januar -168 (= 29. Ṭebêtu 142 SÄ): ZA XV 190f.

" 23. Februar -152 (= 28. Šabâṭu 158 SÄ): Sp I 223, 9 (SSB I 494f.).

" 27. Juni -139 (= 29. Simânu 172 SÄ): Sp I 173, 16 (ZA XV 191, 3. Erg. S. 374).

" 18. August -133 (= 28. Abu 178 SÄ): Sp I 147 Vs. 9 (SSB I 97; II 496).

Am 13. Februar -132 (= 28. (?) Šab. 178 SÄ): Sp I 147 Rs. 11 (SSB I 97; II 496).

" 22. Januar -122 (= 28. Ṭebêtu 188 SÄ): Sp I 175 Rs. 12 (3. Erg. S. 372).

" 19. Juli -122 (= 28. Du'uzu 189 SÄ): ZA XV 195f.

" 12. Januar -121 (= 28. Kislimmu 189 SÄ): ZA XV 195f.

" 26. April -117 (= 28. Nisannu 194 SÄ): Sp II 250+353 Vs. 3 (SSB I 101).

" 16. März -116 (= 29. Adaru 194 SÄ): Sp II 250+353 Rs. 10 (SSB I 101).

" 7. Juni -110 (= 29. Aiaru 201 SÄ): ZA XV 195f.

" 2. Dezember -110 (= 29. Araḫs. " "): " " 190.

" 8. Juli -102 (= 28. Simânu 209 SÄ): Sp I 138, 8; Sp II 909, 8 (SSB I 503).

" 7. Mai -91 (= 29. Nisannu 220 SÄ): Sp II 699, 3 (SSB I 500).

" 30. August -77 (= 28. Abu 234 SÄ): Taf. Σ 10 (SSB I 489; 3. Erg. S. 362).

" 24. Januar -76 (= 29. Ṭebêtu 234 SÄ): Taf. Σ 21 (SSB II 489).

" 9. Juli -75 (= 29. Simânu 236 SÄ): SH 103, 6 (SSB II 474).

" 8 Juni -64 (= 29. Aiaru 247 SÄ): ZA XV 196.

" 2. Dezember -64 (= 29. Araḫs. 247 SÄ): ZA XV 191.

" 10. Juli -10 (= 29. Simânu 301 SÄ): Rm IV 356, 7 (SSB I 107ff.).

" 23. Oktober -6 (= 28. Tašrîtu 305 SÄ): Sp II 142, 3 (Am. Ortl. 12 p. 281).

2. Sommersolstitien.

Am 29. Juni -567 (= 9. Simânu): VAT 4956 Vs. 16 (BVSGW Bd. 67 H. 2 S. 31).

" " " -424 (= 1. Du'uzu): CBS 11901 Vs. 2 (Erg. S. 233f.).

" 26 " -182 (= 3. Du'uzu 129 SÄ): Rm IV 435,

7 (SSB II 482).

Am 27. Juni - 153 (= 24. Simânu 158 SÄ): Sp I 223, 4 (SSB II 494).

„ 26. „ - 133 (= 5. Du'uzu 178 SÄ): Sp I 147,5 (SSB II 496).

„ 28. „ - 122 (= 8. Du'uzu 189 SÄ): Sp 129,20 (Epp. Astr. S. 154).

„ 25. „ - 75 (= 15. Simânu 236 SÄ): SH 103,5 (SSB II 474).

Weitere Angaben s. Neugeb. JCS II Nr. 3 p. 219.

III. Astrologische Angaben.

A. Allgemeines.

Die Sonne erreicht den „Ort des Geheimnisses" (Hypsoma) im Widder: Br.M. 55644 Vs. 30 (AfKF I 2 S. 71; OLZ 1913 Sp. 209).

Zusammen mit Jupiter ist die Sonne „Herr des Geheimnisses von Akkad", Br.M. 55644 Vs. 26 (AfKF I 2 S. 71).

Im astrologischen Sprachgebrauch bezeichnet Šamaš oft den Planeten Saturn, der als „Nachtsonne" gilt: II R 49 Nr. 3,41 (vgl. RA VII p. 167). Auch Ḫarrân Šamši kann den Planeten Saturn bezeichnen; vgl. oben 132 III B 2 a.

B. Sonnen-Omina.

§ 1. Über die Tiara.

1. Allgemein.

Wenn die Sonne bei ihrem Aufgang wie die Mondsichel (ist) und wie der Mond eine Tiara trägt, wird der König des Landes seinen Feind packen; das Übel wird das Land verlassen und es (das Land) wird Gutes zu sehen bekommen. VAChSam. XXIII A 20; Rep. 269 Vs. 7 ff.; vgl. SSB II S. 102.

2. Sieben Tiaren.

Wenn die Sonne sieben Tiaren trägt, wird der König die Welt beherrschen; desgl. Fall des Viehes; .. eine „Finsternis" wird stattfinden. VAChSin VII 10.

§ 2. Über Sonnen-Höfe.

1. Allgemein.

Wenn die Sonne einen Hof hat, wird es regnen. VAChSam. XXIII A 17; Rep. 173, 1. (RA VII p. 164).

2. Hof am Morgen.

a) Im Monat Šeir-ebûri: Adad wird unten bewässern; das Getreide wird faulen; desgl. der Sesam wird gedeihen. VAChSam. XIV 19.

b) Im Monat Ṭît-bâbi: Ein mächtiger Sturm wird in diesem Lande (sein) und Lamastu.. ib. 34.

c) Im Monat ^{d}MAḪ: ib. 29 ff.

d) Im Monat Adaru: Die Flussheuschreckenflut wird kommen; (in diesem Monat wird die Flut kommen; desgl. der Himmel wird regnen), ib. 14; Rep. 178, 3 ff.

3. Am Mittag. Vgl. VAChSam. XV 8.

4. Am Schwarzmondtag.

Wenn usw. wird eine Verwirrung in Elam stattfinden. VAChSam. XXIII A 19; Rep. 85, 5 f.

5. Hof mit Tor.

Wenn die Sonne einen Hof hat und sein Tor gegen Süden hin absperrt, wird der Südwind stehen bleiben. VAChSam. XXIII A 18; Rep. 179, 1 ff.

6. Sternenhof.

Wenn die Sonne in einem Sternenhof tief steht, wird der König von Amurrû sterben; (das gilt, wenn) die Sonne bei ihrem Verschwinden einen Hof hat und Merkur

und.. (darin stehen?). VAChSam. XVI 4f; XX 6.

§ 3. Über Sonne und nidu.

1. Allgemein.

a) Wenn die Sonne in einem nidu („Wolkenbank"? „Strahlenbündel"?) aufgeht, wird der König ergrimmen und die Waffe tragen (Var. wird sein) (das gilt, wenn) Jupiter über seine Frist hinaus einen Monat lang da steht. VAChŠam. XXIII A 11; XIX 8; Rep. 183, 3ff.

b) Wenn bei Sonnenaufgang ein nidu „herausgeht," werden Regen und Flut kommen. VAChŠam. XXIII A 12; Rep. 182, 5ff.

2. Sonne von nidu umgeben.

a) Kleine nidu: Wenn bei Sonnenaufgang kleine nidu (die Sonne) umgeben, Verheerung.. VAChŠam. XIX 3.

b) Am Mittag: Wenn am Mittag usw. Verheerung.., ib. 4; ib. 5 (am Abend: dasselbe).

c) Am Abend: Wenn bei Sonnenuntergang nidu sie umgeben, wird dem Lande eine Niederlage (beigebracht werden), ib. 9.

3. nidu vor der Sonne.

Wenn bei ihm (Halo im Adaru) vor der Sonne ein nidu liegt, wird die Regierung des Königs und seiner Söhne zu Ende gehen; ein grosses Land wird ein kleines Land um.. um Frieden angehen. VAChŠam. XIV 17; ib. 22. 27. 32. 37. 42.

4. nidu hinter der Sonne.

a) Allgemein: Wenn ein nidu hinter der Sonne liegt, werden die Regengüsse mächtig (sein?). VAChŠam. XIX 10.

b) Bei Halo: Wenn bei ihm (scil. Halo im Adaru) usw. wird die Regierung des Königs lange währen; das Land wird ruhig wohnen, ib. 17; vgl. ib. 23. 28. 33. 38. 43.

5. nidu zur Rechten der Sonne.

a) Allgemein: Wenn bei Sonnenaufgang rechts von ihr (Sonne) ein nidu liegt, wird Adad überschwemmen. Rep. 68, 7.

b) Bei Halo: Wenn bei ihm (scil. Halo im Adaru) usw. wird die Regierung des Königs Wohlstand schaffen. Šam. XIV 15; ib. 20 (im Šeir-ebûri: der Preis des Getreides und Strohes wird schwanken); vgl. ib. 25. 30. 35.

6. nidu zur Linken der Sonne.

a) Allgemein: Wenn links von der Sonne ein nidu liegt und sein Weg(?) weiss ist, ein Omen (EŠ · BAR_6) für den König von Amurrû: seine.. packen. VAChŠam. XXIII A 15; Rep. 137 Rs. 3ff. (Vgl. Jastr. Rel. II_1 S. 477).

b) Bei Halo: Wenn bei ihm (scil. Halo im Adaru) usw. Verwirrung des Landes. Šam. XIV 16; ib. 21 (im Šeir-ebûri: Böses und ansteckender Aussatz wird im Lande sein); vgl. ib. 26. 31. 36.

7. nidu auf dem Sonnenweg.

a) Allgemein: Wenn nidu auf dem Sonnenweg liegen, werden die Götter das Land im Guten beraten. Rep. 182, 1f.

b) Bei Aufgang: Wenn die Sonne aufgeht (und) auf ihrem Weg nidu liegen, werden die Göttersymbole des Landes umgeworfen werden. Rep. 182 Rs. 1f.

8. Mehrere nidu.

Wenn 4 nidu da liegen, Untergang der Rinder und Tiere. Rep. 182, 3f.

§ 4. Über Nebensonnen (AŠ·ME).

1. Nebensonne und Mond

a) Wenn eine Nebensonne (= Saturn) am Standort des Mondes steht, wird Recht im Lande sein. VACh Šam. XXIII A 22; Rep. 177 Vs. 4 (RA VII 164).

b) Wenn eine Nebensonne oberhalb des Mondes bezw. unterhalb des Mondes steht, wird das Fundament des Thrones des Königs des Landes fest sein; und der König des Landes wird in seinem Rechte stehen; (das gilt, wenn) Saturn am 14. beim Monde steht. VACh Sin III 64; Rep. 176 Vs. 3 ff. (RA VII 164. 169).

2. Nebensonnen während der Tageszeiten.

a) Am Abend: vgl. VACh Šam. IV 15.

b) In der Nacht: Wenn eine Nebensonne in der Nacht entsteht und da steht, wird das Haupt des Königs verächtlich; desgl. das Land wird sich freuen; .. desgl. Feindseligkeit! das Land wird sich dem König nähern; desgl. das Land wird dunkel; der König wird sich freuen. VACh Šam IV 13 f.

c) Am Morgen: Wenn ein nibtu (Glanz) bei Sonnenaufgang übrig bleibt und eine Nebensonne entsteht, und sich wendet und .. werden die Tage des Fürsten .., ib. 31.

3. Nebensonnen „beständig" (ginâ) ..

a) Rechts: Wenn eine Nebensonne beständig dasteht: wenn die Nebensonne rechts steht, wird „der König seiner Truppen" den Thron ergreifen. VACh Šam. I 9; vgl. RA VII p. 170.

b) Links: Wenn usw. wird auf dem Throne deiner Mannen der König von Amurrû sich erheben; desgl. er wird den Thron an sich reissen, ib. 10.

c) Rechts oder links: Die Städte werden erobert, die Mauern geschleift, die Menschen zerstreut werden, ib. 11.

d) Dunkel: Wenn eine Nebensonne beständig dunkel ist, und ihr Glanz getrübt ist, wird das Land des Königs keine Gnade seinen Leuten erweisen. Šam. II 8.

e) Glanzverlust: Wenn eine Nebensonne beständig Glanzverlust erleidet, werden im Lande sich Vorzeichen ereignen; die grollenden Götter .. wird im Lande sein; es wird Tote im Lande geben. Šam. II 6 f.; III 12.

4. Mehrere Nebensonnen.

a) 2 Wenn eine Nebensonne zweimal aufgeht, wird sich das Benehmen des Königs mit dem Lande verfeinden. Šam. II 13.

Wenn 2 Nebensonnen aufgehen, wird der Wohnsitz des Landes sich „ändern", desgl. zwischen die Länder wird der Sonnengott schauen (?); desgl. Metzeleien werden stattfinden; desgl. die Fallsucht wird im Lande sein; die Götter werden das Land verlassen. Šam. II 14.

Wenn am 1. Nisannu usw. wird der König von Akkad sterben. Šam. II 23; ebenso am 1. Simânu (2. Sup. XXXII 63).

b) 3 Wenn 3 Nebensonnen aufgehen (bedeutet das) Verderben der Stadt und ihrer Umgebung; der König wird Steuerfreiheit gewähren. Šam. II 16.

Wenn am 11. Nisannu usw. werden viele Mannen zugrunde gehen. Šam. II 24.

Wenn am 1.8.19. Aiaru usw. werden Verwüstungen im Lande stattfinden. Šam. II 29.
Wenn am 2. oder 3. Simânu usw. wird der König durch die Waffe fallen. 2. Sup. XXXII 64.

c) 4 Wenn 4 Nebensonnen aufgehen, wird ein König dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen; der König wird in seinem Palaste „verstört" werden; das Land wird untergehen. Šam. II 17.
Wenn am 1. Aiaru usw. wird die „Eidechse" und der „Fresser" im Lande sein. Šam. II 30; 2. Sup. XXXII 58.
Wenn am 4. Simânu usw. wird Ansturm der Mannen gegen .. sein. 2. Sup. XXXII 65.

d) 5 Wenn 5 Nebensonnen desgl. 6 Nebensonnen aufgehen und beständig dunkel sind (bedeutet das) Verderben; die Götter werden das Land zugrunde richten; desgl. Untergang des Viehes; das Land wird dem Verderben anheim fallen. Šam. II 18.
Wenn 5 bezw. 6 Nebensonnen aufgehen und sich treffen, wird diese Stadt zerstört werden; desgl. die Städte werden im 3. Jahre im 3. Monat, desgl. im 6. Monate einstürzen, ib. 19.
Wenn am 12. Nisannu usw. wird der König vertrieben werden, ib. 25.
Wenn am 15. Nisannu usw. wird die „Ration" klein werden, ib. 26.
Wenn am 12. Aiaru usw. wird Not im Lande sein, ib. 31; 2. Sup. XXXII 59.
Wenn am 5. Simânu usw. wird ein König dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen. 2. Sup. XXXII 66.

e) 6 Wenn 6 Nebensonnen aufgehen und sich treffen, wird Feindschaft, bezw. Empörung im Lande sein; einer wird den andern töten; desgl. ein Aufstand wird im Palaste sein; das Feindesland wird anfeinden. Šam. II 20.
Wenn am 14. oder 15. Nisannu usw. wird der Böse untergehen, ib. 27.
Wenn am 14. Aiaru usw. wird Sturm und Regen im Lande sein. Šam. II 32; 2. Sup. XXXII 60.
Wenn am 15. Aiaru usw. wird ein König dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen. Šam. II 33; 2. Sup. XXXII 61.
Wenn im Simânu usw. werden Regenschauer am Himmel, Fluten in den Quellen sein. 2. Sup. XXXIII 67.

f) 7 Wenn 7 Nebensonnen aufgehen, wird ein Dorfbewohner den Thron an sich reissen; das Land wird sich gegen den König empören und ihn umzingeln und töten. Šam. II 22.
Wenn am 20. oder 30. Nisannu usw. (bedeutet das) Verwüstung (?) der Umgebung. Šam. II 28.
Wenn am 30. Aiaru usw. wird ein König dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen. Šam. II 34; 2. Sup. XXXIII 62.

5. Nebensonnen und Sterne.

a) Beim Aufgang: Wenn beim Aufgang einer Nebensonne ein Stern dasteht, „so wird das Unheil für das Land in gleicher Weise sich ereignen"; (das gilt, wenn) beim Aufgang der Sonne der Planet

(= Merkur) dasteht. 2. Sup. XXXII 16; Sm 2074 Vs. 3 (Bab. VII 101).
Wenn usw. Sterne dastehen, wird das Verderben des Landes ferne sein (BAD·DU); desgl. Ende der Regierung; desgl. es wird (das Weinen ?) nicht zurückhalten; desgl. (will besagen): der Asakku-Dämon verursacht „Fall" der Menschen. Šam. IV 8 f.; ib. 11 f.

b) Drinnen: Wenn in der Nebensonne Sterne stehen, werden die Knechte sich gegen ihren Herrn empören; (das gilt, wenn) bei einer Finsternis die Planeten dastehen. Šam. IV 5; 2. Sup. XXXII 16; Sm 2074 Vs. 2 (Bab. VII 98).

c) Vorne: Wenn vor einer Nebensonne Sterne stehen (will besagen): Mars steht vor dem Planeten (= Saturn). Sm 2074 Vs. 1 (Bab. VII 98).

d) Wenn eine Nebensonne am Horizont, desgl. am Mittag aufgeht und 2 bezw. 3 Sterne dastehen, werden die Untergebenen, desgl. die Helden des Königs sich zeigen (? LAL^{mu}); er wird das Land packen. Šam. IV 6 + 2. Sup. XXXII 16.
Weitere Belege: Šam IV 10.

§ 5. Sonne und Gestirne.

1. Sonne und Mond.

a) Wenn die Sonne (= Saturn) in den Mond hineingeht, wird das Land Wahres sprechen; Heil überall! Rep. 175, 1; vgl. auch Rep. 174, 1 f.

b) Wenn die Sonne (= Saturn) am Standort des Mondes steht, wird der König des Landes fest auf seinem Throne sitzen. Rep. 176, 1 f. (vgl. oben § 4, 1a).

c) Wenn die Sonne untergeht und der Mond an ihrer Stelle steht, wird das Land.. bei einer Sonnenfinsternis.. Šam. XVI 8 f.

2. Sonne und Merkur.

S. oben 139 II D 5.

3. Sonne und Venus.

Vgl. VAChSam. XVI 10 f. (^{mul}MAR·GID$_2$·DA = Venus).

4. Sonne und Jupiter

ib. 12 f.

5. Sonne und ^{il}Ḫabaṣi

ib. 14 f. (= Ḫabaṣirânu; ib. 16 f. ^{il}KAB·TA = Mars; ib. 17: GIR$_2$·TAB; vgl. 3. Erg. S. 305), s. oben 207.

§ 6. Über Sonne im Gewölke.

1. In schwarzem Gewölke.

a) Allgemein: Wenn die Sonne in schwarzem Gewölke aufgeht, wird es reg(nen). VAChSam. XVIII 14, vgl. ib. 6. 9. 19.

b) Am 1. Arahsamn.: Wenn usw. (und den Tag heraufziehen lässt(?) wird es sehr donnern; der Himmel wird nicht regnen. Šam. I 35 f.

c) Am 1. Ṭebêtu: Wenn die Sonne bei ihrer Beobachtung am 1. Ṭebêtu (in schwarzem Gewölk erscheint ?), wird am 28. 29. 30. Ṭeb. eine Sonnenfinsternis stattfinden und in der Finsternis.. Šam. I 55 f.; vgl. auch Šam. I^3 2 ff.

2. In weissem Gewölke.

Wenn usw. (wird es) in diesem Monate (regnen ?). Šam. XVIII 16; vgl. ib. 5. 10. 18.

3. In rotem Gewölke.

Wenn die Sonne in rotem Gewölk auf-

geht, wird es regnen. Šam. 17; vgl. ib. 7. 11. 20; in rotbraunem Gewölk: ib. 13.

4. In gelbem Gewölke.

a) Allgemein: Wenn usw. (wird es) in diesem Jahre (regnen ?). Šam. XVIII 15; vgl. ib. 4. 12. 21.

b) Am 1. Araḫs.: Wenn usw. (und) bei ihrem Untergang wie (bei) ihrem Aufgang (ist), wird in diesem Jahre der Himmel nicht im geringsten regnen; der Westwind wird „fallen"; desgl. der Westwind wird wehen und Frost, bezw. Schnee wird fallen. Šam. I 37 f.

Weitere Belege: VAChSin IV 35; Šam. I 40 ff.; I² 2 ff.; XX 9.

§ 7. Über das Aussehen (zîmu) der Sonne.

1. Weiss.

Wenn die Sonne in weissem Aussehen erscheint, wird die Unglückswaffe im Lande sein; das Land wird klein werden. Šam. XIV 8.

2. Schwarz.

Wenn usw. werden die Leute des Landes Unwahres sprechen; die Aussenmauer (? ka-ma-tum) im Lande wird zugrunde gehen; ib. 10.

3. Gelb.

Wenn usw. wird das Land in der Verwirrung seines Schrittes (? SU) in Unordnung geraten; das Land wird nicht zufrieden sein; ib. 11.

4. Rot.

a) Allgemein: Wenn usw. werden die erzürnten Götter ins Land zurückkehren und das Land wird „stark sein" (i-ba-il$_3$), ib. 9.

b) Am 1. Nisannu: Wenn die Sonne bei ihrer Beobachtung am 1. Nis. wie eine Fackel rot ist und weisses Gewölk vor ihr einherjagt, bezw. ihr zur Seite steht und der Ostwind weht, wird am (27.) 28. 29. und 30. Nis. eine Sonnenfinsternis stattfinden und bei dieser Finsternis, desgl. in diesem Monat wird der König sterben und sein Sohn wird den Thron einnehmen und das Land (beherrschen); das Land wird zufrieden sein; der Himmel wird seine Regenschauer wie DAM GAR entfernen und.. Šam. I 1 ff.

5. Rotbraun.

Wenn usw. wird der König seinesgleichen nicht haben; Mitleid, bezw. (guter) Rat wird dem Land zuteil werden. Šam. XIV 12.

6. Dunkel (du'umu).

a) Im Nisannu: Wenn usw. wird der König sterben und die „Abgaben" (? me-da-a-tum) werden im Lande nicht unterlassen werden; ein Landfremder wird den Thron einnehmen. Šam. XIV 54 f.; ib. 56 (für Aiaru); 67 (für Simânu); 58 (für Du'uzu).

b) Im Abu: Wenn usw. wird der König einem anderen König eine friedliche Botschaft senden; bezw. eine feindliche; ib. 59 f.

c) Im Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der König anfeinden; ib. 61; ib. 62 (für den Tišrîtu); 63 (für den Araḫsamnu); 64 f. (für den

Kislimmu).

d) Im Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird der König fallen, ib. 66.

e) Im Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Elam das Land durchqueren und die Au des Landes wird „niedergeworfen" werden; desgl. dieses Land wird bis auf eine Doppelmeile hin „niedergeworfen" werden; ib. 68.

f) Im Adaru: Wenn usw. wird das Übel der Krankheit im Lande sein; das Fleisch der Menschen wird „gegessen" werden; das Getreide wird im Lande verderben und Menschenfleisch wird gegessen werden; Kranke werden im Lande sein; ib. 69 ff.

g) Am x Schaltadaru: Wenn usw. wird der König im Lande umkommen; ib. 72.

§ 8. Über Sonnenaufgang.

1. „Wenn die Sonne aufgeht.."

a) Wenn usw. und rot gefärbt ist, wird dieses Land zugrunde gehen; desgl. (bedeutet) Wohlstand der Menschen; eine Schlacht wird im Lande stattfinden. Rep. 181, 1 ff.

b) Wenn usw. und der Himmel sich rötet, (bedeutet) gute Jahre; der König wird mächtig werden. Rep. 123 Rs. 4 f.

c) Wenn usw. und vor ihr.. wird der König der Welt seine Regierung lange innehaben. Rep. 178, 1 ff.

Weitere Belege: VAChSin IV 33; Šam. XIII 32. 58.

2. „Wenn die Sonne bei ihrem Aufgang.."

a) Wenn die Sonne bei ihrem Aufgang gelb ist, werden Unterdrückungen und Metzeleien (im Lande sein). Šam. XIX 11.

b) Wenn usw. roten Glanz trägt(?), wird eine Finsternis stattfinden und Adad wird „überschwemmen". Rep. 181, 4 f.

c) Wenn usw. rot gekleidet ist, (und) ihr „Morgenlicht" scharf hervortritt (? e-da-at ?) (und) der Tag.. werden.. Höflinge und Fürsten auf der Strasse der Stadt (getötet werden ?) und der König von Akkad wird sein Szepter (verlieren ?). 2. Sup. XVIII Rs. 11 f.

Weitere Belege: Šam. XVIII 1 ff.; XIX 12 ff.

3. „Wenn der Aufgang der Sonne.."

a) Wenn der Aufgang der Sonne BAD SIR und ihr „Morgenlicht" kühl ist, werden Feindseligkeiten im Lande sein. Šam. XV 9.

b) Wenn usw. rechts BAD SIR wird das Getreide im Lande zugrunde gehen; Fall.. VAChŠam. XIV 46 f.

c) Wenn usw. links BAD SIR wird das Land erbeutet werden; das Haupt des Königs.. ib. 48 f.

Vgl. auch VAChŠam. XVII 1 ff.

4. Im Monat Adaru.

a) Wenn im Adaru die Sonne hoch steht und ihr Licht wie Feuer glüht, wird ŠE·GUN$_3$ (= Sommergerste) nicht im Lande sein. VAChŠam. XI 55.

b) Wenn usw. und BAD SIR wird die „Ration" abnehmen und Menschenfleisch wird gegessen werden; ib. 56.

§ 9. Über das „Morgenlicht" (uddatu).

Vorbemerkung: Über die Bedeutung von UD·DA vgl. Landsb. JNES VIII, p. 252.

1. Allgemeines.

Wenn das „Morgenlicht" nicht da ist, wird der König sterben; sein Gott wird sterben(?) und sein Sohn wird den Thron nicht (einnehmen). VAC h Šam. XIII 25.

2. Rotes „Morgenlicht".

Wenn am 1. (des Monats) das Morgenlicht rot ist (und) der Tag untergeht, wird in diesem Monat eine Sonnenfinsternis stattfinden; der König wird in diesem Monat sterben; der Sohn des Königs wird den Thron erlangen; desgl. er wird den Thron erlangen und das Land wird eine Wüstenei bewohnen; der Regen am Himmel und die Flut in den Quellen wird sein; Gedeihen des Getreides wird im Lande (sein). Šam. XIV 52 f. Šam X 2.

3. Gelb.

Wenn ihr „Morgenlicht" gelb ist, wird der König nicht leben; des Königs Wohnsitz im Lande wird nicht (fest sein). Šam. XIII 26; XV 10 f.

4. Glühend.

a) Allgemein: Wenn ihr „Morgenlicht" wie Feuer glühend ist, wird ein Tyrann im Lande sein. Šam. XIII 27; XV 12.

b) Im Adaru: wie oben § 8, 4a (Šam. XI 55; XV 17).

5. Mächtig.

Wenn ihr „Morgenlicht" mächtig ist, wird Feindseligkeit eines Reiches gegen ein anderes sein. Šam. XIII 24.

6. Kühl.

a) Allgemein: wie oben § 8, 3a.

b) Am 1. Tage: Wenn am 1. das „Morgenlicht" kühl ist, wird in den „Abgaben" des Königs „Fressen" des (Pest)gottes sein. Šam. XIV 51.

c) Am 1. Nisan: Wenn das „Morgenlicht" kühl ist, wird das Land klein werden; die „Sünderbank" wird im Lande aufgestellt werden; es wird Tote geben; „Abgaben" werden sein; die Gefangenen werden nicht „herauskommen". Šam. X 3 f.

7. Dunkel.

Vgl. Šam. XV 4. 6.

§ 10. Über Sonnenuntergang.

1. Dunkel.

a) Erklärung: Wenn (die Sonne) dunkel untergeht (bedeutet): der böse Stern, Mars, (oder) Merkur (steht an ihrer Seite?) und das Vieh wird umkommen. VAC h Šam. XIII 23.

b) Omen: Wenn die Sonne bei ihrem Untergang dunkel ist, wird der König eingeschlossen werden; desgl. in seinem Palaste wird er in Not geraten; desgl. in seinem Palaste werden sie in Not geraten, ib. 21.

Wenn die Sonne bei ihrem Untergang zum 2. Mal dunkel, zum 3. Mal hell ist, wird der König des Landes umkommen. Šam. XVI 1.

Weitere Belege: Šam. XVI 3 f. (Wenn die Sonne bei ihrem Untergang sich teilt, (und) der Untergang dunkel ist..).

2. Hochstehend.

Wenn die Sonne bei ihrem Untergang

wie bei ihrem Aufgang hoch steht, wird das Jauchzen des Feindes im Palaste sein; die Habe des Königs wird dem Feinde gegeben werden. 2. Sup. XVIII Rs. 13.

3. Wolken.

a) Wenn die Sonne untergeht und Wirbelstürme dahinjagen, wird eine Sonnenfinsternis stattfinden und Wirbelstürme werden (einherjagen). Šam. XVI 6.

b) Wenn bei Sonnenuntergang Wolken umherliegen, (bedeutet das) Niederlage des Landes. Šam. XIX 7.

§ 11. Über Sonnenfinsternisse.

1. Allgemeines.

a) Sonnenfinsternis zur Unzeit: vgl. VAChSam. III 22.

b) Sonnenfinsternis an einem festlosen Tage (ina ûmi ri-ki): Verkleinerung des Landes, Untergang der Menschen; desgl. Einfall der Rohrmäuse. VAChSam. XIII 19.

c) Sonnenfinsternis am Jahresende: der König wird gegen den Sonnengott: gegen sein Land Widerstand leisten und in einem Aufstand getötet werden; Ansturm von Gutium. VAChSam. XII 1; XIII 15.

d) Sonnenfinsternis am Anfang eines Monates: Wenn usw. und Wolken darin stehen .. Ansturm von Elam; .. VAChSam. XIII 16; ib. 17 (in der Mitte des Monates: Ansturm von Gutium).

e) Sonnenfinsternis am 28.: Wenn der Mond am 14. die Sonne am 28. Monatstage sich verfinstert, wird jemand sich erheben und den König töten und den Thron an sich reissen; ib. 30; vgl. ib. 9. 10.

f) Sonnenfinsternis mit folgender Mondfinsternis: Wenn die Sonne bei Tage, der Mond in der Nacht sich „verfinstert" und gar nicht sichtbar ist, werden die Götter das Land übel beraten; ein König wird sich erheben und ein (anderer) König wird eingesetzt werden. VAChSam. XIII 28 f.

2. Sonnenfinsternis und Sterne.

a) Venus und Jupiter: Wenn eine Finsternis stattfindet und V. und J. sichtbar sind (bedeutet das): dem König Heil; dem Lande Ansturm des Feindes. Šam. VIII 6.

b) Mars: Wenn die Sonne bei einer Finsternis auf Mars trifft, wird das Vieh zugrunde gehen. Šam. XIII 31; vgl. ib. 18.

3. Sonnenfinsternis im Nisannu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn im N. eine Sonnenfinsternis stattfindet, wird in diesem Monat der König sterben. VAChSin XV 12.

b) Zur Unzeit: Wenn sie zur Unzeit finster ist, Untergang eines fernen Landes. Šam. VIII 7; X 36.

c) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. wird der Thron im Lande anfeinden; desgl. er wird klein werden. Šam. VIII 8.

d) Am 1. Nis.: Wenn die Sonne am 1. N. finster ist, wird der König von Akkad sterben. Šam. IX 85; X 1.

e) Am 2. 3. 4.: Wenn usw. wird die „Ration" klein werden; man wird Menschenfleisch essen; es wird „Abgaben" und Tote im Lande geben. Šam. X 5 ff.

f) Am 5. Nis.: Wenn sie am 5. bezw. am 3. bis zum Mittag finster ist, wird das Land gen Osten und Westen klein werden;

die Knechte werden ihren Herrn dem Feinde ausliefern. Šam. X 8 f.

g) Am 6. 7. 9. 10. 15: Wenn usw. (und) Venus und Jupiter neben ihr stehen: Sterne neben ihr herauskommen, werden die Mauern geschleift werden; die Fürsten und Wachmannschaften des Landes werden sich empören; im Wurf (foetus animalium) werden „Verluste abgekniffen" werden; das Land, welches Böses zu sehen bekam, wird Gutes zu sehen bekommen; es wird Tote geben. Šam. X 10 ff.

h) Am 7.: Wenn am 7. Nisannu, wird der König dieses Landes sterben und das Land usw. (wie oben), ib. 13.

i) Am 9.: Wenn usw. wird im Palaste ein Aufstand sein; ib. 14.

k) Am 11: Wenn usw. wird ein grosses Heer klein werden; das Land wird dem Verderben anheimfallen; es wird die Fallsucht im Lande sein; man wird Menschenfleisch essen; ib. 15; vgl. Šam. II 24.

l) Am 12.: Wenn die Sonne am 12. finster ist und BAD·SIR wird das Getreide im Lande verderben; es wird die Fallsucht usw. (wie oben). Šam. X 16.

m) Am 13.: Wenn usw. wird der König vertrieben werden; ib. 17 (vgl. Šam. II 25).

n) Am 14.: Wenn usw. wird man Menschenfleisch essen; die „Abgaben" werden nicht aufhören (?); die „Ration" wird klein werden; es wird „Fressen" des (Pest)gottes sein. Šam. X 18.

o) Am 15.: Wenn usw. wird das Land bis zum verfinsterten Tage klein werden; den König werden Könige beugen (?); ein Dumukopf wird den Thron einnehmen; die Knechte werden ihren König dem Feinde ausliefern; der König von Akkad wird sterben; ib. 19 f.

p) Am 16.: Wenn usw. wird der König in diesem Jahre sterben und das Land, welches Böses zu sehen bekam, wird Gutes zu sehen bekommen; das Vieh wird umkommen; desgl. die „Ration" wird klein werden; Menschenfleisch wird man essen; Adad wird die Könige dem Könige unterwerfen; der König von Akkad wird sterben; der König von Amurrû wird den Thron lange innehaben; ib. 21 f.; ib. 23 (dasselbe für den König von Amurrû).

r) Am 18. Nisannu: Wenn usw. und Venus zur Rechten steht, werden die Mauern geschleift werden; die Fürsten des Landes werden sich empören; im Wurfe (foetus animalium) werden Verluste „abgekniffen" werden (? vgl. oben g)), ib. 24.

s) Am 19. Nisan.: Wenn usw. wird der König in diesem Jahre sterben; das Land, welches Böses sah, wird Gutes zu sehen bekommen; der Fuss des Feindes wird im Lande sein, ib. 26.

t) Am 20. Nisan.: Wenn usw. wird der König von Subartu durch die Waffe sterben, ib. 27.

u) Am 21. Nisan.: Wenn usw. Verwüstung der Umgebung; ib. 28; vgl. II 28.

v) Am 28. Nisan.: Wenn usw. wird der König dieses Landes erkranken und gesunden; seine Familie, die Tochter des Königs, die (Priesterin), wird sterben; in diesem Jahre wird Feindschaft, desgl.

Ansturm des Feindes sein und das Land wird niedergebrannt werden; es wird sich der Not zuwenden; Fall der Truppen, desgl. Fall der Truppen des Feindes wird sein; ib. 29; Šam. VIII 1 ff.

w) Am 29. Nisan.: Wenn usw. ist die Regierung des Königs von Akkad (zu Ende ?) und Adad wird im Getreide „massig bewässern"; Adad wird die Wälder „bewässern"; der Ertrag wird auf dem Felde sein. VAChSam. VIII 4; X 31(!).

x) Am 30. Nisan.: Wenn usw. wird die Regierung des Königs lange währen; das Land wird Not zu sehen bekommen; Erschöpfung wird folgen. VAChSam. X 33; VIII 5.

4. Sonnenfinsternis im Aiaru.

a) Allgemein: Wenn sie im Aiaru dunkel ist, wird das Land reichliche Speise essen; die Tage des Königs werden lang sein. VAChSam. X 39; 2. Sup. XXXVI 21.
Wenn eine Finsternis stattfindet und Venus und Jupiter sichtbar sind, (bedeutet das): dem König Heil! dem Lande Ansturm des Feindes. Šam. VIII 22 (vgl. oben 2a).
Wenn zur Unzeit usw. (wie im Nisannu). Šam. VIII 23.

b) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. wird der Thron im Lande feind werden; desgl. er wird klein werden. Šam. VIII 29.

c) Am 1. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird der Zug der Heuschrecken das Land überfliegen. Šam. VIII 9; vgl. II 30; 2. Sup. XXXVI 5.

d) Am 9. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird Verheerung im Lande sein. Šam. VIII 10. Ebenso am 14. Aiaru (ib. 13).

e) Am 11. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird KA+IM (= Sturm ?) und ŠE·GAR (= Aufstand) im Lande sein, ib. 11. Ebenso am 13. Aiaru (ib. 12).

f) Am 15. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird der König von Elam sterben, ib. 14.

g) Am 16. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird der König von Subartu durch die Waffe fallen, ib. 15; 2. Sup. XXXVI 10 f.

h) Am 18. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird dieses Land gegen seinen König rebellieren, und .., ib. 16; 12.

i) Am 20. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird eine Wasserflut das Land forttragen, ib. 17.

k) Am 21. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird ein König dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen, ib. 18.

l) Am 28. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird der König lange leben; das Land wird eine reichliche „Portion" essen, ib. 19; X 38.

m) Am 29. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird der König in Schuld sterben; da die Sonne stirbt, wird es Tote geben, ib. 20.

n) Am 30. Aiaru: Wenn usw. wird der König lange leben; die Flut in den Quellen wird abnehmen und das Land wird Not zu sehen bekommen, ib. 21.

5. Sonnenfinsternis im Simânu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn im S. eine Sonnenfinsternis stattfindet, wird der König sterben und (sein Sohn den Thron erlangen ?). Šam. VIII 42; X 50.
Wenn die Sonne im S. dunkel ist, ihr Antlitz .. wird Adad die Ernte von Akkad „überschwemmen". 2. Sup. LXX 32; vgl. ib. XVIII Rs. 7 f.

Wenn usw. und Venus und Jupiter sichtbar sind, usw. (wie oben 2a und 4a). Šam. VIII 39; vgl. auch X 49.
Wenn zur Unzeit usw. wird das Land rebellieren. VIII 40; X 49.

b) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. werden die Menschen klein werden. Šam. VIII 41; X 47.

c) Am 1. Simânu: vgl. ib. 25.

d) Am 13. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird ein König dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen, ib. 28.

e) Am 14. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Amurrû den Thron (lange innehaben), ib. 29.

f) Am 15. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird die „Ration" klein werden, ib. 30.

g) Am 16. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen, ib. 31.

h) Am 18. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird das Heer des Königs durch die Waffe fallen; es wird Ansturm des Feindes gegen das Land sein, ib. 32.

i) Am 20. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird die Flut in den Quellen .., ib. 33.

k) Am 21. Simânu: Wenn usw. wird der Wohnsitz des Landes „sich ändern"; desgl. der König wird sterben, er wird eines natürlichen Todes sterben und sein Sohn wird den Thron erlangen und die Regierung ausüben. Šam. 34; X 43.

l) Am 28. Sim.: Šam. VIII 35; X 44 (wie vorhergehend).

m) Am 29. Sim.: Wenn usw. wird es regnen, der König wird heil sein; das Land wird durch einen Gottesspruch sehr klein werden, ib. 36 f.; 45.

n) Am 30. Sim.: Wenn usw. wird der König heil sein; seine Familie wird sterben; ein Schwacher wird sterben; sein Land wird (ihm) treulich folgen (?), ib. 38; 46.

6. Sonnenfinsternis im Du'uzu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn (im Du'uzu) eine Finsternis stattfindet und Venus und Jupiter sichtbar sind, (bedeutet das) dem König Heil, dem Lande Kranke (Var. Tote). VAChSam. VIII 56; X 66 (vgl. oben 2a; 4a).
Wenn am Tage ihrer Nichtverdunkelung eine Finsternis stattfindet, wird ein König dem anderen friedliche Botschaft senden, ib. 57; 67.

b) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. wird es Tote geben, ib. 58; 65.

c) Am 1. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. werden Feindseligkeiten zugleich im Lande sein (?), ib. 43; Šam. I 14 (dieses Land wird fallen, bezw. wird erbeutet werden).

d) Am 9. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird Ištar die Huld der Götter auf das Land herabkommen lassen; ein Strafgericht wird sie auf das Land herabkommen lassen, ib. 44; X 52.

e) Am 11. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. so wird ein grosser Sturm: Enlil die Wohnung des Landes „ändern", ib. 45; 53.

f) Am 13. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird der König durch die Waffe fallen, ib. 46; 54.

g) Am 14. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird das Land Akkad (verheert werden); (Var. der König von Amurrû wird den Thron lange innehaben.), ib. 47; 55f.

h) Am 15. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Elam sterben und dieses

Land wird abgetrennt werden, ib. 48; 57.

i) Am 16. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Elam Gedeihen sehen; der König von Gutium wird durch die Waffe fallen, ib. 49; 58.

k) Am 18. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird die Stadt des Königs und ihre Bevölkerung heil sein; Nergal wird das Vieh (fällen), ib. 50; 59.

l) Am 20. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird die Fülle des Meeres zugrunde gehen, ib. 51; 60.

m) Am 21. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. (wie oben i)), ib. 52; 61.

n) Am 28. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. (wie oben k)), ib. 53; 62.

o) Am 29. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird der König sterben und ein anderer wird den Thron einnehmen und das Land (beherrschen), ib. 54; 63.

p) Am 30. Du'uzu: Wenn usw. wird die Regierung des Königs zu Ende gehen; die Krankheit AN·TI·LA wird im Lande sein, ib. 55.

7. Sonnenfinsternis im Abu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn (die Sonne) im Abu finster ist, wird der König sein Land beobachten und dieses Land wird nicht gedeihen; der König.. wird zerstreut werden. Šam. X 83.
Wenn sie zur Unzeit finster ist und Wirbelstürme einherjagen, wird „Fallen" der Mannen sein. Šam. X 81 f.
Wenn usw. und Venus und Jupiter sichtbar sind, (bedeutet das): dem König Heil; (dem Lande) Hunger. Šam. 80 (vgl. oben 2a; 4a).

b) Am 1. Abu: Wenn usw. wird es Kranke geben; Adad wird wütend donnern. Šam. VIII 59.

c) Am 9. Abu: wie vorausgehend (ib. 60).

d) Am 11. Abu: wie oben 6 d) (ib. 61).

e) Am 13. Abu: Wenn usw. wird der Planet (Mars) aufgehen und das Vieh (umbringen), ib. 62.

f) Am 14. Abu: Wenn usw. werden die Menschen ihre Kinder um Geld (verkaufen), ib. 63.

g) Am 15. Abu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Amurrû durch die Waffe fallen, ib. 64.

h) Am 16. Abu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Subartu durch die Waffe fallen, ib. 65.

i) Am 18. Abu: Wenn usw. wird die Regierung des Königs zu Ende gehen; die Fluten werden ausbleiben; das Ackerland.., ib. 66.

k) Am 20. Abu: Wenn usw. wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen, ib. 67.

l) Am 21. Abu: vgl. ib. 68.

m) Am 29. Abu: vgl. Šam. X 69.

n) Am 30. Abu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Akkad sterben; .. Adad wird die Ernte jeglichen Landes überschwemmen; .. gegen Jahresende wird das Land gegen seinen König (rebellieren). Šam. X 76 ff.

8. Sonnenfinsternis im Ulûlu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn (die Sonne) im Ulûlu finster ist, wird der König sterben und das Land wird Herzeleid, bezw. Herzensfreude sehen; Šam. X 103.
Wenn sie zur Unzeit finster ist, wird es Tote im Lande geben; ein König wird

sich mit dem anderen verfeinden; „Fall" der Menschen, bezw. der Mannen; desgl. der König wird anfeinden. Šam. X 101 f. Wenn usw. und Venus und Jupiter sichtbar sind, wird die Stadt des Königs und ihre Bevölkerung heil sein; die Löwen werden wüten und die Wege unsicher machen, ib. 99 ff.

b) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. wird der König von Akkad, desgl. das Land Akkad untergehen, ib. 98.

c) Am 1. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. (bedeutet das) Verheerung des Palastes; die Tiere: viele Mannen (werden untergehen); Fall von Elam, ib. 84.

d) Am 9. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird Adad unheilvoll donnern, ib. 85.

e) Am 11. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. werden (feindliche) Heerzüge im Lande sein, ib. 86.

f) Am 13. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. werden Verheerungen im Lande sein, ib. 87.

g) Am 14. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird eine Verwirrung stattfinden; und es werden Verheerungen sein; der Marktpreis wird fest sein (?GAN$_2$·BA KU), ib. 88.

h) Am 15. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Elam sterben, ib. 89.

i) Am 16. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Gutium sterben; der Marktpreis wird „stark" (= fest) sein: er wird sich „ändern", ib. 90.

k) Am 18. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der König lange leben; es wird Fieber im Lande sein und „Fall" vieler Mannen; der König wird ergrimmen, desgl. die Tage des Königs werden mit den Göttern enden; sein Land wird gegen ihn rebellieren, ib. 91.

l) Am 20. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Amurrû den Thron lange innehaben. Šam. X 99.

m) Am 21. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der „Mund" und der „Fresser" im Lande sein; die Fülle des Meeres wird zugrunde gehen. Šam. X 94.

n) Am 28. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der König lange leben; es wird Fieber im Lande sein; der König der Welt wird lange leben, ib. 95.

o) Am 29. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird der König bei einem Aufstande gefangen genommen werden; die Krankheit AN·TI·LA wird im Lande sein, ib. 96.

p) Am 30. Ulûlu: Wenn usw. wird die Stadt des Königs und ihre Bevölkerung heil sein; die Löwen werden wüten und die Wege unsicher machen, ib. 97.

9. Sonnenfinsternis im Tišrîtu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn (die Sonne) im Tišrîtu finster ist, wird der König sterben; das Land wird Herzeleid sehen; desgl. es wird Herzens(freude) zu sehen bekommen. VAChSam. XI 17; vgl. 2. Sup. LXX 26. Wenn usw. zur Unzeit finster ist, wird in einem Aufstand, desgl. in .. Šam. XI 16. Wenn usw. am Ende des Tages sich verfinstert, wird ein Aufstand im Palaste des Königs (sein). 2. Sup. LXX 30 f. Wenn usw. am Mittag sich verfinstert, ∴ werden die zerstreuten Menschen sich sammeln, ib. 28 f. Wenn usw. und Venus und Jupiter sichtbar sind, wird die Stadt des Königs

und ihre Bevölkerung heil sein; die Löwen werden wüten. Šam. XI 15.

b) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. werden die Götter das Land übel beraten. Šam. XI 14.

c) Am 1. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird ein König dem anderen Feindseligkeiten zukommen lassen. Šam. X 104; XI 1.

d) Am 9. Tišrîtu: vgl. Šam. XI 2.

e) Am 11. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. werden Verheerungen sein und der König von Amurrû wird sterben. Šam. XI 3.

f) Am 13. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird der König von Akkad sterben; desgl. eine Finsternis für den König von Akkad wird stattfinden, ib. 4.

h) Am 14. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. so wird eine Sonnenfinsternis stattfinden und die Regengüsse werden abnehmen; der König von Amurrû wird sterben. Šam. XI 5.

i) Am 15. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird das Meer seine Fülle bringen, ib. 6.

k) Am 16. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird das Land reichliche Speise essen; desgl. die Löwen werden wüten; desgl. die Weisen werden sich sammeln, ib. 7.

l) Am 18. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. (so bedeutet das) Heil dem König; Enlil wird in den Ländern .. es wird Feindschaft sein, ib. 8.

m) Am 20. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. werden die Länder klein werden; der Thron von Elam wird umgestossen werden, ib. 9.

n) Am 21. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird eine Verwirrung der Länder stattfinden, ib. 10.

o) Am 28. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird Enlil .. fällen; der König des Landes wird in (diesem) Jahre sterben und das Land wird rebellisch, wird fallen; desgl. der König wird heil sein, ib. 11.

p) Am 29. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird der König sterben und das Land, welches Böses sah, wird Gutes zu sehen bekommen, ib. 12 (vgl. oben 3 s).

r) Am 30. Tišrîtu: Wenn usw. wird die Regierung des Königs lange währen; das Land wird reichliche „Portion" essen, ib. 13.

10. Sonnenfinsternis im Araḫsamnu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn die Sonne im A. eine Finsternis veranstaltet, wird der König sterben und das Land wird sich übel befinden. 1. Sup. XXXI 18.

Wenn usw. und Venus und Jupiter sichtbar sind usw. (wie oben 7a), ib. 15.

Wenn am Tage der Nichtverdunkelung eine Finsternis stattfindet und das „Morgenlicht" stark ist, wird „Herzlosigkeit des Königtums gegen (ein anderes) Königtum" sein, ib. 16.

b) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. werden die Könige sich verfeinden und Feindschaft stiften, ib. 17.

c) Am 1. Araḫs.: Wenn usw. werden den König seine Söhne töten. Šam. XI 18; 1. Sup. XXXI 1.

d) Am 9. Araḫs.: Wenn usw. wird auf dem Thron des Königs von Akkad ein anderer sitzen, ib. 19; 2.

e) Am 11. Araḫs.: Wenn usw. wird die Regierung des Königs dieses Landes (zu Ende gehen); das Land wird gegen den König rebellieren, ib. 20; 3.

f) Am 13. Araḫs.: Wenn usw. wird der König

von Akkad sterben, ib. 21; 4.

g) Am 14. Arahs.: Wenn usw. wird eine Sonnenfinsternis stattfinden und Akkad wird sterben; desgl. der Thron wird umgestossen werden; desgl. der König von Akkad wird (sterben), ib. 22; 6.

h) Am 15. Arahs.: Wenn usw. wird der König von Akkad in einem Aufstand fallen; desgl. der König von Subartu (wird fallen), ib. 23; 7.

i) Am 16. Arahs.: Wenn usw. wird der König von Subartu sterben; Var.: Regen und Flut werden ausbleiben; die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen, ib. 24; 8.

k) Am 18. Arahs.: Wenn usw. wird die Stadt des Königs und ihre Bevölkerung heil sein; Regen und Flut werden abnehmen; die Ernte des Landes wird knapp werden, ib. 25; 9.

l) Am 20. Arahs.: Wenn usw. werden (Regen und Flut) abnehmen und das Saatgetreide .. Var.: eine Wasserflut wird das Land forttragen, ib. 26; 10. Vgl. auch Šam. XI 37.

m) Am 21. Arahs.: Wenn usw. wird eine Wasserflut das Land forttragen, ib. 26; der König von Amurrû wird sterben. 1. Sup. XXXI 11.

n) Am 28. Arahs.: Wenn usw. wird der König sterben und sein Land wird, was die Vegetation betrifft, verwüstet werden. 1. Sup. XXXI 12; vgl. Šam. XI 38.

o) Am 29. Arahs.: Wenn usw. wird der König heil sein; Adad wird Verwüstung (? ma-rab) ins Land „setzen" und das Land wird klein werden. Šam. XI 29; 1. Sup. XXXI 13.

p) Am 30. Arahs.: Wenn usw. wird der König lange leben; „Fall" seiner Truppen durch die Waffe wird sein, ib. 30; 14.

11. Sonnenfinsternis im Kislimmu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn am Tage der Nichtverdunkelung eine Finsternis stattfindet und das „Morgenlicht" kühl ist, wird der König sterben; er wird durch die Pest sterben (oder: eines natürlichen Todes) und sein Sohn wird auf dem Throne sitzen; desgl. wird den Thron einnehemen. Šam. IX 22 ff.; (vgl. oben 5 k).

b) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. wird das Land reichliche Speise essen. Šam. IX 24.

c) Am 1. Kisl.: Wenn usw. wird das Land durch Aufstand zugrunde gehen, ib. 8.

d) Am 9. Kisl.: Wenn usw. wird das Land Reichtum sehen, ib. 9.

e) Am 11. Kisl.: Wenn usw. werden die Fluten in den Quellen abnehmen, ib. 10; vgl. oben 5 i).

f) Am 13. Kisl.: Wenn usw. wird der Südwind, desgl. der böse Wind sich erheben, ib. 11.

g) Am 14. Kisl.: Wenn usw. wird das Orakel eingeschlossen werden (? ta-me-tum me-sir) desgl. das Schicksal wird bestimmt werden; es wird Tote geben, ib. 12.

h) Am 15. Kisl.: Wenn usw. werden die Wasser im Flusse austrocknen, ib. 13.

i) Am 16. Kisl.: Wenn usw. werden die Schwangeren bei der Geburt ihre Leibesfrucht nicht heil zur Welt bringen; die „Ration" des Landes wird sich weiten", ib. 14.

k) Am 18. Kisl.: Wenn usw. wird der König dieses Landes heil sein; Nergal wird das Land „auffressen", ib. 15.

l) Am 20. Kisl.: Wenn usw. werden die Regengüsse ausbleiben, ib. 16.

m) Am 21. Kisl.: Wenn usw. wird Siechtum im Lande sein, ib. 17.

n) Am 28. Kisl.: Wenn usw. wird die Stadt des Königs und ihre Bevölkerung heil sein; Überfluss; Feindschaft wird im Lande sein, ib. 18.

o) Am 29. Kisl.: Wenn usw. wird eine Hand die Stadt des Königs und ihre Bevölkerung packen, ib. 19.

p) Am 30. Kisl.: Wenn usw. wird die Stadt usw. (wie oben n); Mars wird aufgehen und das Vieh fällen; der Überfluss im Lande wird zugrunde gehen, ib. 20.

12. Sonnenfinsternis im Ṭebêtu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn (die Sonne) im Ṭebêtu finster ist, wird eine Flut forttragen; .. Šam. XI 44.

Wenn am Tage ihrer Nichtverdunkelung eine Finsternis stattfindet, und das „Morgenlicht" gelb ist, wird der König nicht in seinem Lande wohnen, Šam. IX 40; 1. Sup. XXXI 51; XI 43.

Wenn usw. und Venus und Jupiter sichtbar sind, wird die Regierung des Königs der Welt lange währen; seine Familie wird in diesem Jahre sterben; ein Schwacher wird sterben. Šam. IX 39; 1. Sup. XXXI 50; Šam. X 35. (Vgl. oben 6 n); RA VII p. 166).

b) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. (wie oben 8 l); Šam. IX 41; 1. Sup. XXXI 52; Šam. XI 43.

c) Am 1. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird die Ähre bezw. ihr Ertrag gering ausfallen. Šam. IX 26; 1. Sup. XXXI 37.

d) Am 9. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw (wie vorhergehen; Var.: das Land wird Wohlstand sehen), ib. 27; 38.

e) Am 11. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. (wie folgend), ib. 28; 39.

f) Am 13. Ṭebêtu: wie oben 4 f.; Var. der Sohn des Königs wird den Thron nicht erlangen, ib. 29; 40.

g) Am 14. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird der König der Welt im Lande sein, ib. 30; 41.

h) Am 15. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wie oben 11 b); ib. 31; 42.

i) Am 16. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird das Land gegen den König von Elam rebellieren und die „Ration" wird ganz klein werden, ib. 32; 43; Šam. XI 32.

l) Am 18. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird die Stadt des Königs und ihre Bevölkerung heil sein; Var.: am Jahresanfang werden die Heuschrekken sich erheben und die Ernte „schlagen", ib. 33; 44; 34.

m) Am 20. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wie oben 11 e) (UD statt LAL). Šam. XI 35; IX 34; 1. Sup. XXXI 45.

n) Am 21. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. werden die Feinde Amurrû verfolgen. Šam. IX 35.

o) Am 28. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird die Stadt des Königs und ihre Bevölkerung heil sein; „im Frühjahr" wird der Westwind sich erheben und die Ernte wird knapp werden, ib. 36; 47; Šam. XI 37 f.

p) Am 29. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird die Regierung des Königs dieses Landes zu Ende gehen; es wird Ansturm des Feindes sein und das Land wird dem Verderben anheimfallen, ib. 37; 48; 39.

r) Am 30. Ṭebêtu: Wenn usw. wird der König dieses Landes sterben und sein Sohn wird den Thron einnehmen, ib. 38; 49; 40.

13. Sonnenfinsternis im Šabâṭu.

a) Allgemein: Wenn eine Sonnenfinsternis stattfindet und Venus und Jupiter sichtbar sind (bedeutet das): dem König (Heil; dem Lande..). VAChI. Sup. XXXI 67ff.

b) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. wird Siechtum im Lande sein, ib. 69.

c) Am 1. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird die „Ration" reichlich sein; der König wird sterben; die Regenschauer am Himmel und die Fluten in den Quellen werden vertrocknen; desgl. Fall vieler Mannen. Sam. IX 42; XI 45f.; 1. Sup. XXXI 53.

d) Am 9. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird die „Ration" reichlich sein; der König wird sterben, ib. 43; 1. Sup. XXXI 54.

e) Am 11. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird der Fürst in seinem Palaste einen Aufstand anzetteln, ib. 44; 55.

f) Am 13. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird ein Höfling das Weib des Königs beschlafen, ib. 45; 56.

g) Am 14. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. werden die Regenschauer usw. (wie oben e); der Sohn des Königs wird einen Aufstand anzetteln, ib. 46; 57f.

h) Am 15. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird die Ernte des Landes gedeihen. 1. Sup. XXXI 58.

i) Am 16. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird man den König von Akkad vom Throne stossen, ib. 48; 59.

k) Am 18. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird ein König mit dem anderen streiten und ihr Land wird dem Verderben anheimfallen, ib. 49; 60.

l) Am 20. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. der König von Akkad durch die Waffe fallen; das Land wird gesellig wohnen, ib. 50; 61.

m) Am 21. Šabâṭu: Wenn usw. wird „Ertrag" im Lande sein; (der König von Akkad wird durch die Waffe fallen), ib. 51; 62.

n) Am 28. Šab.: wie oben 12 a) + Ertrag(?) wird im Lande sein; eine Wasserflut wird das Land forttragen. 1. Sup. XXXI 63; vgl. JNES VIII, p. 259.

o) Am 29. Šab.: Wenn usw. wird der Sohn des Königs zu Lebzeiten seines Vaters bei einem Aufstand den Thron an sich reissen und das Land beherrschen; desgl. er wird keinen Erfolg haben, ib. 65.

p) Am 30. Šab.: Wenn usw. wird der König, bezw. der Sohn des Königs sterben; die „Ration", ib. 66.

14. Sonnenfinsternis im Adaru.

a) Allgemein: Wenn die Sonne im Adaru eine Finsternis veranstaltet, wird der König das Land seines Feindes beherrschen. Sam. XI 54; 1. Sup. XXXI 30.

Wenn usw. und Venus und Jupiter usw. wie oben 7 a) + der König wird sich in (seiner) Umgebung (niederlassen?), ib. 52; 76.

Wenn sie zur Unzeit finster ist, das „Morgenlicht" wie Feuer flammt wird ein Kampf?; desgl. ŠE·GU (= „Sommergerste") im Lande sein, Adad wird „bewässern"; Not (wird sein), ib. 53; dagegen 1. Sup. XXXI 77 (es wird im Lande schneien).

b) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. wird der Ernteertrag im Lande sich „weiten". Sam. XI 51; 1. Sup. XXXI 79.

c) Am 21. Adaru: Wenn usw (wie oben 11 m),

Šam. XI 47.

d) Am 28. Adaru: Wenn usw. wird Adad in diesem Lande (überschwemmen), ib. 48.

e) Am 29. Adaru: Wenn usw. wird das Land sich gegen seinen König empören und der Palast wird geplündert werden, ib. 49.

f) Am 30. Adaru: Wenn usw. (wird der König seine Feinde) packen; im Lande seines Feindes wird er bis auf 2 Doppelmeilen eine ruhige Wohnung beziehen, ib. 50.

15. Sonnenfinsternis im Schaltadaru.

a) Allgemein:

α) Wenn (die Sonne) im Schaltadaru finster ist, werden die Throne (mächtig sein?). Šam. IX 84; XI 78.

β) Wenn am Tage der Nichtverdunkelung eine Finsternis stattfindet und das „Morgenlicht" wie Feuer (glüht), wird der König verderben; Silber und Gold wird dem König.. Šam. IX 76 f.

γ) Wenn sie zur Unzeit finster ist und das „Morgenlicht" kühl ist, werden die Mauern (eingerissen werden?). Šam. XI 76 f.

δ) Wenn usw. wird das Getreide im Lande abnehmen; man wird Menschenfleisch essen; der König wird umkommen und ein Höfling, der Silber und Gold hat, wird eingesetzt werden in die Königswürde und wird Silber und Gold wiederbringen.. Usurpatoren werden sich erheben.. Elam wird aufständisch .. der König im Lande wird zugrunde gehen. Šam. IX 78 f.

ε) Wenn usw. und Venus und Jupiter sichtbar sind, wird (die Ernte des Landes) gedeihen. Šam. XI 75.

b) Vom 1. bis 30.: Wenn usw. wird das Getreide abnehmen usw. (wie oben δ)). Šam. IX 82; vgl. Šam. XI 73.

c) Am 1.: Wenn usw. werden die Knechte gegen ihre Herren rebellieren. Šam. XI 57; vgl. IX 59.

d) Am 6. 8. 16.: Wenn usw. wird die „Ration" klein werden; einer wird das Haus des anderen plündern. Šam. IX 60.

e) Am 9.: Wenn usw. wird die „Ration" klein werden; ein Szepter wird im Lande (sic) sein. Šam. IX 61.

f) Am 10.: Wenn usw. wird ein siegreiches Szepter im Lande sein, ib. 62; dagegen XI 58 (Verderben wird im Lande sein).

g) Am 14. 15.: Wenn usw. wird der Thron, bezw. werden die Throne im Lande mächtig sein. Šam. IX 63; XI 60.

h) Am 15.: α) wie oben f) (Šam. XI 62); β) wie oben g) (ib. 58); γ) wie oben d) (ib. 61); δ) Wenn usw. wird mitten in der Stadt Siechtum die Mannen des Königs packen. Šam. XI 59.

i) Am 16.: Wenn usw. und das „Morgenlicht" kühl ist, wird das Land darben;.. Šam. IX 63; XI 64.

k) Am 19.: Wenn am 19. die Sonne bei ihrem Aufgang finster ist, wird das Land des Königs zittern; .. der König der Länder töten. Šam. XI 65.

l) Am 20.: Wenn usw. wird der König heil sein; seine Knechte werden ihn anfeinden. Šam. IX 67; XI 66.

m) Am 25.: Wenn usw. werden den König seine Knechte mit der Waffe fällen, ib. 68.

n) Am 26.: vgl. Šam. IX 70; XI 69.

o) Am 27.: Wenn usw. wird der Wohlstand des Landes gering werden; die Pflanzungen des Landes werden gedeihen. Šam. XI 70.

p) Am 28.: Wenn usw. wird das Darlehen des Landes sich „weiten"; Reichtum wird im Lande (sein). Šam. XI 71; vgl. IX 72.

r) Am 29.: Wenn usw. und ein grosser Stern: ein riesiger Stern an seiner Seite steht wird (der Streit des Landes) und der Menschen sich dem Lande: dem König nähern. Šam. XI 72; vgl. IX 73 f. (Wenn usw. desgl. der Streit des Landes und des Königtums wird sich (dem König: dem Lande nähern?).

s) Am 30.: Wenn usw. wird das Land rebellieren; Adad wird das Getreide „massig überschwemmen". Šam. IX 75.

374. mul šanumma (298).

I. Das Jdgr. MAN bedeutet unter anderem nach ŠL 471, 11 šanû, zweiter, anderer usw. Diese Bedeutung von MAN geht auch hervor aus K 2067, 16: ul MAN-ma | mul a-ḫu-u$_2$. Also ist das Jdgr. MAN-ma entweder šanumma oder aḫumma zu lesen, in der Bedeutung: ein anderer, d.i. feindlich Gesinnter, Beiname des Planeten Mars. Vgl. Weid. Hdb. S. 10; Stud. Or. I 354; Jens. Kosm. S. 120; JRAS 1900, 575, 34-36; ZA N.F. 9 S. 126 f. Vgl. oben Nr. 245.

Dass mul šanumma den Mars bezeichnet, geht hervor aus K 250 V 10 (mul šanumma^{ma} | il Nergal) und K 2067, 16 (einer der sieben Namen des ṣalbatanu). Daneben gibt es aber auch Texte, in denen mul šanumma^{ma} den Merkur als Jupiterstern bezeichnet: VAChIšt. XXV 67 (JRAS 1900, 575, 34-36; ZA N.F. 9 S. 126 f.); III R 53 Nr. 1, 66 ff.; Rep. 134 (VAChIšt. XXIV 15).

II. Astrologische Angaben:

A. šanumma = Mars.

1. Mars und Venus: Wenn Mars sich Venus naht, wird in diesem Jahre innerhalb 6 Monate der König der Welt sterben; VAChIšt. XXIV 20.

2. Mars und Merkur: Wenn Mars sich Merkur naht, wird die Habe des Landes (zugrunde gehen?), ib. 21.

3. Mars und Jupiter: Wenn Mars sich Jupiter naht, wird in diesem Lande der König sterben und (die Ernte des Landes wird gedeihen?), ib. 18; XXV 35.

4. Mars und die Plejaden: Wenn usw. Zerstreuung der Menschen, Untergang des Landes, ib. 14; 1. Sup. L 12.

5. Mars und Cancer: Wenn usw. Fallen des Todes (miqit mûti); ib. 16; Rep. 235 Vs. 7 ff. (Böses für Akkad; 3. Erg. S. 309).

6. Mars und Zwillinge: Wenn usw. wird der König sterben und es wird Feindschaft sein, ib. 11. VAChIšt. XXV 32; Rep. 231 Vs. 5 f.

7. Mars und IKU: Wenn usw. wird das Meer „gepackt" werden, und alles in ihm wird zugrunde gehen (gilt, wenn) Mars sich .. naht; ib. 10. 1. Sup. L 13.

8. Mars und Piscis Austrinus: Wenn usw. wird der Reichtum an Fischen im Lande zugrunde gehen, ib. 12.

9. Mars und EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM: Wenn usw. wird dem Lande Unheil zuteil werden,

ib. 19.

10. Mars und NIN·MAḪ: *Wenn usw. und untergeht, werden die Menschen.. ib. 22.*

11. Mars und ^{mul}IDIGNA: *Wenn usw. wird jemand sich erheben und den König (töten und den Thron an sich reissen), ib. 13.*

12. Mars und ^{mul}ḪU(?)·NIM: *Wenn usw. Untergang des Landes, ib. 23.*

B. šanumma = *Merkur.*

1. Merkur und EN·ME·$ŠAR_2$·KA: *Wenn Merkur sich E. naht, wird das Land zufrieden sein, die Menschen werden sich mehren.* VAch. *Išt. XXIV 15; Rep. 184, 6 ff. (gilt, wenn Merkur im Stier sichtbar wird..); 2. Sup. LXXXV Rs. 8;* AO 6486, *19 (Stud. Or. I 254).*

375. $ŠAR_2$·UR u $ŠAR_2$·GAZ (257.258.259)

I. *Auch* $ŠAR_2$·UR_4 *und* $ŠAR_2$·UR_3. *Rep. 209 Vs. 1 gibt die Glosse:* $ša_2$-ar-ur *und* ṢAR·GAZ. *Zu berichtigen* III R *57, 60.*

Das Doppelgestirn $ŠAR_2$·UR *und* $ŠAR_2$·GAZ *steht im Schwanze des Scorpius, Br. M. 86378 III 31; Rep. 95 Rs. 3 f.; 272, 7 f. (Bab. VI 232); Rep. 209, 1. Es handelt sich um Katasterismen der Waffen des Marduk:* V R *46, 32 a (vgl. Panth. 221. 308 f.).*

Identifizierungen:

$ŠAR_2$·UR = λ *Scorpii,*

$ŠAR_2$·GAZ = υ " (ZÄF *S. 15; Kugl.* SSB *II 313; Weid. Hdb. S. 124; Bab. VI 232).*

$ŠAR_2$·UR *und* $ŠAR_2$·GAZ *sind*

1. Unter den Ea-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 III 31; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 19.

2. Unter den sieben Zwillingsgestirnen, CT *26: 45, 14.*

Weitere Belege: CT *25: 14, 17;* K 4339 *IV 11.*

II. *Astrologische Angaben:*

Nach Bez. Farb. S. 122, 148 kann sich hinter $ŠAR_2$·UR *und* $ŠAR_2$·GAZ *der Planet Merkur verbergen(?).*

Omen: Wenn $ŠAR_2$·UR *und* $ŠAR_2$·GAZ *hell glänzen, werden die Waffen Akkads sich erheben. Rep. 272 Vs. 7 ff.; Rep. 95 Rs. 3 f.; Rep. 209, 1 f. (Bab. VI S. 232) Erklärung: (gilt, wenn) Venus im Schützen sichtbar wird (Var. steht).*

376. ^{mul}ŠU *s.* ^{mul}GUD·ALIM (227.229.231)

377. ^{mul}ŠUBUR = ^{mul}ŠAḪ

378. ^{mul}ŠU·Gi (228)

I. *Für das Idgr.* ŠU·Gi *ist die Bedeutung* šêbu, *Greis, geläufig* (ŠL *354, 149 c d); so auch in astron. Texten:* VAch. *Išt. XXV 78:* ^{mul}ši-bi. *Man hat deshalb* ^{mul}ŠU·Gi *als „Greisengestirn" gedeutet (Kugl. Erg. S. 14; Weid.* AfOF *4 S. 77 f. Schott,* ZDMG *88 320[6]; Schaumb. 3. Erg. S. 327).*

Demgegenüber ist hinzuweisen auf die Gleichung: ŠU·Gi = maḫâru ša ^{iṣ}narkabti, *den Wagen lenken* (ŠL *354, 149 b).* ^{mul}ŠU·Gi *ist also das Gestirn des Wagenlenkers, Auriga. (Ungn.* AfOF *14 S. 256[22];* ZDMG *77 S. 86).*

Identifizierungen:

- *Plejaden (Kugl.* SSB *I 254 ff.)*
- *Auriga (Weid.* BA *VIII 4 S. 16; Hdb. S. 115,* KAO *IV S. 49 ff.).*
- *Perseus (Kugl. Erg. S. 204; Bez.* ZÄF

S. 5; Weid. AfOF 2 S. 130; 4 S. 77; Stud. Or. I 250; Schott, ZDMG 88 S. 309).

Ergebnis: „Das Bild des ŠU·GI entspricht unserem Perseus, reichte aber weiter nach Süden, nämlich bis in die nördlichen Sterne des Stieres, die den Wagen (^{giš}GIGIR) bildeten, in dem die Füsse ŠU·GI's standen" (3. Erg. S. 327; s. auch Weid. AfOF 4 S. 77f.).

^{mul}ŠU·GI ist

1. Monatsfixstern des Aiaru, Astrol. Finch; Astrol. B II 1.

2. Unter den Enlil-Gestirnen; Br. M. 86378 I 3; bezw. unter den Anu-Gestirnen (3. Erg. S. 327).

3. Unter den Amurrû-Gestirnen, K 250 r 3; K 3067 II 14.

4. Unter den ziqpu-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 IV 5.

5. Unter den sieben lumâši-Gestirnen, K 3067, 7; K 250 V 14.

6. Auf dem Mondweg, Br. M. 86378 IV 33.

II. Einzelsterne des ŠU·GI:

1. kakkabu nibû ša$_2$ ^{mul}ŠU·GI = α oder β Persei (Kugl. Erg. S. 186; RA XI 18).
= α Persei (Ungn. AfOF 14 S. 256 [38]).
= β " (Kopff, ZA 28, 359).

2. kakkabâni^{pl} ummulûti ša$_2$ ^{mul}ŠU·GI = „Schar kleiner Sterne im östl. Perseus" (Kugl. Erg. S. 209).

3. naṣrapu (s. d.).

III. Astronomische Angaben:

1. Beschreibung des Bildes: „Der ŠU·GI, ein Bild in Kleidung, (einen Bart) trägt er.. in seiner Rechten.. trägt er, seine Linke ist nach den MUL·MUL ausgestreckt. An seinem Kopfe (ist ein Stern) eingezeichnet", AfOF 4 S. 76.

2. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Hinter UD·KA·DUḪ·A; Astrol. B (K) II 13.

3. Hel. Aufgang: Am 15. Adaru gehen Piscis Australinus und Perseus hel. auf; Br. M. 86378 III 12; dagegen Astrol. B II 15: Im Aiaru geht Perseus hel. auf und Scorpius unter; umgekehrt im Araḫsamnu, ib. 27.

4. Gleichzeitige tägl. Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn Piscis Australinus und Perseus aufgehen, gehen Virgo und Lupus unter; Br. M. 86378 III 33; wenn die Skorpionbrust und Lyra aufgehen, gehen Perseus und Orion unter; ib. 26.

5. Durchgang durch den Meridian von kakkabu nibû ša ŠU·GI: Am 15. Du'uzu bei gleichzeitigem hel. Aufgang des Sirius: ib. IV 21.

IV. Astrologische Angaben:

A. Allgemeines.

Perseus bildet zusammen mit den Plejaden den „Ort des Geheimnisses" (Hypsoma) des Mondes; Br. M. 55644 Vs. 28f. (AfKF I 2 S. 71).

ŠU·GI kann Deckname für folgende Planeten sein:

1. Mars, Bez. Farb. S. 110, 72; 122, 174 (im ŠU·GI offenbart sich die „Marsgottheit" EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA; Erg. S. 53).

2. Jupiter, (?) Bez. S. 122, 173.

B. Omina.

1. Aussehen des ŠU·GI.

a) Funkelt (meš-ḫa im-šuḫ): bedeutet: Merkur trägt im Perseus Glanz und überschreitet seinen Termin; AO 6486 Rs. 11 (Stud. Or. I 352).

b) Funkelt (meš-ḫa iškun): bedeutet: Mars wird im Perseus sichtbar; ib. 12 f. (Stud. Or. I 352).

c) Düster (adir): bedeutet: Saturn wird im Perseus sichtbar; ib. 10 f.

2. Stellung der Sterne des Perseus.

a) Zusammengedrängt (ninmuda): in diesem Jahre wird eine gute (?) Ernte sein; (gilt, wenn) seine Sterne hell sind; VAChSt. XXVIII 16 f. 1. Sup. XLV 7; AO 6486 Rs. 7 f. (Stud. Or. I 351; 3. Erg. S. 351).

b) Offen (?): Wenn der Zwischenraum der Sterne des Perseus sehr offen ist (anders Weid. Stud. Or. I S. 350), wird die Ernte in diesem Jahr .. 1. Sup. XLV 6; AO 6486, 5 ff. (Weid. l.c., Schaumb. l.c.).

3. Perseus-Hof.

a) Wenn Perseus einen Hof hat, wird in diesem Jahre in jeglichem Lande Fall der Menschen sein; dem Gross- und Kleinvieh (wird es sich nicht nahen); 1. Sup. XLV 8;

b) Wenn die Sterne Perseus mit einem Hof umgeben (?) (bedeutet): der Mond hat mitten im Perseus einen Hof: eine Verfinsterung wird sein; VAChSt. XXVIII 15; AO 6486, 8 f. (Stud. Or. I 251).

4. Perseus und Mond.

Wenn Perseus sich über den Mond rollt und stehen bleibt, in den Mond hineingeht, wird der König in Kraft dastehen; er wird alt werden und sein Land erweitern; er wird mit seinem Lande zufrieden sein; Recht und Gerechtigkeit wird im Lande sein; Rep. 244 Vs. 1 ff. Vgl. auch VAT 9434 Vs. (AfOF 4. S. 78[1]).

5. Perseus und Venus.

Wenn .. sich Perseus nähert (bedeutet) Venus geht mit Perseus auf; das ist gut für das Feindesland; Jšt. XXX 16; Jšt. V 11; Bez. Farb. S. 115 d.

Weitere Belege: Rep. 244 A Vs. 1 (3. Erg. S. 327[1]); VAChI. Sup. XLV 3; Rep. 184; 226 Vs. 3; VAT 7850 Rs. 20 ff.

379. mul ŠUDUN (321)

I. Die syllabische Schreibung des Idgr. gibt Rep. 238 Vs. 1: šu-du-un; K 11306, 2: šu-dun. Das akk. Äquivalent ist nîru, Joch; so schon auf dem altbab. Gebet an die Sterngottheiten: ni-ru-um, „Joch(stern)", ZA N.F. 9 S. 306.

Das Jochgestirn ist unser Bootes, insbesondere Arcturus (Kugl. Erg. S. 211; Bez. Farb. S. 131, 12 unterscheidet: ŠUDUN = Bootes; ŠU·PA = Arcturus; vgl. auch AKBAW Bd. 30 (1918) 1 S. 131).

II. Teile des Jochgestirns.

1. ŠUDUN ANŠE (322).

Die akk. Lesung ist nach AO 6483, 29: na-ad-dul-lu; das (vordere) Eseljoch, westlich von Arktur.

Identifizierungen:

= ητυ Bootis (Weid. Hdb. S. 137).

= η " (Kugl. Erg. S. 185).

2. ŠUDUN ANŠE EGIR (323).

Das hintere Eseljoch, östlich von Arktur.

Identifizierungen:

= εζοπ Bootis (Weid. Hdb. S. 137).

= ε(ξπζ) " (Kugl. Erg. S. 211; RA XI 14).

3. ŠUDUN KUR (324).

Das „Joch des Landes", im Gegensatz zum „Joch des Meeres" (ŠUDUN·A·AB·BA s.d.). Nach K 11306, 3 = ŠU·PA (Arcturus).

III. *Astronomische Angaben:*

Rektaszensionsdifferenzen:

25° *zwischen* ERU$_3$ (η *Virginis*) *und* ŠUDUN·ANŠE;
8° " ŠUDUN·ANŠE *und* ŠUDUN (α *Bootis*);
9° " ŠUDUN *und* ŠUDUN·ANŠE·EGIR (ε *Bootis*);
12° " ŠUDUN·ANŠE·EGIR *und* mul GAM^{ti}.

Vgl. Kugl. RA XI 15; Weid. Hdb. S. 137.

IV. *Astrologische Angaben:*

A. *Allgemeines*

In astrol. Texten bezeichnet ŠUDUN *folgende Planeten:*

1. *Jupiter,* Išt. XXI 12; Bez. Farb. S. 103, 15; 140.

2. *Mars,* K 4195 I 11; K 250 I 24 (^{il}Nergal); Rep. 107 Rs. 1 ff.; Bez. Farb. S. 104, 21 (*Mars und Arktur sind rote Sterne*).

3. *Merkur,* Išt XXI 4 ff.; Bez. Farb. S. 109, 67.

B. *Omina.*

1. ŠUDUN = *Jupiter.*

a) *Wenn das Jochgestirn bei seinem Aufgang ostwärts gerichtet ist, bei Tag sichtbar ist und kein Wind weht, wird Not sein; die Regierung wird untergehen.* VACh 2. Sup. LXVII Rs. 10 ff.; Išt. XXI 8 f.; Sin XIX 3 (3. Erg. S. 314).

b) *Wenn das Jochgestirn bei seinem Aufgang westwärts gerichtet ist, der Westwind sich erhebt und sich nach Süden wendet, wird am 10. Ulûlu das Land dem Verderben anheimfallen.* 2 Sup. LXVII 7 ff.; Sin XIX 4; Išt. XXI 12 f.

c) *Wenn das Jochgestirn bei seinem Aufgang wie Feuer sich entzündet, wird die Ernte gedeihen.* 2. Sup. LXVII Rs. 5; Išt. XXI 1 ff.; Rep. 238 Vs. 3 f.

2. ŠUDUN = *Jupiter oder Merkur.*

a) *Wenn das Jochgestirn tief steht und trübe ist, wird die Flut nicht kommen.* 2. Sup. LXVII Rs. 6; Išt. XXI 4 ff.; Rep. 238 Vs. 1 ff.; Bez. Farb. 109, 67.

b) *Wenn das Jochgestirn eine Finsternis veranstaltet, wird der König eines fernen Landes sich erheben und im Lande wohnen.* Išt. XXI 7.

3. ŠUDUN *im Mondhof.*

S. oben Nr. 352 IV B § 3, 6°.

380. mul ŠUDUN·A·AB·BA (325)

I. *Das Jochgestirn des Meeres, wie* MU·SIR$_2$·A·AB·BA; *akk. etwa* nîr tâmtim. *Vgl.* 3. Erg. S. 325. *Das Gestirn des Gottes Ea und der Stadt Eridu,* K 11306, 7; K 2505, 14.

Identifizierung:

= *Vela* (Ungn. ZDMG 79 S. 112; ZA 28 S. 357[1]).

II. *Astrologische Angaben.*

Wenn das Jochgestirn des Meeres dunkel ist, ist Ea dunkel; Enlil wird dem Lande .. Ansturm zahlloser Truppen; das Land wird nicht Böses.. VACh Išt. XXV 41.

381. mul šukûdu (233)

Akk. Name des KAK·SI·DI, *Sirius, „Pfeilstern"*; VACh 2. Sup. IX 15 ff. *Deckname für Merkur,* K 4336 I 20; Bez. Farb. S. 105, 49.

382. mul ŠUL s. mul ŠAH$_2$ (294)

383. mul ŠUL·PA·E$_3$ (295)

I. „*Herr des strahlenden Aufganges*" (Erg.

S. 200), ein Name des Jupiter, und zwar während seines hel. Aufganges im Osten: VAChSt. XXXVII, 4; III R 54, 36 ff. (SSB I 216). Vgl. Kugl. Erg. S. 199; Meiss. Bab. u. Ass. II 404; Zimm. ZA 1891 S. 112.

Nach Hommel war ŠUL·PA·E$_3$ ursprünglich eine Bezeichnung für Meteor, Hilpr. Ann. S. 179; dagegen Kugl. SSB I 215.

II. mul ŠUL·PA·E$_3$ in den astron. Texten:

1. Monatsstern des Nisannu (III R 53 Vs. II 2; Schott, ZA N.F. 9 S. 128), bezw. des Du'uzu (Astrol. B III 4) (= Prokyon).

2. Unter den sieben UDU·IDIM^{pl}, K 2067, 19.

3. Unter den Enlil-Gestirnen nach den Astrolaben (3. Erg. S. 324).

4. Name des Prokyon (wie UD·AL·TAR, OLZ 1919 Sp. 13); hel. Aufgang im Du'uzu, bei gleichzeitigem Untergang des Aquila; Astrol. B III 19; umgekehrt im Tebêtu; ib. 31.

384. mul ŠU·SUD·NUN·ŠU$_3$·TU (232)

Das Jdgr. bedeutet šumannu ša alpi Ochsenleitseil (ŠL 354, 324). So auch der obige Sternname nach II R 49 Nr. 3 + 51 Nr. 2, 36: [mul ŠU·SUD·N]UN·ŠU$_3$·TU | šum-man-nu | kur-ṣi-e kar-nu-t[um], „enganliegende Fesseln" (Weid. Hdb. S. 35).

385. mul ŠU·PA (230).

I. Der Sternname ŠU·PA wird als kakkabu na-am-ru, der glänzende Stern, gedeutet (V R 46 Rs. 16; Erg. S. 211). ŠU·PA dürfte Pseudoidgr. sein, gebildet aus akk. šupû, hell glänzen; vgl. jedoch ŠL 354, 260.

Identifizierungen:

1. Spica (Weid. Hdb. S. 69, aufgegeben).

2. Bootes (Bez. ZÄF S. 14).

3. Arcturus (+ ε Bootis; Kugl. Erg. S. 9; Weid. Hdb. S. 144; Schott, ZDMG 88 S. 309; Bez. Farb. S. 131, 12).

mul ŠU·PA ist:

1. Monatsfixstern des Ulûlu, Astrol. B III 6.

2. Unter den Enlil-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 I 12; 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 5; ŠU·PA ist der „Grosse unter den Enlillen", V R 46 Rs. 11; Racc. p. 138, 310.

3. Unter den ziqpu-Gestirnen, Br. M. 86378 IV 4.

4. Unter den Akkad-Gestirnen, K 8067 II 9; K 250 IV 7a; dagegen K 4386 IV 61 (Aššur^{ki}).

II. Astronomische Angaben:

1. Hel. Aufgang: Am 15. Ulûlu stehen die grossen Zwillinge mitten Himmel vor deiner Brust und Arktur und das NUN^{ki}-Gestirn gehen hel. auf; Br. M. 86378 IV 24; im Ulûlu geht Arktur hel. auf und KA$_5$·A unter; Astrol. B III 23; umgekehrt im Addaru; ib. 35; am 15. Ulûlu geht Arktur hel. auf; Br. M. 86378 II 46.

2. Gleichzeitige tägliche Auf- und Untergänge: Wenn der Stier aufgeht, geht Arktur unter; Br. M. 86378 III 15 (Erg. S. 25); wenn Arktur aufgeht, geht das IKU-Gestirn unter; ib. 21.

3. Zeitabstände zwischen hel. Aufgängen: 60 Tage vergehen zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des Sirius und Arktur; Br. M. 86378 III 35; 10 Tage vergehen zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des Arktur und der Virgo; ib. 36.

4. Durchgang durch den Meridian: Am 15.

Kislimmu, bei gleichzeitigem hel. Aufgang des UD·KA·DUḪ·A (Cygnus), Br. M. 86378 IV 27 (Erg. S. 41 f.).

5. Entfernung zwischen Arktur und Antares: 13 KAS·GID$_2$ 10 UŠ; vgl. Weid. Hdb. S. 130; OLZ 1911 Sp. 345; Kugl. SSB II 315; Erg. S. 73. 112 f.

III. Astrologische Angaben:

A. Allgemeines

mul ŠU·PA kann Deckname für folgende Planeten sein:

1. Mars, K 250 II 25 (il Nergal); K 4195 II 12; Bez. Farb. S. 104, 22; 118, 125; 122, 166 (wegen seiner roten Farbe); VAChIšt. XXX 2.

2. Jupiter; VAChIšt. VII 61; Bez. Farb. S. 103, 16; 109, 68; 122, 165.

B. Omina.

1. Arktur funkelt (meš-ḫa im-šuḫ): in jeglichem Lande .. vom Arktur aus .. jegliches Land wird von Akkad gesagt; Gutes (für Akkad). VAChSup. LXIV Col. II 1 ff.; ib. LXIII Col. I 8 f. Išt. XXI 30.

2. Arktur dunkel (a-dir): der König von Akkad wird sich erheben und die Truppen von Elam mit der Waffe schlagen; VAChSin XIX 13; Išt. XXI 29; Bez. Farb. S. 109 (= Jupiter ?).

386. mul ŠUR s. GIGIR (92)

387. mul ŠURIM s. LAḪAR

388. mul Šibi (286)

Nur VAChIšt. XXV 72. = mul sibi ? oder = ŠU·GI ?

389. mul ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ (77)

I. Die Lesung des Idgr. ist gesichert durch die Glosse: ši-im-maḫ (Rep. 246 B Vs. 1); beachte auch die heth. Form ša-am-ma-aḫ (s. d.)

ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ ist sachlich = sinuntu bezw. šinunutu, das Schwalbengestirn, woraus sich ergibt, dass sum. ŠIM$_2$ = Schwalbe anzusetzen ist (Ungn. ZDMG 77 S. 81).

Nach den Aratscholien benannten die Chaldäer den nördlichen Fisch „Schwalbenfisch". Dieser Schwalbenfisch ist nach VS X 199 IV 12 die Göttin Nina, die „als Schwalbe den Fisch überfliegt" (ZDMG 77 S. 81).

Zu ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ vgl. auch die Namen sinuntu; šinunutu; IM·SIS; Anunîtu; zibbâtu; nûnu; DUR nûnu; BURANUNA; IDIGNA.

Identifizierungen:

= Capricornus E (Bez. ZÄF 12; Farb. S. 131 φ).
= Aquarius W (Kugl. Erg. S. 11 f. 42. 203. 216)
= Andromeda (Ungn. AfOF 2 S. 129).
= βηϑ Ceti (Weid. Bab. VI S. 36).
= εζϑ Pegasi + α Aquarii (Schott, ZDMG 88 S. 309)
= nördlicher Fisch (Weid. Bab. VI S. 159).
= südlicher Fisch (Schaumberger, 3. Erg. S. 330 f. Weid. Hdb. S. 144; KAO 4 S. 43; Bez. Farb. S. 127 [1]).

Ergebnis: ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ ist die südliche Fischellipse, Anunîtu die nördliche. Vgl. die Zeichnung bei Weid. Bab. VI S. 163 und die Kritik Kugl. Erg. S. 20. Abbildungen des Schwalbenfisches (?), RA XV 132.

ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ ist

1. Monatsfixstern des Šabâṭu; Astrol. B II 11.
2. Unter den Anu-Gestirnen, 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 8.
3. Unter den Amurrû-Gestirnen, K 8067 III 2;

K 250 *V 8.*

4. Auf dem Mondweg, Br.M. 86378 IV 36.

II. *Astronomische Angaben:*

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Zwischen Perseus (ŠU·GI) und Anu, Astrol. B (K) I 15.

2. Hel. Aufgang: Am 15. Ṭebêtu (bei gleichzeitigem akronych. Aufgang des Sirius), Br. M. 86378 III 7; (bei gleichzeitigem Durchgang durch den Meridian von ^{mul}AN·GUB·BA^{pl}), ib. IV 28 (Erg. S. 42); dagegen Astrol. B II 11: Im Šabâṭu geht das Schwalbengestirn hel. auf und die Zwillinge unter; umgekehrt im Abu; ib. 21.

3. Zeitabstände zwischen hel. Aufgängen: 30 Tage vergehen zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des UD·KA·DUḪ·A (Cygnus) und des ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ; Br. M. 86378 III 40; 20 Tage vergehen zwischen den hel. Aufgängen des ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ und des IKU-Gestirnes; ib. 41.

4. Planeten im südlichen Fisch: im Jahre -567/6: VAT 4956 Vs. 2. 9. Rs. 5. 17. 19 (BVSGW Bd. 67 Heft 2 S. 30 ff.; Bab. VI 159).

III. *Astrologische Angaben:*

A. *Allgemeines.*

Nach Bez. Farb. kann ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ *Deckname für Mars sein (Bez. Farb. S. 122, 157).*

B. *Omina.*

1. ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ *funkelt* (meš-ḫa im-šuḫ): *Ansturm zahlloser Truppen;* VACh *Išt. XXXIV 6; Rep. 246 B Vs. 1 f.*

2. ŠIM$_2$·MAH *dunkel* (a-dir): *der Mond wird eine „Finsternis" um die Mitternacht veranstalten;* AO 6455 *Vs. 1.*

Weitere Belege: K 11018 *Rs. 2 (Bab. VI 150);* VACh *Sin III 120; Išt. XXVIII 31; XXIX 3; Br. M. 45749 Vs. 34 (JRAS 1925 S. 37 ff.). Rep. 225 Vs. 3 (ob. 139 I B 2 b).*

390. ^{mul}Šinunutu (284)

I. *Spielform zu* sinuntu, *Schwalbe; identisch mit* ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ VR 46 *Rs. 34 ab (Bab. VI 160; AfOF 2 S. 130).*

II. *Astronomische Angaben.*

1. Über die Lage am Fixsternhimmel: Gegenüber dem IKU-*Gestirn, Br. M. 86378 I 41 (3. Erg. S. 331).*

2. Hel. Aufgang: Am 15. Ṭebêtu, Br. M. 86378 III 7.

3. „Der Schwalbenstern ist neben dem Band angebunden (nämlich an das Band der Fische), ein Stern Akkads ist er." 1. Sup. LIV 12 (Bab. VI 160).

391. ^{mul}Ši-pa-zi-an-na (278)

Heth. Form des šum. SIBA·ZI·AN·NA *(Bogh. 13; Bab. VI S. 36).*

392. $^{mul\ giš}$ŠIR (58)

Bisher nur Chiera 214 Rs. 16; 236 I 9.

392bis ^{mul}ŠIT^{meš} *(vgl. 42).*

S. oben 109 III B 17 c; vgl. auch Nr. 236.

393. šitaddalu (285)

Der akk. Name des Orion, der „breite Mann", Riese. Vgl. hebr. כְּסִיל *Am. 5, 8; Job 9, 9; 38, 31.* AJSL *40 S. 189;* ZDMG *73 S.*

159 ff.

Statt šitaddalu *auch* šidallu, VAT 9430, 6.

394. mul TAG·ŠA$_2$ (116)

Auch TAG·ŠA$_u$, SH 269, 4 (3. Erg. S. 353); = qâtu, rittu, *die Pfote des Hundes. „Aus der Beschreibung des Bildes* (UR·KU) VAT 9428 *Rs. 10 wissen wir, dass der Hund ostwärts zur Göttin Gula schaut. Seine Pfote ist darum ostwärts von* β *und* ζ *Herculis zu suchen, also in der Gegend, in die* K 9979 4 *I 3 den Stern* TAG·ŠA$_2$ *setzt" (3. Erg. S. 354). Nach Weid. Bab. VI 228 ist* TAG·ŠA$_2$ = π *Hydrae.*

Rektaszensionsdifferenz zwischen TAG·ŠA$_2$ *und* mul urkâti (ζ *Herc.*) = 5°; *zwischen* TAG·ŠA$_2$ *und* DIL (μ *Herc.*) = 10° (3. Erg. S. 353).

395. mul TAḪ (139)

Ein Beiname des Merkur nach Rep. 221 Rs. 3 (Wenn im Ulûlu der Stern TAḪ *erscheint ..wird das Getreide gedeihen;* TAḪ = *Merkur).*

396. mul TAR$_2$·LUGAL mušen (106)

Das Hahnengestirn, akk. wohl tarlugallu; *82-5-22, 512, 17 (Hommel,* AA 469 *zu berichtigen); Bez. Farb. S. 136*[4]. *Nach Br. M. 86378 I 5 steht dieses Gestirn hinter dem Orion; ebenso 2. Sup. LXVII 13. „Es kommen also die Sterne östlich von Orion bis Prokyon in Betracht" (3. Erg. S. 324; vgl. Bez. Farb. S. 132, 20).*

Identifizierungen:

= *Rigel (Bez.* ZÄF *S. 10. 48).*

= *Prokyon (Kugl. Erg. S. 155 f. 218).*

mul TAR$_2$·LUGAL *ist*

1. Unter den Ea*-Gestirnen, 82-5-22, 512 Rs. 17.*

2. Unter den 7 Enlilen: V R 46 *Vs. 27 (Enlil von Kullab);* VAT 9418 *III 8.*

3. Deckname für Mars (??); VAch *Sup. VI 3 f. Bez. Farb. S. 110, 79; 123, 194.*

397. mul TAR·PA (14)

Abkürzung von KA·TAR·PA *(s. d.);* ZA *1892 S. 226*[1]; SSB *I Taf. XXIV (Sp I 132 V 4; Sp I 192 Rs. II 2; Sp I 198 Rs. 5).*

398. TE *s.* MUL$_2$ (243)

399. TE·UD *s.* MUL$_2$·BABBAR (145)

Statt MUL$_2$·BABBAR *findet sich auch* BABBAR, JCS *I*$_4$ *(1948) p. 280. 287.*

400. TE·TE *s.* MUL$_2$·MUL$_2$ (244)

401. mul tu'amu (45)

Akk. Bezeichnung der Zwillinge; III R 53 *Nr. 1, 76:* mul tu-a-mu rabûti^{pl} (SSB *I 219);* VAch *Ist. XXV 76 f.*

402. mul tultum (?) (289)

Das Wurmgestirn (?), eine Bezeichnung für Anunîtu, *nach* K 250 *IV 4 (Weid. Hdb. S. 13); vgl.*

auch ib. 5: „Fische sind Würmer, Vögel sind lebende Wesen" (Weid. Kdb. S. 13; Bab. VI S. 162).

403. mul TUR *s.* mul LUGAL (124)

404. il TI·BAL·TI (59)

VR 46 *Rs. 33; vgl. auch* IV R² 52, 9a.

405. tikpu (60)

Die sieben rotgetupften Mars-Sterne nach CT 26: 45, 4-6; *vgl. auch* VAT 9418 *I 35 ff.* (KAR 142); K 250 *V 10-13; 3. Erg. S. 306 f.*

406. d TI·SAR·A (61)

Eine Bezeichnung des Venussternes, CT 25: 13; *vgl.* d SI·SAR·A.

407. mul TIR·AN·NA (242)

Das „Regenbogengestirn"; K 250 I 14 (ZÄF S 14); Chiera 214 Rs. VI 3; 236 II 1; K 11739 *Rs. I 6;* YACh *Ist. XXV 8.*

Nachträge.

DUBBIN (87 bis)

Nach CT 18: 49, 3 b + 19: 33 (80, 7-19, 307, 6) *hat das Idgr.* DUBBIN *auch den Lautwert* kak-ka-bu.

mul NUN·DIM$_4$ (83 bis)

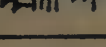
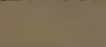
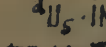
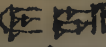
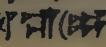
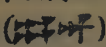
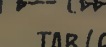
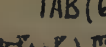
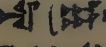
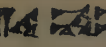
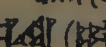
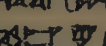
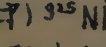
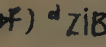
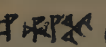
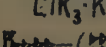
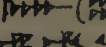
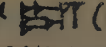
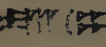
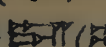
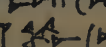
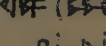
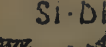
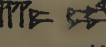
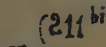
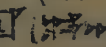
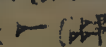
Wahrscheinlich Beiname der Venus.

a) *Wenn der Planet (Merkur),* mul NUN·DIM$_4$ *(Venus ?) und der grosse Stern (Jupiter) nebeneinander hergehen* (ittintû), *Fall des Gesindes und des Viehes..* TC *VI 16 Rs. 19. Vgl. hiezu Nr. 139 II D 6 a; ib. 8 a!*

b) *Am Tage, da der Planet sich* mul NUN·DIM$_4$ *nähert, wird der Feind das Westland..(?); ib. 18.*

1) (𒀭) ^{mul}DIL (108)
2) (𒀭/𒌓) ^{mul}DIL·BAD (109)
3) (𒀭) ^{mul}IKU (193)
4) (𒀭) ^{mul}ba-aš-mu-um (51)
5) (𒀭) ^{d}BA·LU·RAG (54)
6) (𒀭) ^{mul}^{d}ZU (172)
7) (𒀭) ^{d}Sin (352)
8) (𒀭) ^{mul}BAL·ME·GAR (46)
9) (𒀭) ^{mul}BAL·UR·A (44)
10) (𒀭) ^{mul}GIR$_2$ (91)
11) (𒀭) ^{mul}GIR$_2$·AN·NA (93)
12) (𒀭) ^{mul}GIR$_2$·TAB (94)
13) (𒀭) ^{mul}BUR$_2$·KUR$_2$ (54)
14) (𒀭) ^{mul}TAR·PA (347).
15) (𒌓) ^{mul_2}AN (21)
16) (𒀭) ^{mul}AN·NA (30)
17) (𒀭) ^{mul}AN·NA·AGA (31)
18) (𒀭) ^{mul}AN·TA·ŠUB·ŠUB·BA (35).
19) (𒀭) ^{mul}AN·TA·ŠUR·RA (36)
20) (𒀭) ^{mul}AN·TA·GUB (34)
21) (𒀭) ^{mul}AN·GUB·BA^{meš} (22)
22) (𒀭) ^{mul}AN·U$_2$·GI·E (26)
23) (𒀭) DINGIR·GAL (111)
24) (𒀭) ^{mul}AN·KI (29)
25) (𒀭) ^{mul}AN·KI·A^{meš} (28)
26) (𒀭) ^{mul}AN·ŠU$_2$·TE (33)
27) (𒌓) ^{mul_2}KA (204)
28) (𒀭) ^{mul}KA·TAR·PA (217).
29) (𒀭) ^{mul}GU$_3$·AN·NA (206)
30) (𒀭) ^{mul}ka-li-tum (213)
31) (𒀭) ^{d}Ka-mu-u$_2$ (214)
32) (𒀭) ^{mul}KA·KEŠDA (210)
33) (𒀭) ^{mul}KA·DUH·A (208)
34) (𒀭) ^{mul}KA·MUŠ·NI·NAG·A (215)
35) (𒀭) ^{mul}KA·MUŠ·NI·KU$_2$·E (215)
36) (𒀭) ^{mul_2}UH$_4$·ZU (146)
37) (𒀭) ^{mul}EME·UR·KU (119)
38) (𒀭) ^{mul} ^{d}ERA·GAL (125)
39) (𒀭) ^{mul}ŠAḪ (371)
40) (𒀭) ^{d}LA·BA·AN·SUR (231)
41) (𒀭) ^{d}LA·TA·RAK (234)
42) (𒀭) ^{mul}la SITI^{meš} (236)
43) (𒀭) ^{mul}LA·KU·DU (233)
44) (𒀭) ^{mul} ^{giš}APIN (39)
45) (𒀭) ^{mul} tu-a-mu (401)
46) (𒀭) ^{mul}GAM$_3$ (64)
47) (𒀭) ^{mul}MU·SIR$_2$ (280)
48) (𒀭) ^{mul}MU·SIR$_2$·KEŠ$_2$·DA (282)
49) (𒀭) ^{mul}MU·SIR$_2$·A·AB·BA (281)
50) (𒀭) ^{mul} qa-ad-du-uḫ-ḫa (365)
51) (𒀭) ^{mul}KIL$_2$ (227)
52) (𒀭) ^{mul}GIB·BA (84)
53) (𒀭) ^{mul}ḪANIŠ (182)
54) (𒀭) ^{mul}be-lit balâṭi (52)
55) (𒀭/𒆳) $^{mul/ul}$na-ka-ru (293)
56) (𒀭) ^{mul}na-aṣ-ra-pi (296)
57) (𒀭) ^{mul}Na-bu-u$_2$ (290)
58) (𒀭) ^{mul} ^{giš}SIR (392)
59) (𒀭) ^{d}TI·BAL·TI (404)
60) ti-ik-pu (405)
61) (𒀭) ^{d}TI·SAR·A (406)
62) (𒀭) ^{mul}MAŠ·MAŠ (266)
63) (𒀭) ^{mul}MAŠ·TAB·BA (267)
64) (𒀭) ^{mul}MAŠ·TAB·BA·TUR·TUR (269)
65) (𒀭) ^{mul}MAŠ·ṬAB·BA·GAL·GAL (268)

66) 𒀭𒌓𒆠 (𒀭𒈾) mul MAŠ-a-bi (264)
67) 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) mul nu-nu (307)
68) 𒀭𒄑𒍪 (𒀭𒈾) mul NU·KUŠ$_2$ (303)
69) 𒀭𒄑𒍪 𒌨 (𒀭𒈾) mul NU·KUŠ$_2$·U$_3$ (303)
70) 𒀭𒋛𒄑 𒁕 (𒀭𒈾/𒆬) mul/mu$_2$ NU·MUŠ·DA (306)
71) 𒀭𒁕 𒌓𒆠 (𒀭𒈾) mul NU·ME·A (304)
72) 𒀭𒂵 (𒀭𒈾) mul MAŠ$_2$ (263)
73) 𒀭𒂵𒈾 (𒆤) giš KUN (222)
74) 𒀭𒂵𒈾 𒁕 KUN^{me} (221)
75) 𒀭𒌍(?) 𒆤 (𒀭𒈾) mul ḪU(?) NIM (186)
76) 𒀭𒌋𒌋𒌋 𒄑 (𒀭𒈾) mul U$_5$·RI$_2$·IN (164)
77) 𒀭𒋛𒋛 𒍑 (𒀭𒈾) mul ŠIM$_2$·MAḪ (389)
78) 𒀭𒌍𒆤 (𒀭𒈾) mul SA$_4$ (330bis)
79) 𒀭𒋛𒄿 𒌋𒌋 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) mul ZI·BA·AN·NA (176)
80) 𒀭𒋛𒄿 𒌋𒌋 𒄑𒍑 (𒀭𒈾) mul ZA·BA·NI·TUM (176)
81) 𒀭𒋛𒄿 𒌋𒌋 (𒀭𒈾) mul Zi-qit (177)
82) 𒀭𒂵𒂵 𒂵𒂵 (𒀭𒈾) mul GI·GI (88)
83) 𒀭𒂵𒆤 𒌓𒌓 𒄑𒍑 gi-iz-za-ni-tum (90)
83bis) 𒀭𒌋𒌋 𒅆 𒅆 (𒀭𒈾) mul NUN·DIM$_4$ *(Nachtrag)*
84) 𒀭𒌋𒌋 𒁕𒆠 𒌓𒆠 (𒀭𒈾) d NUN·SAR·A (309)
85) 𒀭𒌋𒌋 𒂗𒍑 (𒀭𒈾) mul ERIDA (127)
86) 𒀭𒌋𒌋 𒁕 (𒀭𒈾) mul NUN·ME (308)
87) 𒀭𒌋𒍑 𒁕𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) d KAB·TA (207)
87bis) 𒀭𒌋𒌋𒌋𒌋 𒁕𒀭𒌋𒌋 DUBBIN *(Nachtrag)*
88) 𒀭𒌋𒍑 (𒀭𒈾) d Sin (352)
89) 𒀭𒌋𒌋 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾/𒀭𒀭/𒀭𒈾) mul/ul$_4$/d EN·GIŠGAL·AN·NA (120)
90) 𒀭𒌋𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) mul EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM (123)
91) 𒀭𒌋𒁕 𒂗𒍑 (𒀭𒈾 𒀭𒈾) mul d EN·ME·ŠAR$_2$·RA (122)
92) 𒀭𒌨 (𒀭𒈾) mul ŠUR (386)
93) 𒀭𒌨 𒁕 𒂗𒍑 (𒀭𒈾) mul šur-ši ABSIN (4)
94) 𒀭𒌨 𒄑 (𒀭𒈾) mul ŠUR·GIGIR (386)
95) 𒀭𒌨 (𒀭𒈾) il Jštar (203)
96) 𒀭𒌋𒌋 𒌨 (𒀭𒈾) mul sa-a-ri (341)
97) 𒀭𒂵𒂵𒂵𒂵 (𒀭𒈾 𒆠) mul giš GAN$_2$·UR$_3$ (66)
98) 𒀭𒂵𒂵 𒀭𒈾 (𒀭𒈾) mul GU$_2$·ḪAL (80)
99) 𒀭𒂵𒂵 𒀭𒈾 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) mul GU$_2$·AN·NA (73)
100) 𒀭𒂵𒂵 𒁕 (𒀭𒈾) mul DUR (107)
101) 𒀭𒋛 (𒀭𒈾) mul SI (346)
102) 𒀭𒋛 𒌋𒌋 (𒀭𒈾) mul Si-mu-ut (351)
103) 𒀭𒋛 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) mul Si-nu-nu-tu (352)
104) 𒀭𒋛 𒂗𒍑 𒁕 (𒀭𒈾) d SI·SAR·A (354)
105) 𒀭𒋛 (𒀭𒈾) mul SI$_4$ (347)
106) 𒀭𒋛 𒂗𒍑 (𒀭𒈾) mul TAR$_2$·LUGAL (396)
107) 𒀭𒋛 (𒀭𒈾) mul SAG (331)
108) 𒀭𒋛 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) d SAK·KUD (336)
109) 𒀭𒋛 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) mul SAG·SA·RI (335)
110) 𒀭𒋛 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) mul SAG·UŠ (333)
111) 𒀭𒋛 𒁕 (?) 𒁕 (𒀭𒈾) mul SAG·DU$_3$·A (332)
112) 𒀭𒋛 𒁕 𒌨 (𒀭𒈾) mul SAG·ME·GAR (334)
113) 𒀭𒋛 𒂗𒍑 (𒀭𒈾) mul MA$_2$·GUR$_8$ (254)
114) 𒀭𒋛 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾/𒆬) mul/mul$_2$ UZA (145)
115) 𒀭𒋛 (𒀭𒈾/𒆤) mul/ul DIR (114)
116) 𒀭𒌋 𒌨 (𒀭𒈾) mul TAG·ŠA$_2$ (394)
117) 𒀭𒌋 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) mul ABSIN$_2$ (4)
118) 𒀭𒌋 MUL (274)
119) 𒀭𒌋 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒁕 (𒀭𒈾) d MUL·AN·DIR·A (23; 275)
120) 𒀭𒌋 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) mul MUL·LA (278)
121) 𒀭𒌋 𒀭𒌋 MUL·MUL (279)
122) 𒀭𒌋 𒀭𒀭 𒂗𒍑 (𒀭𒈾) mul um-mu-lu-bi (153)
123) 𒀭𒌋 𒀭𒀭 𒁕𒁕 (𒀭𒈾/𒆬) mul/mul$_2$ ḪE$_2$·GAL$_2$·A-A (185)
124) 𒀭𒌋 (𒆬) mul$_2$ TUR (403)
125) 𒀭𒌋 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾 𒀭𒈾) mul d DUMUZI (125)
126) 𒀭𒌋 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) mul IBILA·E$_2$·MAḪ (191)
127) 𒀭𒌋 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 (𒀭𒈾) mul BANDA$_2$·E$_2$·MAḪ (49)
128) 𒀭𒌋 𒁕 (𒆬/𒀭𒈾) mul$_2$/d GENNA (69)
129) 𒀭𒌋 𒁕 (𒀭𒈾) mul AD·ME (8)

130) ^{mul}iN·DUB·AN·NA(199)
131)  ^{mul}rab-bu (367)
132)  $^{mul/d}$LUGAL (240)
133) ^{mul}LUGAL·^{d}U$_5$·iN (242)
134) ^{d}LUGAL·GiR$_3$·RA(241)
135) ^{mul}SAR·U$_5$ (340)
136) ^{mul}SAR·A (339)
137) $^{mul/ul_2}$DUG$_5$·GA (133)
138)  $^{mul/mul_2}$GAB·GiR$_3$·TAB(60)
139)  ^{mul}TAḪ (395)
140)  ^{mul}AM·AN·NA (19)
141)  ^{mul}NE·Gi·NE·GAR (300)
142) ^{mul}Lisi·GUN$_3$ (253)
143) ^{mul_2}NE·NE·GAR (301)
144)  ^{mul}Ne-bi-ru (298)
145)  ^{giš}NiNDA (317)
146) ^{d}ZiB$_2$ (174)
147)  ^{mul}SUḪUŠ·ABSiN$_2$(343)
148)  ^{mul}UR$_2$·GiR$_3$·KAB·UD·KA·DUḪ·A (159)
149) ^{mul}GUB·[illegible]^{meš}(74)
150)  ^{d}DU·ŠE·E·GUD·UD (107*)
151)  ^{mul}ANŠU·KUR·RA(32)
152) ^{mul}NiTA·A·TA (330)
153) ^{il}Jš-tar (203)
154)  ^{mul}Jš-ḫa-ra (202)
155)  ^{il}bi-ib-bu (55)
156)  $^{mul/mul_2}$KAK·Si·Di(212)
156bis) ^{mul}KAK·U$_2$·TAG (211bis)
157) ^{mul}KAK·BAN (211)
158)  ^{mul}Ni-bi-rum (311)
159)  $^{mul/ul}$Ṣal-bat-a-nu (360)
160) ^{mul}J$_3$-li$_2$-ab-rat(195)
161)  ṣal-lum-mu-u$_2$ (361)
162)  ^{mul}ni-bu-u$_2$ (310)
163) ^{mul}iR·Bi·iL(?) (201)
164)  ^{d}AMA·ME·BAD (18)
165)  ^{mul}PA (356)
166) ^{mul} ^{d}SULLAT$_2$ (355)
167)  ^{mul}PA·BiL(357)
168)  ^{mul}PA·BiL·SAG (358)
169)  ^{mul}pa-gar ŠU$_2$ (359)
170)  ^{mul}SiBA·Zi·AN·NA(348)
171)  $^{mul/d}$is li-e (200)
172)  ^{mul}GiŠ·BAR (50.95)
173) ^{mul}GUD (?5)
174) ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA (77)
175) $^{mul/mul_2}$GUD·UD (79)
176) ^{mul}GUD·ALiM (76)
177) ^{mul}AL·TAR (16)
178) ^{mul}AL·LUL (14)
179) ^{mul}Al-lu-tum (15)
180) ^{mul}MAR (257)
181) ^{mul}MAR·TU (261)
182) $^{mul/mul_2}$MAR·GiD$_2$·DA (258)
183) ^{mul}MAR·GiD$_2$·DA·AN·NA (259)
184) ^{mul}e (û ša SAG·GiR$_2$·TAB) (114bis)
185) ^{mul}E·TU·RA·ME (131)
186) ^{d}E·TA·NAM·AN (129)
187) ^{ul}E-ra-'-al-bu(126)
188) ^{mul}e-ku-e (117)
189) ^{mul}DUG·DUG (103)
190) ^{mul}un-nu-ut (156)
192) ^{mul}kit-ti (230)

193) (𒀭) ^{mul}RIT·GAM$_3$ (369)
194) (𒀭) ^{d}MES·LAM·TA·E$_3$·A(271)
195) (𒀭) ^{mul}U$_2$·LI·IN (150)
196) (𒀭) ^{mul}UGA (132)
197) (𒀭) ^{mul}u$_2$-ṣur-ti (158)
198) (𒀭) ^{mul}KAL (212bis)
199) (𒀭/𒀭) $^{ul/ul_5}$DAN·NE (98)
200) (𒀭) ^{mul}bît šak-ki-i (59)
201) (𒀭) ^{mul}E$_2$-ri-iš-ki-ga(124)
202) (𒀭) ^{mul}E$_2$·TUR$_3$ (130)
203) (𒀭/𒀭) $^{mul/ul}$^{d}E$_2$-a (115)
204) (𒀭) ^{d}USAN$_2$·PA·EL (157)
205) (𒀭) ^{mul}LU$_2$·KUR$_2$·RA (245)
206) (𒀭/𒀭) $^{mul/mul_2}$LU$_2$·UŠ$_2$ (243)
207) (𒀭) ^{mul}LU$_2$·SA·GAZ (252)
208) (𒀭) ^{mul}LU$_2$·LAL$_3$ (246)
209) (𒀭) ^{mul}LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA (244)
210) (𒀭) ^{d}Nannar (295)
211) (𒀭) ^{mul}sar-ru (342)
212) (𒀭) ^{mul}A$_2$ mušen (2)
213) (𒀭) ^{mul}giš DA (96)
214) (𒀭) ^{mul}DA·MU (97)
215) (𒀭) ^{d}Da-pi-nu (99)
216) (𒀭) ^{mul}MURUB$_4$ (283)
217) (𒀭) ^{mul}ma-ak-ru-u (255)
218) (𒀭) ^{mul}ma-a-šu$_2$ (265)
219) (𒀭) ^{mul}GAL (62)
220) (𒀭) ^{d}GAL-A-RU-RU (63)
221) (𒀭) ^{mul}AGA·UD·KA·DUḪ·A (6)
222) (𒀭) ^{mul}AGA ^{d}A-nim (5)
223) (𒀭) ^{mul}AGA Za-ma$_3$-ma$_3$ (7)
224) (𒀭) ^{mul}GAŠAN·TIN (68)
225) (𒀭/𒀭) $^{ul/d}$SIG$_7$ (350)
226) (𒀭) ^{mul}šà-am-ma-aḫ (372)
227) (𒀭/𒀭) $^{mul/mu_2}$ŠU (376)
228) (𒀭) ^{mul}ŠU·GI (378)
229) (𒀭) ^{mul}ŠU·KAB·GUD·ALIM(376)
230) (𒀭/𒀭) ^{mul}SU·PA (385)
231) (𒀭) ^{mul}ŠU·ZAG·GUD·ALIM(376)
232) (𒀭) ^{mul}ŠU·SUD·NUN·ŠU$_3$·TU (384)
233) (𒀭) ^{mul}šu-ku-du (381)
234) (𒀭) ^{mul}LUL·LA (249)
235) (𒀭/𒀭) $^{mul/ul}$KA$_5$·A (205)
236) (𒀭) ^{d}KAŠŠEBI (216)
237) (𒀭) ^{mul}GAM^{ti} (65)
238) (𒀭/𒀭) $^{mul/mul_2}$KUR (223)
239) pu-uš-ša$_2$-ni-tum (359bis)
240) (𒀭) $^{mul\ (d)}$MUŠ (284)
241) (𒀭) ^{mul}MUŠ·MIN·SAG·GA(285)
242) (𒀭) ^{mul} ^{d}TIR·AN·NA (407)
243) MUL$_2$ (398)
244) MUL$_2$·MUL$_2$ (400)
245) MUL$_2$·BABBAR (399)
246) (𒀭) ^{il}Šamaš (373)
247) (𒀭/𒀭/𒀭) $^{mul/mul_2/ul}$BABBAR (276)
248) (𒀭) ^{mul}UD·KA·DUḪ·A (144)
249) (𒀭) ^{mul}UD·ZAL·LI (143)
250) (𒀭) ^{mul}UD·AL·TAR (137)
251) (𒀭) ^{mul}ŠAG$_4$·TUR$_3$·RA (370)
252) (𒀭) ^{mul}giš RIN$_2$ (368)
253) (𒀭) ^{mul}BIR$_3$·SAG (58)
254) (𒀭) ^{mul}zap-pu (362)
255) (𒀭) ^{mul}ZIB^{me} (175)
256) (𒀭) ^{mul}ḪI·LUGAL·MAŠ·LAḪ·ḪA (190bis)
257) (𒀭) ^{d}ŠAR$_2$·GAZ (375)
258) (𒀭) ^{d}ŠAR$_2$·UR (375)
259) (𒀭) ^{mul}ŠAR$_2$·UR$_4$ (375)
260) (𒀭) ^{mul}UḪ·ŠUBUR (147)
261) (𒀭) ^{mul}IM·ŠU·RIN·NA (198)
262) (𒀭) ^{mul}IM·SIS (197)

263)  ^{d}AḪUD (12)

264)  $^{mul\ d}$IM·DUGUD^{mušen} (296)

265)  ^{mul}BIR (56)

266)  ^{d}ḪAR·RI·RU (184)

267)  ^{mul}SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2^{kua}$ (344)

268)  ^{ul_8}U·RI·RI (165)

269)  ^{d}Nergal (302)

270)  ^{mul}UGUN (134)

271)  ^{mul}AB$_2$·BIR$_3$(-i) (3)

272)  ^{mul}GIG$_2$ (86)

273)  ^{mul}GIG$_2$·$^{giš\ d}$BAD$_3$·SAG (87)

274)  ^{ul}NAD$_2$ (291)

275)  ^{mul}NIM·MA (312)

276)  ^{mul}LAM·MU (235)

277)  ^{mul}ṣur-ru (364)

278)  $^{mul\ d}$Marduk (260)

279)  $^{mul/mul_2}$BAN (47)

280)  ^{d}BAN·BA·AN·SUR (48)

281)  UL (148)

282)  ^{mul}GIR$_3$ (92)

283)  ^{mul}GIG (85)

284)  ^{mul}ši-nu-nu-tum (390)

285)  ^{mul}ši-ta-ad-da-lu (393)

286)  ^{mul}Ši-bi (388)

287)  ^{mul}Ši-pa-zi-an-na (391)

288)  $^{mul/ul}$ḪUL (187)

289)  ^{mul}tul$_2$(-i)-tum (402)

290)  ^{mul}ABSIN (4)

291)  ki-in-ṣu (229).

292)  ^{mul}ki-tum (230)

293)  ki-iz za-ni-tum (226)

294)  ^{mul}ŠAḪ$_2$ (382)

295)  ^{d}ŠUL·PA·E$_3$ (383)

296)  ^{d}Jštar (203)

297)  ^{il}Šamaš (373)

298)  $^{mul/ul}$Šanumma^{ma} (256; 374)

299)  ^{il}Sin (352)

300)  $^{mul\ d}$Anu (24)

301)  $^{mul\ giš}$GIGIR (89)

302)  ^{mul}ṢAR·GAZ (363)

303)  ^{mul}LAḪAR (232)

304)  KILI$_3$ (228)

305)  ME·ṢI (272)

306)  ^{ul}ME·GAR (270)

307)  $^{mul/mul_2}$ḪUN (189)

308)  ^{mul}ku-ru-na (225)

309)  ^{mul}ḪUN·GA$_2$ (190)

310)  ^{mul}ku-ma-ru (220)

311)  ^{mul}lu (237)

312)  ^{mul}UDU·IDIM (139)

313)  ^{mul}UDU·IDIM·SAG·UŠ (141)

314)  ^{mul}UDU·IDIM·DIR (140)

315)  ^{mul}UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD (139bis)

316)  ^{mul}lu-um-nu (251)

317)  ^{mul}UDU·NITA (142)

318)  ^{mul}lu-ma-ši (250)

319)  ^{mul}LU·LIM (248)

320)  ^{mul}kin-ṣi (229)

321)  ^{mul}ŠUDUN (379)

322)  ^{mul}ŠUDUN·ANŠE (379)

323)  ^{mul}ŠUDUN·ANŠE·EGIR (379)

324)  ^{mul}ŠUDUN·KUR (379)

325)  ^{mul}ŠUDUN·A·AB·BA (380)

326)  ^{mul}SAL·ŠILA$_4$·ŠAG$_4$·GA (338)

327)  ^{mul}SAL·UR (337)

328)  ^{d}NIN·GIR$_2$·SU (316)

329)  ^{d}NIN·AN·NA (315)

330)  ^{mul}NIN·KA·SI (321)

331)  $^{mul/mul_2}$NIN·MAḪ (324)

332)  ^{d}NIN·SI·AN·NA (327)

333)  ^{mul}NIN·DAR (318)

334) [illegible] ^{d}NIN·DAR·AN·NA (320)
335) [illegible] ^{d}NIN·DAR·A (319)
336) [illegible] ^{d}NIN·MUL (325)
338) [illegible] ^{d}NIN·PA·MUL·E·SI (328)
339) [illegible] ^{mul}NIN·SAR (326)
340) [illegible] $^{mul\ d}$NIN·KI·ZI·DI (322)
341) [illegible] ^{d}NIN·IB (323)
342) [illegible] $^{mul\ d}$NIN·A·ZU (313)
343) [illegible] ^{mul}NIN·A·ḪA·KUD·DU (314)
344) [illegible] ^{mul}NANGAR (294)
345) [illegible] ^{mul}GU (71)
346) [illegible] ^{mul}GU·AN·NA (72)
347) [illegible] ^{mul}GU·LA (81)
348) [illegible] $^{mul\ d}$GU·LA (82)
349) [illegible] ^{mul}GU·SI·DI (83)
350) [illegible] ^{ul}EL$_2$·KU 118)
351) [illegible] ^{mul}ḪUM·BA (188)
352) [illegible] ^{mul}ur-ka-a-ti (166)
353) [illegible] ^{mul}UR·MAḪ (168)
354) [illegible] ^{mul}UR·IDIM (163)
355) [illegible] ^{mul}UR·BAR·RA (161)
356) [illegible] ^{mul}UR·GU·LA (162)
357) [illegible] ^{mul}UR·KU (167)
358) [illegible] ^{mul}UR·A (160)
359) [illegible] A (1)
360) [illegible] ^{mul}A-nu-ni-tum (27)
361) [illegible] ^{mul}A-nu AGA (25)
362) [illegible] ^{mul}a-ḫu-u$_2$ (11)
363) [illegible] ^{mul}A-ri-tum (41)
364) [illegible] ^{mul}a-si-di (38)
365) [illegible] $^{mul/mul_2}$ERU$_3$ (9; 126)
366) [illegible] ^{d}A·MAL (17)
367) [illegible] $^{mul\ d}$A-nim (24)
368) [illegible] ^{mul}A·KU (13)
369) [illegible] $^{mul\ id_2}$IDIGNA$_2$ (192)
370) [illegible] $^{mul\ id_2}$BURANUNA (53)
371) [illegible] ^{mul}a-ḫa-ti (10)
372) [illegible] ^{mul}za-ap-pu (171)
373) [illegible] $^{mul\ d}$Za-ma$_3$-ma$_3$ (170)
374) [illegible] ^{mul}KUA (218)
375) [illegible] ^{mul}ḫa-ba-ṣi-ra-nu (179)
376) [illegible] ^{mul}ḫa-ma-na-a-ti (181)
377) [illegible] $^{mul\ d}$Sibi (349)

Deutsch - Akkadisches Verzeichnis der Sternnamen.

Adler ^{mul}A$_2$ ^{mušen} (2).

Ähre (*Spica in der Jungfrau*), ^{mul}SA$_4$ ša$_2$ ABSIN (330bis)

Aldebaran (im *Stier*) $^{mul\ giš}$DA (96); ^{mul}is li-e (200); NE·GI·NE·GAR (300).

Algol (im *Perseus*) s. *Variabilis (stella)*.

Alkor (das „*Reiterchen*") g *Ursae Maioris* ^{mul}KA$_5$·A (205)

Andromeda ^{mul}LU·LIM (248).

Andromedanebel, kakkabâni ummuluti ša in irat LU·LIM izzazu, *die flimmernden Sterne, die an der Brust des* LULIM *stehen* (s. ummulûtu, 153).

Antares ^{mul}LISI·GUN$_3$ (253); ^{mul}SI$_4$ (347).

Antinous ^{mul}LU$_2$·UŠ$_2$ (243); *vgl. auch* ^{mul}HANIŠ$_2$ (182).

Aquila s. *Adler*.

Aquarius ^{mul}GU·LA (81); ^{mul}GU (71).

Ara $^{mul\ giš}$GAN$_2$·UR$_3$ (66).

Arcturus ^{mul}ŠUDUN (379); ^{mul}ŠU·PA (385).

Argo (*Schiff, Sternbild*): ^{mul}NUN^{ki} (306);

vgl. auch ^{mul}BIR (56); ^{mul}NIN·MAḪ (324)

Aries ^{mul}LU$_2$·ḪUN·GA$_2$ (244); ḪUN·GA$_2$ (190); ḪUN (189); *vgl. auch* ^{mul}IKU (193).

Atair *im Adler, s.* ^{mul}A$_2$ ^{mušen} (2); *vgl. auch* ^{mul}GIR$_2$·ZA·MA$_3$·MA$_3$ (92).

Auriga ^{mul}GAM$_3$ (64); *vgl. auch* ^{mul} ^{giš}GIGIR (89); ^{mul}UDU·NITA (142).

B

Bär *Grosser,* ^{mul}MAR·GID$_2$·DA (258); *Kleiner,* ^{mul}MAR·GID$_2$·DA·AN·NA (259).

Becher, *Crater, ein Teil des bab. Löwen.*

Bellatrix *linke Schulter des Orion,* ^{d}Latarak (?) (234); *s. auch Nr. 267 I 3.*

Beteigeuze *rechte Schulter des Orion,* ^{mul}LU$_2$·LAL$_3$ (?) (246); *vgl.* MAŠ·TAB·BA (267 I 3).

Bootes ^{mul}ŠUDUN (379).

C

Cancer ^{mul}AL·LUL (14); NANGAR (294).

Canes venatici *(Jagdhunde),* ^{mul}ḪE$_2$·GAL$_2$·A·A (?) (185).

Canis Maior ^{mul}BAN *(Bogenstern)* (47).

Canis Minor ^{mul}UD·AL·TAR (137); ^{mul}TAR·LUGAL *(Prokyon ?)* (396).

Canopus *s.* ^{mul}NUN^{ki} (306); ^{mul}BIR (56).

Capella *im Fuhrmann (s.* ^{mul}GAM$_3$ (64); ^{mul}UDU·NITA ! (142)).

Capricornus ^{mul}SUḪUR·MAŠ$_2$ (344); ^{mul}MAŠ$_2$ (263); ^{mul}Akuttum (15); ^{mul}UZA (145); ^{mul}MA$_2$·GUR$_8$ (254).

Carina *(Kiel der Argo)* ^{mul}BIR (?) (56); ^{mul}NIN·MAḪ (324); *s. auch Argo; Vela; Puppis.*

Cassiopeia *gehört zu* ^{mul}LU·LIM (?) (248).

Castor MAŠ·MAŠ *maḫrû, der westliche der beiden Zwillinge* (2661 1) *s. auch Nr. 268.*

Centaurus ^{mul}EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM (123); *ḫabaṣirânu* (179); α *Centauri:* ^{mul}ḪANIŠ$_2$ (240); β *Centauri:* ^{d}SULLAT$_2$ (240; 355).

Cepheus *gehört zu* ^{mul}UD·KA·DUḪ·A (144); *s.* AGA UD·KA·DUḪ·A (6).

Cetus *gehört zu* ^{mul}IKU (?) (193).

Columba ^{mul}LU$_2$·LAL (246)

Coma Berenices *gehört zu* ^{mul}ERU$_3$ (126); *s. auch* ^{mul}ḪE·GAL$_2$·A·A (185)

Corona Borealis, ^{mul}BAL·UR·A (44); ^{mul}GAM^{ti} (=kippati, „Krümmung") (65); *s. auch* ^{d}BA·LU·RAG (45).

Corvus, ^{mul}UGA ^{mušen} (132).

Crater *s. Becher (nach Kugler gehört Crater zum bab. Corvus).*

Crux ^{mul} ^{giš}GAN$_2$·UR$_3$ (66); *vgl. auch* ^{mul}EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM (123).

Cycnus UD·KA·DUḪ·A (144).

D

Delphinus ^{mul}DA·MU (97); ^{mul}ŠAḪ *(„Meerschweinchen")* (371); *s. auch* ^{mul}LU$_2$·UŠ$_3$ (243).

Deneb *Brust des Panthergreifen* (GAB ša ^{mul}UD·KA·DUḪ·A) (144 IV 3).

Denebola *Schwanz des Löwen* (KUN UR·GU·LA) (163 IV 3).

Draco ^{mul}MU·SIR·KEŠ$_2$·DA (282); ^{mul} ^{il}A-aim (24).

E

Eidechse *gehört zu* ^{mul}UD·KA·DUḪ·A (144).

Einhorn *vgl.* ^{mul}EN·TE·NA·MAŠ·LUM (123).

Equuleus ^{mul}ANŠU·KUR·RA (31); *s. auch*

^{mul}DA·MU (97); ^{mul}IM·DUGUD (196).

Eridanus ^{mul}NUN^{ki} *(Gestirn von „Eridu")* (306); *ṷ Eridani =* ^{il}Latarak (?) (234).

F

Fisch, Fische, *Piscis Austrinus,* ^{mul}KUA (218). *(Tierkreisbild),* KUN^{me} (221); ZIB^{me} *(„Schwänze")* (175); DUR (rikis) nûnu (107); *(„Fischband")*; Anunîtu, *die nordöstliche Fischellipse* (27); $ŠIM_2$·MAḪ; sinuntu *usw. die südwestliche* (389; 352).

Fomalhaut ^{mul}KUA (218).

Fuhrmann *s. Auriga.*

G

Gemini MAŠ·MAŠ (266); MAŠ·TAB·BA (267); mâšu; tu'amu (265; 401).

Gemma ^{mul}BAL·UR·A *(s. Corona Borealis)* (44).

Grus ^{mul}NU·MUŠ·DA (305).

H

Haar der Berenike *s. Coma Berenices.*

Hercules ^{mul}UR·KU (167); ^{mul}DIL (108); ^{mul}aḫâti (264); urkâti (166).

Hund *grosser:* ^{mul}BAN (47); *kleiner: s. Prokyon.*

Hyaden $^{mul\ giš}$DA (96); ^{mul}is li-e (200); ^{mul}Anu AGA (25).

Hydra ^{mul}MUŠ (284).

I

Indus *s.* ^{mul}NU·MUŠ·DA (305).

J

Jagdhunde, ^{mul}ḪE·GAL_2·A·A (?) (185)

Jungfrau (Tierkreisbild), ^{mul}ABSIN (3); ^{mul}ERU_3 (126).

Jupiter (Planet), MUL·BABBAR (399); SAG·ME·GAR (334); UD·AL·TAR (137); $ŠUL·PA·E_3$ (383); $^{mul\ d}$Marduk (260); Nibiru (311).

K

Komet *s.* ^{mul}U·RI·RI (165).

Kranich *s. Grus.*

Krebs (Tierkreisbild), ^{mul}AL·LUL (14); NANGAR (294).

L

Lacerta *s. Eidechse.*

Leier *s.* GAŠAN·DIN (68); $^{mul\ d}$Gu-la (82); ^{mul}UZA (145).

Leo (Tierkreisbild), ^{mul}UR·GU·LA (162); ^{mul}UR·A (160); A (1).

Leunculus ^{mul}UR·MAḪ (168).

Libra (Tierkreisbild), ^{mul}ZI·BA·AN·NA (176); zibanîtu (176); $^{mul\ giš}$$RIN_2$ (368).

Löwe *s. Leo.*

Lupus ^{mul}UR·IDIM (163).

Lyra *s. Leier.*

M

Mars (Planet), ṣalbatânu (360); AN (21); šanumma (374); nakru (293); *usw.*

Merkur (Planet), UDU·IDIM·GUD·UD (139); GUD·UD (79); šaḫiṭu (79).

Meteor kakkabu rabû (MUL·GAL) (62); UL *(Stern)* (148); *s. auch Sternschnuppe; s. auch* ^{mul}nibiru (311).

Microscopium *s.* ^{mul}GU·LA (81).

Milchstrasse DUR·AN (rikis šamê, *Himmels-*

band)(107).

Mira Ceti s. *Variabiles (stellae)*.

Mond Sin (352); warḫu (169); ilu (194).

Monocerus s. *Einhorn*.

O

Ophiuchus ^{mul}AN·KU·A^{pl}(28); ^{d}ZA·MA$_2$·MA$_2$ (170); ^{mul}GUD·ALIM (76); KA·TAR·PA (217); bît šakki (^{ú}) (59).

Orion ^{mul}SIBA·ZI·AN·NA (348); U$_5$·RI·IN (164); šitaddalu (393).

P

Pegasus ^{mul}IKU (193).

Perseiden kakkabâni ummuluti ša ^{mul}ŠU·GI(153).

Perseus ^{mul}ŠU·GI (378).

Phoenix s. ^{mul}NU·MUŠ·DA (305).

Pisces s. *Fische*.

Piscis Australinus ^{mul}KUA (218).

Planet ^{mul}UDU·IDIM („*Wildschaf*") (139).

Plejaden MUL·MUL (279); zappu (171); $^{mul\ d}$SIBI (349).

Polarstern (um 600 v. Chr.), IBILA·E$_2$·MAḪ (β *Ursae Minoris)* (191); *s. auch Nr. 282.*

Polluxe MAŠ·MAŠ arkû *(der hintere der Zwillinge)* (266 I 8); *s. auch Nr. 268.*

Praesepe libbi^{bi} NANGAR *(die Mitte des Krebses; s. Nr. 294 II 4)*.

Prokyon ^{mul}UD·AL·TAR (137); ^{mul}TAR$_2$·LUGAL$_5$ (396); Dâpinu (99).

Puppis *(Teil des Schiffes Argo,* NUN^{ki}), ^{mul}NIN·MAḪ (324); *s. auch* ^{mul}BAN (47)

R

Rabe s. *Corvus*.

Regulus ^{mul}LUGAL (240)

Reiterchen s. *Alkor* (205).

Rigel s. ^{mul}TAR$_2$·LUGAL (396).

S

Sagittarius (Tierkreisbild), ^{mul}PA·BIL·SAG (358); PA·BIL (357); PA (356).

Saturn ^{mul}SAG·UŠ (333); GENNA (69); kaimânu (209); *s. auch* ^{mul}UDU·IDIM(139).

Schild des Sobieski ^{mul}SAG·SA·RI (335).

Schlange ^{mul}AN·GUB·BA^{pl} (22; 74); ^{mul}GUD·ALIM (76).

Schlangenträger s. *Ophiuchus*.

Schütze s. *Sagittarius*.

Schwan s. *Cycnus*.

Scorpius (Tierkreisbild) ^{mul}GIR$_2$·TAB (94).

Scutum Sobieski s. *Schild des Sobieski*.

Segel (Teil der Argo, NUN^{ki}), ^{mul}ŠUDUN·A·AB·BA (380); *s. auch* ^{mul}BIR (56); ^{mul}NIN·MAḪ (324).

Serpens s. *Schlange*.

Sirius ^{mul}KAK·SI·DI (212); ^{mul}KAK·BAN (210).

Skorpion s. *Scorpius*.

Sonne ^{il}Šamaš (^{d}UD; ^{d}20) (373)

Spica s. *Ähre*.

Steinbock s. *Capricornus*.

Stern MUL (274); MUL$_2$ (*ib.*); UL (148); UL$_8$ (*il.*); kakkabu (274).

Sternschnuppe nalšu ša kakkabi („*Sternregen*"); kakkabu rabû („*Grosser Stern*") (62); AN·TA·ŠUR·RA (36); AN·TA·ŠUB·ŠUB·BA$_2$ (35); UL (148).

Stier *(Tierkreisbild)*, ^{mul}GUD·AN·NA (77); *s. auch* MUL·MUL (279).

T

Taube s. *Columba*.

Taurus s. *Stier*

Tierkreis lumâšu; LU·MAŠ^{pl} (250); UZUD (šêru) „*Fleischstück*", *Glied* = *Tierkreisbild*; ḪA·LA (zittum, ṣittum) = *Tierkreiszeichen* (237).

Triangulum ^{mul}APIN (39); $^{mul\ giš}$NINDA (317); ^{mul}UR·BAR·RA (161).

U

Ursa *Maior*, ^{mul}MAR·GID$_2$·DA (258); *Minor*: ^{mul}MAR·GID$_2$·DA·AN·NA (259).

V

Variabilis (*stella*): *Algol*, s. unter ŠU·GI (*Nr. 378 IV B 2*); *Mira Ceti*, s. unter IKU (*Nr. 193 III A*).

Vela (*Teil der Argo*, NUN^{ki}), s. *Segel*.

Venus DIL·BAD (109); UGUN (134); NIN·DAR·AN·NA (320).

Virgo s. *Jungfrau*.

Vulpecula ^{mul}ŠAḪ ẓi (382); s. auch ^{mul}UD·KA·DUḪ·A (144).

W

Wage s. *Libra*.

Wagen s. *Ursa Maior und Minor*.

Walfisch s. *Cetus*.

Wassermann s. *Aquarius*.

Wasserschlange s. *Hydra*.

Wega s. *Lyra*; ^{d}KAL (212).

Widder s. *Aries*.

Wolf s. *Lupus*

Z

Zwillinge s. *Gemini*.

2180 ¢

221255

FOR REFERENCE

NO 23 221255

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE ROOM

CAT. NO. 23 012

PRINTED IN U.S.A.